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# **BULLETIN**

**of the European Communities**

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION

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## Contents

	Page
PART ONE: FEATURES AND DOCUMENTS	
Chapter I: <i>The new Commission</i>	7
Chapter II: <i>The Community at a turning point in its history. Statement by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, to the European Parliament</i>	17
Chapter III: <i>Opening of the negotiations on the enlargement of the Community</i>	20
Chapter IV: <i>The agreements with Spain and Israel</i>	51
PART TWO: COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN JUNE 1970	
Chapter I: <i>Establishment and functioning of the common market</i>	59
— Free movement of goods	59
— Competition policy	62
— Taxation policy	71
— Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services	72
— Approximation of legislation and the creation of Community law by conventions	73
Chapter II: <i>Towards economic union</i>	80
— Economic, monetary and financial policy	80
— Agricultural policy	84
— Industrial policy	92
— Scientific, technical and nuclear research policy	98
— Energy policy	102
— Transport policy	104
— Regional policy	108
— Social policy	108

	Page
Chapter III: <i>External relations</i>	115
— Enlargement of the Community	115
— Relations with the associated countries	117
— Relations with non-member countries	119
— Commercial policy	121
— Commodities and world agreements	123
— The Community and the developing countries	125
— The Community and international organizations	126
— The Communities' diplomatic relations	128
Chapter IV: <i>Activities of the institutions</i>	129
— European Parliament	129
— Council	137
— Commission	141
— Court of Justice	141
— ECSC Consultative Committee	145
— European Investment Bank	146
— Community budgets and financing	150
PART THREE: SOURCES, REFERENCES, INFORMATION	
Chapter I: <i>From day to day</i>	153
Chapter II: <i>Items published in the official gazette</i>	163
Chapter III: <i>Recent publications of the Communities</i>	207
Supplement: Proposed Statute for the European Company	

**PART ONE**

**Features and documents**



## I. THE NEW COMMISSION

The new Commission of the European Communities took office on 2 July 1970. President Rey welcomed its President, Mr Malfatti, and conveyed to him the good wishes of the retiring Commission. At the ceremony of handing over powers, Mr Rey expressed his confidence in the new Commission and the continuity of the construction of Europe. In reply, Mr Malfatti recalled the important contribution to the Community's internal development made by the retiring Commission and the great deal it had achieved. He went on to say: "What we have to do in the coming years is to ensure steady progress from customs union to full implementation of common policies and to economic and monetary union. This is a formidable task, which not only raises institutional problems but also requires, if it is to be carried out successfully, the mobilization of public opinion on the widest scale; hence the need for a constructive response to the legitimate pressure now being exerted to bring about more effective forms of democratic control and participation by the people. Hence the increasing importance of the role being played by the European Parliament, political forces, trade unions, opinion groups and press. It will be a long haul and will call for great efforts from us all: Commission, governments, the European Parliament, the national parliaments, parties, trade unions, opinion groups. Our strategy must be one of continuity and innovation so that Europe, united and outward-looking, will be able to play its proper role in the world as a factor of equilibrium, détente, progress and peace."

Then Mr Rey introduced to President Malfatti the Commission's Directors-General and department heads. Mr Rey paid tribute to the political activity of the new President and wished him every success in his new duties. "We all know how frequently and with what keen personal interest you took part in the deliberations of the Council of the Communities when you were a member of the Italian Government, and we also know with what a high sense of duty you assumed government responsibility in your own country." Having said how greatly he esteemed "the elite body of European officials under our authority," Mr Rey added, "As I take my leave I can assure you, Sir, that you will be surrounded here by friends and a general spirit of confidence, and I would like to convey to you my most sincere wishes for success in your task."

### *First meeting of the Commission (129th meeting of the single Commission)*

On opening the first meeting of the Commission on the same day, Mr Malfatti recalled the first Presidents of the ECSC High Authority, the Common Market Commission and the Euratom Commission, Jean Monnet,

Walter Hallstein, Louis Armand and Etienne Hirsch, and stressed that "each of them has stamped the Community indelibly with his imagination, his talent and his devotion to European integration and has contributed to the ideas and activities which we inherit today." Then Mr Malfatti expressed his respectful and grateful homage to Jean Rey, the first President of the single executive on the merger of the three institutions in 1967, for the outstanding example he had provided. Referring to the Commission's future work, Mr Malfatti said: "There are great problems ahead that must be faced with determination, and we shall have to make full use of all the political options and prospects which were opened up at the Hague Conference. In doing what has to be done we must realize that — as President Rey used to say — our target is to build a continent that is no longer split up by barriers, whether physical or psychological, a continent capable of tackling the problems of the peoples and the least fortunate classes, open to world trade and aware of the difficulties of the Third World, prepared to strive towards new and ambitious objectives to ensure social and economic progress."

Addressing the vice-presidents and members of the Commission he said: "I am sure that with your support we shall continue to fulfil our twofold task of vigilance and initiative, since the Commission must not fail to live up to its traditional role as watchdog of the Treaties and mainspring of integration. I propose that we accept courageously the implications of these two aspects of our action: the spirit of initiative must correct any excessive vigilance that might make us tend towards conservatism, and our vigilance must preserve us from the risks of impetuosity. In the task of deepening and strengthening our Community, or in the accession negotiations that have just been opened in Luxembourg, we will endeavour to use the many dynamic potentialities of the Treaties at the same time as we ensure that the spirit and the letter of these Treaties are observed. Let me suggest in conclusion that we resolve to make frankness and confidence the hallmark of our relations. The efficiency which the public and our staff expect of the Commission and its administration will depend directly on our success in so organizing our methods of work and the work itself that it will at any moment be apparent — and, I sincerely hope, be a fact — that our Commission forms a single, coherent whole. The work done by our institution, the decisions and initiatives we take, the proposals we put forward will be accepted by the European Parliament and by the public as truly European, truly Community moves to the extent that, and only to the extent that, they offer a daily testimony to our coherence and our solidarity."

At this meeting the Commission took the immediate steps required by its new composition. It amended the provisional rules of procedure of 6 July 1967,<sup>1</sup> laid down five as the quorum of members needed to take valid decisions and decided that "the Commission's decisions shall be taken by at least five votes." The Commission decided that the powers previously delegated to

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* 147, 11 July 1967.

members be provisionally exercised by the President, who may in turn delegate them to members of the Commission.<sup>1</sup> It specified that "the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the Commission's decision of 3 April 1968 authorizing certain managerial measures in the framework of the common organization of the agricultural markets,<sup>2</sup> last amended by the Commission's decision of 27 May 1970."<sup>3</sup> Then the Commission, after deciding on various other items relating to its working methods, declared in a statement to its staff "that it comes to its tasks with optimism and determination and with the twofold aim of pursuing the work undertaken and accelerating the construction of a united, just and humane Europe."

The Commission went on to decide on the scheme of responsibilities in connection with enlargement and the distribution of powers among its members. It approached the matter from the angle that the reduction in the number of members means a strengthening of the collegiate character of its decisions. The results of these deliberations were published in the following communiqué: "At its meeting of 2 July 1970, the Commission of the European Communities allocated responsibilities among its members as follows:<sup>4</sup>

Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President	Secretariat Legal Service Spokesman's Group Security Office
Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President	Agriculture (DG VI)
Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President	Economic and Financial Affairs (DG II) Statistical Office
Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President	Internal Market and Approximation of Legislation (DG XIV) Energy (DG XVII) Supply Agency Safeguards and Controls
Mr Albert Coppé	Social Affairs (DG V) Transport (DG VII) Credit and Investments (DG XVIII) Personnel and Administration (DG IX) Budgets (DG XIX) Financial Control (DG XX)

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 145, 3 July 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 89, 10 April 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 118, 1 June 1970.

<sup>4</sup> For the organization of the Commission's departments see Bulletin 12-68.

Mr Jean-François Deniau	Coordination of negotiations for enlargement (DG I, Divisions B 1 and B 2) Development Aid (DG VIII)
Mr Altiero Spinelli	Industrial Affairs (DG III) General Research and Technology (DG XII) Joint Research Centre (DG XV)
Mr Albert Borschette	Competition (DG IV) Regional Policy (DG XVI) Information (DG X) Dissemination of Information (DG XIII)
Mr Ralf Dahrendorf	External Relations (DG I, except Divisions B 1 and B 2) External Trade (DG XI)

“The Commission agreed in principle to set up a certain number of Working Parties. Their terms of reference and composition will be decided on and, consequently, made public, at a later date.”

*Solemn undertaking by the members of the Commission  
before the Court of Justice*

On 8 July 1970 the Court of Justice of the European Communities at a public session heard the solemn undertakings of the members of the Commission in the presence of numerous personalities.

After the Registrar had read out the letter from the Conference of Representatives of the Governments of the Member States announcing the composition of the new Commission, Mr Lecourt, President of the Court, gave an address stressing the importance of the meeting and the significance of the ceremony. “The circumstance which brings us together to confirm the link between you and the Community is not only to confer solemnity on the obligations you have contracted by accepting the weighty duties to which you have been summoned with unanimous confidence by the Governments of the Member States. The importance of your duties and the weight of the responsibilities hitherto shouldered by you in political, economic or administrative activities, whether in a national or Community setting, are proof enough of your faith in the high mission allocated to you and the great store you set by the future potentialities with which you are entrusted....

“Over and above the undertaking which — as in several great democracies — is given before a judge, Community procedure is situated not only at the



level at which man's independence must be ensured, but also at a higher level, where the most legitimate interest must be assessed, converted and transcended in terms of solidarity, as is implied by an authentic community of peoples and states. The duty inherent in such functions is so specific and so great the desire that all should be prompted by a constant search for the common interest that it is essential to display, in our duties and persons, the very substance of the fabric which brings together, in one joint multinational undertaking, men who are separated less and less as frontiers become devalued. It is only right that the gesture we are about to make should reveal, with the force of a true legal contract, the very special nature of the link uniting each one of us with the Community as a whole."

After stressing the importance of the Community heritage handed down to the Commission and after paying tribute, "in a place where stimulating censure is sometimes applied," to those who "with initiative, courage and competence, have secured the roots and life of the Common Market," Mr Lecourt looked to the future:

"So the Communities have reached a new stage in their development. The transitional periods have been completed, the structures have been set up and the new system of law smoothly governs peoples and states. Unscathed, the Community machinery has survived the test of experience, the test of time and the test of crises. It is now ready to face the new period beginning, which is represented in its most concentrated form by your Commission, that indispensable instrument of vigilance, initiative and action, as it is required to be by treaties without which things would be no more than what they are, that is traditional relations between states such as have always existed with the consequences that we know so well.

"The Community is made up of institutions and rules. It is in this framework that your Commission is called upon to play an essential leading role. And so it is with very keen interest that we warmly welcome the personalities — starting with you Mr President — to whom this important mission has been entrusted.

"If the rumours penetrating the walls of this court are to be believed, the prospects for the Common Market are acquiring the forms and vocabulary of a two-dimensional European geometry, suggesting a deepening and widening of the Community ....

"Everything in this language promises a happy future since, side by side with the institutions, which are essential to any life in common, the common rule — which every community must obey — is guaranteed in its substance, authority and full effectiveness. This future will be all the more secure if it is realized how the *common* rule, far from being external to the Member States, is their *joint* work in the institutional framework they have given themselves, in the Council where they meet, and in the parliamentary, executive

and legal bodies to whose appointment they make their contribution. This common rule, Gentlemen, which is entrusted to your initiative, underpins everything: the unity of the market, the Treaties giving it life, and the law governing it. If this notion should weaken or become debased all would be up with the Community! If, on the other hand, it spreads to other sectors or is opened to other countries, the Community will be ensured for all time. Where there is binding, supreme, directly effective and uniformly interpreted law, there is the Community. This is the absolute minimum below which there may, of course, exist noble intentions, but no rule; so true is it that in the matter of the law danger begins where provisions enforcing a common will give place to laudable recommendations. In legal matters good will can supplement will, but cannot replace it.

“Now it is this common rule that the Treaties and States have entrusted to our common vigilance: to the Commission to make use of, to the Council to extend, to the Parliament to supervise, to the Court to guard.

“And so, over and above a session which brings us together subsequently to distinguish more clearly between our duties, and activity which separates us without keeping us apart, we see that our institutions are called on to ensure that the Treaties are implemented fully and efficiently so that the Community, to which we are bound by solemn undertakings, may keep the promises for the future of which your Commission has just become the depositary.”

Then the President of the Court called on the President, Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission in turn to reply in the affirmative to his question whether they accepted the commitments arising from Article 10(2) of the Treaty of 8 April 1965 (Treaty merging the institutions):

“Appointed member of the Commission of the European Communities by the Governments of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, I undertake solemnly:

“to perform my duties with complete independence, in the general interest of the Communities;

“not to seek or take instructions from any government or other body in the performance of my duties;

“to refrain from any action incompatible with the nature of my duties.

“I take note of the undertaking of each Member State to respect this principle and not to seek to influence the members of the Commission in the performance of their duties.

“I give an undertaking that, both during and after my term of office, I shall respect the obligations arising therefrom and in particular my duty to exercise honesty and discretion as regards the acceptance, after my term of office, of particular appointments or benefits.”

After each member of the Commission had replied in the affirmative and signed the declaration, President Malfatti spoke:

"The Community institutions have their origin in the Treaties, from which they draw the legal power and positive legal justification which are indispensable to their existence. The Commission functions, within the institutional framework of the Treaties, through a continuum of initiatives and measures of implementation.

"In these historic times, now that — as you Mr President have pointed out — the Communities have crossed the threshold of their final phase of development, the Commission will be more frequently obliged to take initiatives which, in order to achieve the aims of the Treaties, will require that all the institutions should have a precise understanding of the stage which we have reached in the history and development of European integration. Our Treaties are dynamic ones, consonant with the dynamism of the historic reality to which they must be applied. It behoves all the institutions of the Community, within the framework of the law and in full awareness of the problems facing our society, to assist in this very great undertaking.

"Allow me also to point out that, within the continuing general consolidation of our institutions, the activities and functions of the Court of Justice have become an essential part, now recognized and accepted by all, of the Community and social life of our Europe. Just as the Commission accepts, and even expects, the 'stimulating censure,' of which you spoke, Mr President, the Member States and their citizens are now also fully aware of the important part which the Court plays in their guidance.

"I should like to add in this connection that during these years in which the Community's legislation is being built up, judicial decisions in the Member States have shown increasing awareness of the important task which Article 177 of the Treaty establishing the EEC has allotted to the Court. In this way, the decisions of the Court enrich European law and link up with the case law of the Member States, thus contributing to the continuing day-to-day process of European integration.

"The Commission, of which I have the honour to be President, appreciates the good wishes which the Court has expressed on this solemn occasion. We in the Commission are conscious of the grave responsibilities which we shall have to bear and of the great things expected of us. We hope that the political will of all those concerned in the life of the Community will be applied to the speedy accomplishment of the political, social and economic objectives of our Treaties."

### *Presentation of the Commission to the European Parliament*

On 8 July 1970 the European Parliament, at an extraordinary meeting in Luxembourg, heard an official statement by Mr Malfatti, the first made before the House by the new President.

After recalling "the memory and example of Alcide de Gasperi and Robert Schuman," Mr Malfatti emphasized that the European Parliament is "the institution which combines political representation for the European peoples with the achievement of European integration. Your Assembly thus constitutes the basic and irreplaceable institutional framework which guides and carries through the great task of building a United Europe." The President of the Commission paid tribute to the democratic spirit which had always inspired and informed the activities of the Parliament from the very first years of the common Assembly and affirmed that the Commission intended to remain faithful to this spirit and to foster ever closer relations with the European Parliament.

"With regard to this," said Mr Malfatti, "I emphasize that we are ready to participate in the work of the Parliament immediately, with each member of the Commission fully assuming his responsibilities, for we have been prompt to distribute responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of efficiency and balance which this House has discussed in the past. When you resume sittings in September, the Commission will thus be in a position to lay before the Parliament the broad lines of its programme of action. I should like to say straightaway that the new Commission intends to observe to the letter the procedures recently agreed with the President of the European Parliament: policy statement from the Commission on its own programme at the beginning of each year, consultation with the European Parliament's Committee of Presidents at each parliamentary session on progress in the work and on the implementation of the programme, regular information regarding action to be taken on proposals adopted by the Parliament for amendments to draft directives and regulations. The Commission intends, furthermore, to stand by the undertakings given by President Rey, and from this platform I should like once again to express my admiration for his endeavours in the construction of Europe, in which he was supported by the members of the outgoing Commission. I reaffirm, for example, his undertaking to lay before the Council within two years the draft of a new decision to strengthen the powers of the Parliament in budgetary matters and by 1974 a draft amendment to the Treaty on rules and procedures relating to Community legislative activity."

President Malfatti went on to stress the need for "particularly close political relations between the individual bodies of the Communities," listed the major tasks lying ahead of the Community and defined the role that the Commission will be called on to play in this connection.<sup>1</sup>

The President of the Parliament, Mr Scelba, closed the solemn session with the following words:

"When, at the sitting of 16 June, the Assembly had adopted the Annual General Report submitted by the Commission whose term of office was coming

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

to an end, I felt it my duty to pay tribute to the Commission headed by Jean Rey, to which belongs the merit for progress made towards democratization of the Community institutions and the wide consensus achieved on the role of the Parliament in relation to the growth of the Communities and the needs arising from increasingly active participation of representatives of the population in defining Community policy.

"In particular I recalled the following points to the Assembly:

- (1) The active and diligent participation of the President and members of the Executive Commission in the work of the Parliament and Parliamentary Committees.
- (2) The undertaking by the Commission to submit to the Parliament at the beginning of each year its programme of activities in order to enable the Parliament to participate actively in drawing up the Community programme.
- (3) The undertaking by the Commission to discuss with the Parliament's Committee of Presidents, at each parliamentary session, the practical implementation of the programme adopted at the beginning of each year.
- (4) The undertaking by the Commission to decide in plenary session, or subsequently in writing, on proposed amendments adopted by the Parliament to draft directives or regulations; this is in order to enable the Parliament to participate more actively and decisively in the Community's legislative activity.
- (5) The undertaking to submit within two years proposals on the adaptation of the Parliament's function of supervising Community expenditure and budgets, and to propose within the four years a general revision of the rules and procedures concerning the Community's legislative activity.

"The fact that the former Commission was always ready to see relations with the Parliament in terms which conformed increasingly with the democratic principles that underpin the Treaties setting up the Community made for more fruitful and effective co-operation between the two Community institutions, whose relations have always been marked by particular confidence. As a result it was possible to make considerable progress in the interest of the peoples. President Malfatti's statement today suggests that the new Commission will act in such a manner as to develop and carry further everything that has been achieved in the recent past.

"It is with the greatest interest, therefore, that the Parliament awaits the new Commission's programme of work and takes this opportunity to call on the Commission to comply with the obligation accepted by its predecessor to submit, immediately after ratification of the Treaty of Luxembourg by the Parliaments of the Member States, new proposals for rules regarding the Parliament's powers in respect of decisions having the force of law and of Community

expenditure, proposals conforming more closely to the repeated wishes of this Assembly. All this is in the conviction that a democratic development of the institutions can but give a fresh and more vigorous impetus to the Community's progress. If the new Commission works along these lines, it can be sure of the Parliament's loyal and diligent co-operation.

"The European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the European Commission and the Court of Justice, as the highest Community institutions, are linked by a common commitment to carry through the undertaking begun by the Treaties of Paris and Rome. I should like to conclude by stating that we share the confidence expressed by the Heads of State and Government at the Hague Conference in the ultimate success of the efforts of all the institutions and of the new European Commission in particular."

## II. THE COMMUNITY AT A TURNING POINT IN ITS HISTORY

*Statement by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the  
Commission, to the European Parliament*

As already stated in the communiqué of the Hague conference, the Community has reached a turning point in its history. This turning point concerns both the planned enlargement of the Community and its transformation into a genuine economic and monetary union and, finally, as an inevitable outcome of this continuous work of construction, the achievement of a politically united Europe.

It is important to reaffirm the political aims which are at the basis of the European construction movement: a strong and politically united Europe which, by dint of this very strength and unity, will be fully able to discharge its due role with regard to equilibrium, détente and peace in the world at large; a Europe outward-looking which is united and therefore able to assist in the rapprochement of all peoples, and, above all, the peoples of the European continent (as Mr Harmel, Belgian Foreign Minister recalled in this very House on 30 June), a Europe loyal to its friends abroad, a Europe able to bear its share of responsibility towards the developing countries and able, on equal terms, to make its fullest contribution to the free exchange of goods and to the growth of world trade. This is the political aim with which problems of enlarging and strengthening the Communities are linked.

As far as *enlargement* is concerned, the first meeting with the applicant countries took place a few days ago in this very room. The problems we shall have to resolve in the negotiations are certainly many and complex. The Commission, for its part, intends to do all in its power to ensure the successful outcome of these talks. We are fully aware of the things which are at stake: the enlargement of the Community is important not merely in order to achieve new economic goals, but also to place our continent in a position of greater stability, and thereby to enhance the prospects of peace.

The enlargement of the Community to take in other European countries must also be regarded as an important opportunity to *strengthen and develop the Community institutions*. It will therefore be necessary, in this dynamic process of enlargement and reinforcement of the Communities, not only to maintain but to increase all the potential forces embodied in our Treaties, which, in their conceptual framework, were a rejection of the proposal to create a free trade area.

The task of enlarging the Community must not, on the other hand, lead us to neglect the internal growth of the Communities, for the goal is a strong Europe and thus, whatever happens, all measures must be taken which may

be necessary to achieve this position of strength, realistically, maintaining an even balance, with judicious timing and applying all our determination. It is moreover within the logic of the Common Market to strive in this direction, which, in the words used by the Heads of State or Government at The Hague, requires that "the further development needed if the Community is to be strengthened and its development into an economic union promoted" should be pressed forward and hence that "a plan in stages should be worked out with a view to the creation of an *economic and monetary union*."

In the Commission document of 12 February 1969, drawn up by Mr Barre, Vice-President, attention is drawn to the fact that, at the present time no complete and lasting customs union is likely to be achieved by merely abolishing quotas, reducing intra-Community customs duties and establishing common external customs tariffs. It is thus clearly necessary that we should continue our efforts in the field of harmonization of legislation and, in particular, fiscal arrangements, in promoting a common industrial and technological policy, in tackling employment and regional redevelopment problems, applying ourselves to the structural transformation of our agriculture within the framework of the general coordination of economic and monetary policies, so that the Community can become an economic and monetary union. It is thus clear that an economic and monetary union is necessary to bring to a successful conclusion all the projects associated with the establishment of a single market.

No one now can deny the purely *political nature* of an *operation of such far-reaching importance*. Neither can anyone imagine that a political problem of such importance can be resolved by means of more or less sophisticated techniques and by merely mobilizing the resources of the national and Community administrations. For its achievement, a political objective requires a strategy capable of involving, to the largest possible extent, national Parliaments, public opinion, parties and the trade unions. All this is reflected in the Community and requires the most strenuous political effort from its various bodies, the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, and the Economic and Social Committee. No one can deny the particular technical complexity of the problems which will face us, but each and every one of us is aware that in the final analysis progress will in the future, as it has in the past, depend on political choices. Thus it is unthinkable that an ill-defined "Eurocracy" should be the repository of a plan of such far-reaching importance. A plan of this order in a democratic system must be implemented with far-reaching and complex participation, at both national and Community level, involving the two sides of industry and representative bodies in a confluence of political will which should find its complete expression in the life of our institutions, inspire the action of each one of them and finally transform these very institutions.

I should add that the aim of economic and monetary union clearly involves full awareness of the fact that we must tackle all problems, the solution



of which will secure for our peoples a high rate of growth in conjunction with stability and balance. But this also means that we must not lose sight of the fact that being richer involves, at both national and Community level, *greater responsibilities* for all those who refuse to equate progress purely with improving the material conditions of existence. Thus problems of the environment, urban areas, transport, the home, health conditions, schools and permanent education, aid to the aged, organization of culture and leisure all form part of the overall plan to create a Community advancing in peace and freedom, affording every man the means whereby he can enhance his dignity.

With regard, in particular, to our role in this process of development, it is unnecessary to stress that the Commission's task is not merely to supervise the application of the provisions of the Treaties and to take decisions, but also includes initiatives in the field of legislation, concerning the functioning and the development of the Common Market. It is not, therefore, a misplaced sense of prestige, but the correct interpretation of the Treaties which entitles us to say that an eminently political role has been entrusted to the Commission. Moreover, it is not by chance that the European Parliament, and not the national governments, was accorded the power to decide, by means of the vote of censure, that the Commission should be dissolved. I thought it worthwhile to make ~~these remarks~~ in order to demonstrate that the *new Commission is fully conscious and what its powers and responsibilities are*, and that it is determined to observe and exercise them in order to guarantee the harmonious development of the Community and to provide for appropriate and more effective relationships between its institutions.

We are aware that the task which awaits us is an important one and carries heavy responsibilities. My only wish is that the conscientious work to be accomplished by the Commission of which I have the honour to be President will establish the ideal continuity between the legacy of the past, left to us by eminent statesmen, and the hope for a better, more human, more just and more free future that we want to pass on to the rising generations of Europe and the world.

### III. OPENING OF THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

On 30 June 1970, 10 national delegations comprising a total of 23 Ministers, all the members of the Commission and numerous senior officials — some 200 persons in all — attended the opening session of negotiations in Luxembourg between the Community and the four States applying for membership: the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway. This ministerial meeting was the start of the negotiations proper, and gave each party — Community and applicant countries — an opportunity to state their positions.

Since the summit conference in The Hague opened the way for a resumption of negotiations, the Council — in conformity with the decision taken by the Heads of State or Government — has defined the Community's position on the following points: transitional period, economic, financial and monetary affairs, matters relating to the ECSC and Euratom, replacement of financial contributions from the Member States by the Community's own resources and financing of the common agricultural policy, major points concerning relations with the Commonwealth, consequential adjustments to be made to the various institutions following enlargement, discussions to be held with certain non-applicant EFTA countries. In early June the Council decided on the procedure for the negotiations.<sup>1</sup>

Below is the text of the statements made on 30 June at the solemn opening session of the negotiations by Mr Pierre Harmel, President of the Council speaking on behalf of the Communities, Mr Jean Rey, President of the Commission, Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Minister responsible for European Affairs, Mr Patrick J. Hillery, Irish Minister for External Affairs, Mr P. Nyboe Andersen, Danish Minister of Economic Affairs and European Integration, and Mr Sverre Stray, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### *Statement by Mr Pierre Harmel President of the Council*

On this important date for Europe, 30 June 1970, the Council of the European Communities is happy to welcome the representatives of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway. I mention these countries in the order in which their applications were made.

Your States wish to become members of the Communities. That is why we are meeting with you today in order to open negotiations. As it is expressed in Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome, the object of these negotiations

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<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, sec. 101, of this Bulletin.

is to establish, by agreement between the Member States of the Communities and the applicant States, the conditions of admission and the consequential adjustments to the Treaties.

The Council is well aware that it is performing, at a happily chosen moment, one of the fundamental acts which mark Europe's march towards its unification. The first step of this march was taken 24 years ago.

This was on 19 September 1946, at Zürich. The ruins of our old continent had hardly ceased smoking when Winston Churchill, the first to do so, spoke there of reconciliation. We must, he said, recreate the European Family, and provide it with a structure, a kind of United States of Europe.

The idea of Europe, so strongly supported by our peoples, then found its first expression in the establishment of the Consultative Assembly at Strasbourg. I mention the Council of Europe because, in its Consultative Assembly and its Committee of Ministers, it has for a long time brought together the ten States represented here, and because it has become from the very first the forum of human rights and of parliamentary democracy which is the cornerstone of the new Europe.

But it was on 9 May 1950 that the work of European integration, which your States are now approaching, was started. On that day, by the voice of Robert Schuman, the French Government proposed a limited but decisive step, that of placing all French and German production of coal and steel under a common High Authority, in an organization which other States in Europe would be free to join. The economic union then about to begin was an audacious attempt, now largely accomplished, by a group of States to work towards the achievement, product by product, of the conditions proper to an internal market, to which common rules and ultimately common policies will apply. We have not met here to write the history of European integration, but to make it. It is not the time therefore to recount successes and failures, the moments of creation and the delays, and all the patience and impatience accompanying every political achievement. We knew, from the beginning that it would be a gradual operation, for Robert Schuman had warned us: "Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single, general plan. It will be built through concrete achievements, which first create a *de facto* solidarity."

The important thing is that Europe is progressing quite rapidly, and on the whole we can at least record, with the six Heads of State or Government of the Member States at the summit meeting at The Hague on 2 December last, that the European States have perhaps never taken their cooperation further than at the end of this quarter of a century. The institutions which you wish to join are engaged in a process of continuous creation; the Communities that are embarking with you on the negotiations for your accession are living bodies.

But people who live together must have the same objectives. We believe that our European aims coincide with yours; they are concerned with, while

transcending, the economic progress which our Governments expect from the enlargement of the Communities.

In addition to the material aims and their social advantages for our peoples, the entry of four countries with long parliamentary and democratic traditions will reinforce the solid nucleus of Europe. This solid nucleus is more than ever necessary to total Europe. In Europe we must maintain and reinforce a type of civilization and a political system which we do not aspire to impose on any State but which in our eyes is the best guarantee of liberty and of the progress of our peoples. Other States may perhaps gather round this nucleus in due course, thus taking part in an enterprise whose institutions are founded on the freely expressed will of the people.

But our common thoughts go further still. If we place the effort which is starting today in a world context, we are obliged to think of the role and the duties of a Community of people, favoured by high intellectual, technical and material development, counting more than 250 million inhabitants, united by geography, tradition, history, culture and the same civilization! To what new missions of peace, to what generous acts, may not such a Europe devote all the power born of its unity?

For the six Member States of the Communities, these objectives, these political aims, are those which inspire our Heads of State or Government. They solemnly restated them at The Hague in terms which we should read once more. They said that they had "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, true to its friendly relations with outside countries, conscious of the role it has to play in promoting the relaxation of international tension and a 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."

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These are the thoughts which inspire and fortify our wills as we are about to set out for you the practical context in which these negotiations are situated, and how we would propose to conduct them.

### **The context of the negotiations**

The context of the negotiations is that of a threefold movement, decided upon at the summit meeting at The Hague: entry into the final period of the Common Market, internal development of the Communities and enlargement.

These three steps are not linked in such a way that one is a precondition for the others. Instead we must see in them three complementary aspects of the second decisive stage in the construction of Europe.

### *Completion*

The proclamation at The Hague of the political will to enter the final stage of the Common Market on 1 January 1970 gave, in accordance with the Treaty, the twelve years' work an irreversible stamp by confirming that the essential part of the objectives of the Treaty had been accomplished, in particular the establishment of the customs union and common policies on trade and agriculture, and the removal of obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital.

But the Council wished to complete what had been achieved so far by taking far-reaching decisions:

- (1) It decided to adopt the definitive financial regulation for the years to come, without excluding the possibility of adapting it unanimously, for example to meet the requirements of an enlarged Community, but on condition that the principles of the regulation should not be changed;
- (2) It decided that by 1975 the Communities will have their own resources to take the place of the annual financial contributions now paid by the Member States.

The latter decision has a considerable political import, since at one blow the powers of the European Parliament are being extended as regards both the preparation of budgets and their supervision and implementation. It will also be recalled that the Council is continuing work on the problem of the procedure for direct elections to the European Parliament.

These are the significant decisions which have marked the transition to the final stage.

### *Internal development*

The second part of the triptych relates to the internal development of the Communities. It was necessary not only to keep the old promises written into the Treaties, but to formulate new ones, in order to mark the progress of European integration. It was also at The Hague that renewed expression was given to the will to progress more rapidly with the further development required to strengthen the Communities, and that these new developments were announced and put in hand, mainly along the following lines.

- (i) The Heads of State or Government agreed that a multi-stage plan should be worked out during 1970 with a view to the creation of an economic and monetary union.
- (ii) As regards the technological activity of the Community, they reaffirmed their readiness to continue the Community's activities more intensively with a view to co-ordinating and promoting industrial research and development in the principal advanced sectors, in particular by means of common programmes, and to supply the financial means for the purpose.
- (iii) They 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 requirements of modern industrial management, and making it possible to ensure the most effective use of the Joint Research Centre.
- (iv) They also acknowledged the desirability of reforming the European Social Fund within a framework of closely concerted social policies.

Work on these various subjects, as on others, is being actively continued within the Community, and we may congratulate ourselves that discussions have since then been initiated with the applicant States, as with a certain number of other European countries, in the fields of technology, industrial research and patents.

I refer to this work, because it is the Community's intention that as the examination of these problems leads, within the Community, either to guidelines or to resolutions, these will be put to the applicant States in the negotiations as Community positions. The applicant States will be asked to accept any decisions on the same basis as the other decisions which have been taken since the Treaties came into force.

Finally, attention must be drawn to the work put in hand in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Communiqué issued at The Hague. Pursuant to this paragraph, the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the Community are now studying the best way of making progress in the field of political unification, while bearing the enlargement of the Communities in mind. And the applicant States have been kept informed of each stage in the progress of this work.

### **The Community's position**

We must now describe to you the position and procedures which the Community has decided upon for the purpose of the negotiations.

- (i) We assume in principle that your States accept the Treaties and their political objectives, the decisions of all types which have been taken since the Treaties came into force, and the choices made in the field of development. These decisions also include the agreements concluded by the Community with non-member countries.
- (ii) On this basis, the Community wishes, as the negotiations open, to state a number of principles which it intends to apply:
1. The rule which must necessarily govern the negotiations is that the solution to any problems of adjustment which may arise must be sought in the establishment of transitional measures and not in changes in the existing rules.
  2. The object of the transitional measures will be to allow for the adjustments which prove to be necessary as a consequence of the enlargement. Their duration must be restricted to that required to achieve this aim. As a general rule, they must incorporate detailed timetables and must commence with an initial significant reciprocal tariff reduction on the entry into force of the accession treaties.
  3. The transitional measures must be conceived in such a way as to ensure an overall balance of reciprocal advantages. With this in view, it will be necessary to ensure that the progress of free movement of industrial goods and the achievement of the agricultural common market follow an appropriate parallel course. This consideration must be taken into account in respect of the duration of the transitional measures in the industrial and agricultural sectors.
  4. In the field of trade the duration of the transitional period should be the same for all the applicants.
  5. In the other fields in which transitional measures prove to be necessary, the duration of such measures could, if possible and desirable, be varied according to the subject matter and the applicants involved. These questions will be examined during the negotiations.
  6. The various accession treaties should come into force on the same date.
- (iii) It is the Community's opinion that the accession of new members will lead to the enlarged Community having new responsibilities towards developing countries and these it will have to meet in an appropriate manner.

With this in view, the enlarged Community must be ready to continue its policy of association, both as regards the existing Associated African States and Madagascar and towards the independent African countries of comparable structure and level of development which request association with a view to promoting their economic and social advancement.

The enlargement of the Community and, with it, the possible extension of the policy of association should not lead to a weakening of relations with the present Associated States. The terms of association with all these African countries could be defined during negotiations taking place at the same time as the renegotiations with the countries at present associated with the Community, which are to be held from 1 August 1973.

In connection with the enlarged Community's new responsibilities it would also be desirable for the Six and the applicant States to consult each other, preferably in the initial stage of the negotiations, with a view to adopting a common position on the problem of generalized preferences.

When, during the course of the negotiations, we reach the most important problems concerning relations with the Commonwealth, we will suggest guidelines as regards Commonwealth countries other than the African countries I have mentioned.

- (iv) The Community is prepared<sup>3</sup> to open discussions with the European States which are members of EFTA but have not applied for membership of the Community on the subject of possible solutions to the problems arising from enlargement, thus to enable these States to contribute to the construction of Europe. With reference to these discussions, I would remind you that it follows from the decisions taken at The Hague that it is not possible to conceive of an enlarged Community without equality of rights and obligations of all the Member States.

The Community could agree to discussions starting in the autumn with a meeting at ministerial level with any of the countries in question which so desire. Any agreements concluded with those countries would be binding on the enlarged Community. Hence it will be necessary to seek appropriate formulae enabling the States which have applied for membership to take part when the time comes in the preparation and conclusion of these agreements. The Community considers that it would be desirable, for practical reasons and in the interest of all the countries concerned, for these agreements to come into force at the same time as the accession treaties.

- (v) The Community is aware that the applications for membership raise both problems peculiar to each of the applicant States and problems which will have to be examined jointly. The organization of the negotiations must therefore take this situation into account, it being understood that, during the first stage in any case, most of the work will have to be done on a bilateral basis.

This situation raises the problem of providing each of the applicant States with relevant information on the progress being made in the other negotiations. The Community reserves the right to make appropriate



proposals to this end at a later date, so that the exchange of information and the necessary consultations take place to the satisfaction of all concerned.

- (vi) The statement which I have just made on the Community's position is not exhaustive and does not therefore touch on all the problems which will arise during the negotiations. I am thinking here, in particular, of those arising from the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community and the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and also of the discussions which we shall be having with the United Kingdom on certain special questions relating to the economic, monetary and financial problems connected with accession.

The Community will have the opportunity to set out its views on these questions in more detail during the negotiations.

- (vii) Finally, negotiations will be conducted, at all levels and for all questions, by the Community according to a uniform procedure. This time, therefore, the negotiations will take place in the framework of a Conference between the Communities and the States which have applied for membership.

## Conclusions

The work which we are embarking on today is of considerable importance for the destiny of Europe. It is arousing among our peoples an interest and a hope which we must not, which we cannot, disappoint.

If we have the political aims of the Treaties, the development of the Communities, so much at heart it is because we have the profound conviction that the European Communities have been the original nucleus around which European unity has taken shape, has burgeoned and will continue its growth irreversibly in the future. The enlargement of the Communities, which we all wish to achieve together, will give new dimensions and new prospects to the undertaking we have successfully brought thus far.

At present we can only glimpse these prospects of future developments. But we must ensure that they trace a picture of the Europe of the future which will be attractive to our peoples, presenting not only a vision of increased prosperity, but also of human, social and cultural values.

I have presented to you some of our reflections at this initial stage of our work. I am certain that our views, together with the statements which you may wish to make, can constitute a good starting-point for the negotiations that are commencing under such excellent auspices.

The task which awaits our negotiators is vast; the problems they will have to solve are numerous and complex. But their endeavours, and ours, will be sustained by a common political will to spare no effort to reach agreement in the shortest possible time. The Community will do everything in its power to achieve this end.

*Statement by Mr Jean Rey, President of the Commission*

1. It is with deep satisfaction that the Commission of the European Communities takes part in this session and it is a great joy to us, as members of the present Commission, that the last important political act in which we are able to participate before the expiry of our mandate should be precisely the reopening of negotiations for the enlargement of the Community to which we have looked forward for many years and in the preparation for which we have endeavoured to assist to the best of our ability.

Without going back as far as the negotiations of 1961-63, in which the Commission of the European Economic Community, under the Presidency of Professor Hallstein, had actively participated, I should like to remind you that the Commission of which I am President expressed the opinion almost three years ago, in its Opinion of 29 September 1967, that the time had come to open negotiations with the applicant countries. This opinion was reiterated and elaborated in the Commission's further statement of 1 October 1969, and we are happy to be able to reaffirm it once more today.

The Commission sees in this opening of negotiations proof of the advanced stage of development which the present Community has reached, and a common realization on the part of the states of Europe that the time has come to unite all European forces in a powerful and dynamic organization.

2. The present Community has by no means reached the end of its task of construction. Although it has completed its transitional period and has decided to go ahead, according to a multi-stage plan, with the construction of its economic and monetary union, this task of construction is far from finished.

It is essential in the interests of the present Community, but also in the interests of the enlarged Community itself, that this development should be neither arrested nor slowed down by the negotiations on enlargement. The projects at present in train must be completed, whether it be a question of reforming agricultural structures, developing industrial and technological policy, working out a common energy policy, whether it be a question of regional policy, harmonization of taxation systems, development of social policy, creation of European companies or — the major task of the present decade — the creation in stages of the economic and monetary union.

It is important that the applicant States should be kept informed of these developments, with which they are eminently concerned. The Commission, for its part, is ready at any time to supply them with all the information they may require.

3. Strengthening the Community is not merely a question of pursuing internal policies; the institutional machinery is also concerned. In Section 13 of its Opinion of 29 September 1967, the Commission wrote that any increase in the number of Member States was liable to make the institutional machinery of the Community cumbersome and unwieldy. It is for this reason, the Opinion continued, that the necessary adaptation, which is, moreover, stipulated in Article 237, must be accomplished in such a way as to maintain the efficiency of the system and offset the effect of enlargement on the institutional machinery.

The Commission feels that this aspect of the problems must not be lost sight of while the negotiations are in progress. As was pointed out in the conclusion to the Opinion to which I have just referred, it is of fundamental importance that the conditions necessary in order to maintain the cohesion and dynamism indispensable to an enlarged Community should be satisfied.

4. A few moments ago the President of the Council made it clear in his excellent address in what spirit the Community approaches these negotiations and stated its position on the main issues.

During the course of the negotiations, of course, we must jointly examine the difficulties which entry into the Community may raise for the applicant States themselves. The Commission, for its part, will approach the problems with imagination and good will and it will not hesitate, when the time comes and where necessary, to use the resources of its experience and the powers vested in it by the Treaties to devise solutions acceptable to all.

Even if we concentrate on the main issues and avoid getting lost in details which can be settled at a later stage by the institutions of the enlarged Community, there are nevertheless important and difficult problems which must be resolved, and moreover, since the Community's idea is that the change from a membership of six to one of ten states should be made in a single stage, all solutions worked out in the course of bilateral negotiations must ultimately be accepted by all the applicant States and by the Community itself.

5. Public opinion has given signs in one or two of the applicant countries of a certain nervousness with regard to the negotiations which are now opening. We must not lose sight of the fact that the agreements to be negotiated must ultimately be submitted to all the parliaments of the applicant States and of the Member States of the Community for their approval. It will thus be of great importance to keep the parliaments duly informed of the progress of the nego-

tiations, and it is the Commission's intention to keep the European Parliament regularly up to date on developments, as it has done in all the negotiations which it has conducted on behalf of the Community over the past twelve years.

Perhaps too heavy an emphasis has been laid here or there on the difficulties — which are moreover of a temporary nature — that may be raised by entry into the Community of the applicant States. It is essential, in the Commission's opinion, not to lose sight of what is truly at stake in the negotiations.

It is not simply a case of eliminating a few customs or tax barriers or of organizing a market. What we are really doing is building a continent. For the project Europeans embarked upon twenty years ago, at the prompting of Robert Schuman, was indeed the construction of a continent, a united and reconciled continent, having its own institutions, its own laws, strong at home, generous abroad, a force for stability, peace and progress in the world. Looking beyond the real difficulties of negotiations and the conflict of interests, it is the grand scale of the goal and the political will to achieve it which will steer to a successful conclusion the task we begin today.

*Statement by Mr Anthony Barber,  
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster  
(British Minister responsible for European Affairs)*

1. I should like to begin by saying what a pleasure it is to be able to start our proceedings here in Luxembourg, and to thank the Luxembourg Government for the facilities and the hospitality which they are so generously providing today.

2. May I also tell you, Mr Chairman, since this is I believe the last day of your term of office as President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, how much we appreciate all that you and your colleagues have done in the last six months to enable us all to meet together now? Since your historic meeting at The Hague last December, held at the initiative of the President of the French Republic, we have all moved along converging paths to Luxembourg.

3. I would also like to pay tribute to Monsieur Rey for all that he and his colleagues in the European Commission have done for the cause of a united Europe, and for the enlargement of the European Communities. I know all the member Governments of the Communities will miss him; and so shall we.

4. Before I turn to the substance of today's meeting, I hope that I may be allowed a purely personal word. After 20 years of political life, I can think of no greater challenge than to conduct these negotiations on behalf of Her

Majesty's Government. I come new to the details of European affairs, but I have followed these matters for long enough to recognize, on the one hand, the great advantages for all of us if these negotiations succeed, but, on the other hand, our need to face up to the very real problems which, together, we shall have to solve.

5. None of us in this room knows whether we shall succeed — whether we shall ultimately be able to agree upon terms which are mutually acceptable. But at least we can say this. We meet today with goodwill on all sides and, I believe, with a determination on the part of all of us to do everything possible to reach a fair solution.

6. Nine years ago we began negotiations for membership of the European Communities. We entered those negotiations with high hopes, but they were not to be fulfilled. Then in May 1967 the previous British Government applied to join. And now, today, I want my colleagues in the Communities to know that the new Government in Britain are confident that with goodwill these negotiations now beginning can succeed. Our task is, together, to work out terms which are fair. And if none of us loses sight of the compelling reasons for uniting and strengthening Europe — reasons which have grown stronger with the years — then fair terms will be found.

7. The fact is that none of us acting alone can gain the ends which we desire for our own people in terms of physical security or economic or social advance. Looking beyond our own frontiers, there are still dangers, and it is right that Europe should assume a greater share of responsibility for its own defence. That too is our joint concern.

8. And it is wholly unrealistic to separate the political and economic interests of Europe, because our place in the world, and our influence, will be largely determined by the growth of our resources and the pace of our technological development. Economic growth and technological development today require that we integrate our economies and our markets.

9. Europe must, of course, take full account of the views of its friends and allies in other parts of the world. But let none of us who is taking part in these negotiations lose sight of our common objective of European unity. And let no one who is not taking part think it could be in his interest that we should fail to achieve that objective. For given this base, we can not only hope for, but more effectively work for, a closer and more fruitful relationship between East and West. We can do more to promote the growth of international trade. And we can make a fuller European contribution to solving the problems of less prosperous countries.

10. These are the reasons why we want a united Europe. We want Europe to prosper. But we do not seek prosperity for Europe alone, any more than

you do. We believe with you that Europe still has its contribution to make beyond its own frontiers and we believe that Europe cannot make its full contribution unless the Communities are enlarged to include Britain.

11. The Governments of Denmark, the Irish Republic and Norway have also decided to apply to join the Communities, and we warmly welcome their decisions. We also believe that a number of European countries which do not join the Communities as full members will nevertheless have a valuable contribution to make to many of our common objectives, and that it will therefore be in the interest of all of us that these countries should find a mutually satisfactory relationship with the enlarged Communities.

12. Both Mr Heath, in a speech last month, and the previous British Government have made it clear that we accept the Treaties establishing the three European Communities and the decisions which have flowed from them. I confirm that this is the position of Her Majesty's Government, subject to the points to which I now turn.

13. The list of questions which we wish to see covered in negotiations remains the same as those put forward by the previous British Government in July 1967. For Euratom and the European Coal and Steel Community we seek only a very short transitional period. Adaptation to the obligations of the European Economic Community will clearly require more time than that. And it would be unrealistic not to face up to the fact, at the outset, that there are some very difficult problems to be solved. Our main problems as you know, concern certain matters of agricultural policy; our contribution to Community budgetary expenditure; Commonwealth sugar exports; New Zealand's special problems; and certain other Commonwealth questions.

You mentioned one of these Commonwealth questions, Mr Chairman, when you referred to the enlarged Community continuing the policy of association. You referred in this context to independent countries in Africa. I recall that, during the 1961/62 negotiations, it was provisionally agreed that association under what was later negotiated as the Yaoundé Convention should be open to independent Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean as well as in Africa. The Community subsequently repeated this offer in its declaration of intent of July 1963.

14. The position which the previous British Government took in July 1967 was, of course, subject to developments in the Community in the meantime. Fisheries policy may prove to be one such development. In the field of Community budgetary arrangements, recent developments have made the problems facing our membership more difficult. As you know, our predecessors had looked forward to Britain's taking part as a full member in the negotiation of the financial arrangements for the period after the end of 1969. Had we done so,

the resulting agreement would no doubt have made fair provision for us as it has for each of the existing members of the Communities. But we were not party to your agreement. And the arrangements which must in any case be agreed to enable a new member to take part in the budgetary provisions of the European Communities will constitute one of the crucial elements in the negotiation on which we are embarking. When the European Commission gave its Opinion on our candidature in September 1967, it was recognized that the existing financial arrangements would, if applied to Britain, "give rise to a problem of balance in sharing of financial burdens." I think it will be generally agreed that the new decisions have for us made that problem of balance more severe. And so we have to work together to find a solution to this basic problem which will be fair and sound for the enlarged Community and for all its members. If I appear to labour this point, it is only because, unless such a solution is found, the burden on the United Kingdom could not be sustained and no British Government could contemplate joining. Moreover, without such a solution, the whole basis of stability and confidence, essential to the further development of the Communities, would be lacking.

15. A few weeks ago Mr Heath spoke about the future development of the Communities. He said that we shared your determination to go on from what has already been achieved into new spheres of cooperation beginning with economic and monetary matters, but at the same time laying the foundations for a new method of working together in foreign policy and defence. In all these problems, he added, we should seek to achieve solutions which are Community solutions. We welcome the moves which you have already made towards closer economic and monetary integration and are ready to play our full part. And there are other aspects of policy where we shall likewise welcome further progress; in industrial policy, in regional policy, and of course in the field of technology where we are already working together, but where so much more could be done once the Communities had been enlarged.

16. I have said enough today to show you that the new British Government is determined to work with you in building a Europe which has a coherent character of its own. If the Communities are to develop, and if we are to find Community solutions to our common problems, we shall need the machinery to take the decisions. That means sharing in the continued development of effective institutions — effective to do those things which our joint experience shows to be necessary and advantageous to all. That has always been our practical approach to institutional change. What matters — to you and to us — is that our objectives are the same, and we no less than you, will want the institutions to match those objectives.

17. I have said that we accept the Treaties and their objectives. But it is not simply a question for us of accepting what you have done. Like you we look to the future. As the Commission recognized in its Opinion of last

October, the accession of additional countries will be of great value for the Communities both in their internal development and in the exercise of increased responsibilities in the world.

18. I have referred to the main points which we wish to see covered in negotiations. We hope the negotiations can be kept short and confined to essentials. I am told that the problems which you have been discussing for the last six months in preparation for these negotiations are very much the same as ours. So these are common problems for us and for you — how to enable an enlarged Community to function most effectively for the advantage of all. Our wish is to look together in the spirit of the Community for solutions which in the words of the Commission's Opinion of 1969 will ensure the cohesion and the dynamism which will be indispensable in an enlarged Community.

19. After many years we now have the opportunity to realize together a Europe which has a coherent character of its own. We have the same defence interest; our political interests are growing every day progressively closer. As we develop new policies together we shall, as I have said, find it natural to develop the institutional machinery which we shall need to execute those policies. If we can together succeed in the negotiations now begun, then, as Sir Winston Churchill said, there will be no limit to the happiness, to the prosperity and glory which Europe's people will enjoy. So let none of us spare any effort in these negotiations. Inspired by goodwill and united by so many aims and hopes and interests, this time we can succeed.

20. Mr Chairman, in view of the importance of this meeting I am arranging for the text of my statement to be made public in the United Kingdom.

*Statement by Mr Patrick J. Hillery,  
Minister of External Affairs of Ireland*

1. It is a great honour for me to represent the Government of Ireland at this meeting today to open the negotiations on the enlargement of the European Communities. Our meeting marks a further historic step towards political and economic unity in Europe, an objective to which the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities and of the applicant countries have clearly demonstrated their commitment.

2. At the outset I wish, on behalf of my Government, to pay tribute to the Member States for what has already been accomplished. The European Communities with their impressive record of achievements are vital manifestations of a common will and purpose that is already a European reality. The ideal of European unity which inspired the founder-members of the Communities has, however, yet to be fulfilled. My Government are convinced that the fulfil-



ment of this ideal can best be served by the full participation in an enlarged Community of those countries which are prepared to accept all the aims and obligations of membership and are ready to join with the present Member States in creating a wider and stronger Europe. This is certainly what the founder-members of the Communities envisaged and gave expression to in the Preamble to the Treaty of Rome when they called upon the other peoples of Europe who shared their ideal to join them in their efforts.

3. The meeting of Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the Communities at The Hague in December last has given fresh impetus to the development of the Communities. We have seen, as a result, the successful completion of the transitional period and the entry upon the definitive stage. We have also noted with great interest the steps being taken by the Member States in such vital areas as political unification and economic and monetary union. Moreover, the agreement of the Member States on the opening of negotiations with the applicant countries, which has culminated in our presence here today, has closely associated the question of enlargement with the completion and the strengthening of the Communities.

4. When applying for membership of the European Economic Community in 1961, the Irish Government affirmed without qualification that they shared the ideal which inspired the parties to the Treaty of Rome and accepted the aims of the Community as set out therein, as well as the action proposed to achieve those aims. This was reiterated by our present Prime Minister in 1967 when he formally requested the reactivation of Ireland's application for membership. I now reaffirm, on behalf of the Irish Government, our full acceptance of the Treaties of Rome and Paris, their political finality and economic objectives and the decisions taken to implement them. We look forward to participating in the strengthening of the Communities and their further development.

5. My Government accept that the political objectives, in the words of the Hague Communiqué, give the Community "its meaning and purport." We are following closely the deliberations of the Member States on political unification and stand ready to join as a member of the Community with our fellow Member States in working towards the achievement of this goal.

6. My Government welcome the declaration by the Member States at the Hague meeting of their readiness to promote the development of the Community towards an economic and monetary union. They will be prepared, in due course, to participate fully in this very important work, confident that it will be aimed at achieving a harmonious and steady economic growth in all parts of the enlarged Community.

7. The Irish Government accept equally the economic obligations arising from the provisions of the Treaties and of the action and decisions taken by the

Communities in implementing them. They are anxious to join with the other countries of the Communities in concerted action for the economic and social advancement of the Member States and their peoples; and they feel confident that, as a member of the Communities, Ireland will have a valuable contribution to make.

8. In these negotiations we shall be concerned with the integration of the economies of the applicant countries into the Communities' systems and the transitional arrangements necessary for this purpose. In Ireland's case the most important aspects of these arrangements will be concerned with the agricultural and industrial sectors.

9. With regard to agriculture the Irish Government accept the objectives of the common agricultural policy as set out in the Treaty of Rome and fully support the action taken by the Community to implement that policy. We have followed with close attention the evolution of that policy and Member States may be assured that we will play a constructive and co-operative part in its further development.

10. In view of the importance of agriculture in the Irish economy, rational and orderly conditions of international trading in agricultural products are essential for Ireland's economic well-being. Participation in the common agricultural policy should afford a secure basis for the balanced development of our agriculture.

11. We do not expect that the application of the common agricultural policy will present us with any major difficulty. We would, however, wish to discuss with the Community certain specific aspects of the Community's agricultural arrangements. These would include, for example, the Community regulations relating to animal and plant health, which may require to be modified in their application to Ireland in view of her freedom from certain major animal and plant diseases. It may also be necessary to raise particular points in regard to other agricultural matters, including future arrangements for fisheries, which may be the subject of Community decisions before the accession negotiations are completed.

12. Turning now to industry, I should like to emphasize that, in the past decade, the sustained growth of the Irish economy has been due mainly to the marked expansion in the industrial sector. The volume of industrial production has increased by about 100 per cent in the period 1960 to 1969, equivalent to 7 per cent per annum. Over the same period the volume of our industrial exports increased threefold and in 1969 for the first time accounted for over half our total merchandise exports.

13. A major policy aim of the Irish Government has been to secure the most rapid expansion of the industrial sector consistent with maintenance of the internal equilibrium of the economy and of a reasonable balance in our interna-

tional payments position. Throughout the 1960's the emphasis has been on the preparation for conditions of freer trade and, specifically, for eventual membership of the European Economic Community. This policy was given a special impetus when our application for membership of the Community was originally made. The Government have continued to pursue this policy vigorously.

14. As a result we are confident of the increasing capacity of Irish industry generally to meet the competitive challenges involved. Indeed, Irish industry looks forward to membership of the European Economic Community recognizing that, while there will be some problems in the shorter term, the structure and efficiency of Irish industry generally will be strengthened in the longer term. We see in the market of the enlarged Community the trading environment most likely to provide scope for the industrial advances necessary to achieve the economic and social goals which we have set ourselves as a nation.

15. Participation in the Community will require some adjustments and adaptations in the Irish industrial and commercial sectors, but we expect that for the most part any particular problems that may arise would be met by transitional arrangements and the safeguard provisions of the Rome Treaty, which I assume will form part of these arrangements. There is, however, a very small number of sensitive industries for which these arrangements may not be adequate and this is a matter we will wish to discuss in the course of the negotiations.

16. I have mentioned the substantial industrial growth in Ireland in recent years. It has been my Government's policy in its programme for industrial development to encourage the rapid expansion of industry by means of financial and fiscal incentives. Continuing industrial development is dependent on those incentives and their position in the context of Ireland's membership of the Community is, therefore, a matter which we will wish to explore during the negotiations.

17. The small size of the Irish market and of our industrial units leaves the Irish economy particularly vulnerable to dumping and we would hope that a satisfactory solution to this difficulty would also be found in the negotiations.

18. Apart from the few matters I have mentioned, it is not expected that membership of the Communities would create exceptional problems for Ireland. This is assuming of course that appropriate transitional arrangements will apply to the implementation by Ireland of the obligations of the Treaties, not only in the agricultural and industrial sectors but also in other areas.

19. In the consideration of the transitional arrangements, an important factor which clearly will have to be taken into account is Ireland's special trading relationship with the United Kingdom. Member States will appreciate the fundamental importance to the Irish economy of our trade with the United

Kingdom which is the market for over 70 per cent of total Irish exports and supplies over 50 per cent of our imports. Traditionally, Ireland has received preferential treatment in the British market for her products and the United Kingdom in turn has had a special position in our market. Trading arrangements between the two countries are governed by the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement of 1965, which provides for free trade between the two countries and for special arrangements for Irish agricultural exports to the United Kingdom. Ireland's treaty obligation to accord free trade treatment to British industrial goods is being implemented over a nine-year period ending in mid-1975. This progressive dismantlement of industrial protection has also served to prepare Irish industry for the more comprehensive obligations and challenges which membership of the Community will entail.

20. Because of its importance to the Irish economy, it is essential that agricultural and industrial trade between Ireland and the United Kingdom during the transitional period should continue with the least possible disturbance, due regard being had to the special arrangements which already exist under the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement and subject, of course, to the obligations which both countries will be assuming on entry to the Communities. In other words, movement of the two countries to a wider European common market should advance from the present position which already involves some elements of a common market between them.

21. I should now like to refer to the procedures to be adopted for the conduct of the negotiations. My Government consider that these procedures should be settled before substantive negotiations take place and that all four applicant countries should be parties to any discussions which are undertaken for this purpose. We also consider that the procedures should provide for a reasonable degree of parallelism in the negotiations with each applicant country. Simultaneous accession to the Communities by the applicants is of course essential.

22. There is another aspect of the procedural arrangements to which my Government attach particular importance. Matters will inevitably arise in one set of negotiations which will be of major interest to one or more of the other applicant countries. For example, negotiations with the United Kingdom on certain matters in the agricultural sector will be of vital interest to Ireland. It is important that decisions are not taken without reference at all stages to the other applicant countries directly involved. My Government, therefore, would wish to see established, at an early stage in the negotiations, procedures which would permit of the participation of each applicant country in negotiations on all matters affecting its interests. Of particular importance in this regard are the transitional measures relating to the movement of goods and the common agricultural policy, and also the institutional and financial arrangements to apply in the enlarged Communities. I was particularly glad to learn from your opening statement, Mr Chairman, that the Community fully appreciates our desires in this respect and that it proposes to make arrangements accordingly.

23. The European Communities and the applicant countries, in embarking on these negotiations for enlargement, are taking a step which is of great potential significance for the creation of a wider European Community pledged to unity and peace. The outcome of these negotiations will have a decisive influence on the future of this continent and its role in the world. More important still, it will have a profound effect on the welfare of our peoples and, after all, it is the welfare of our peoples that must always be our paramount concern. The Preamble to the Treaty of Rome wisely stressed not alone the resolve of its signatories "to strengthen the safeguards of peace and liberty" but also their determination to pursue "the essential purpose of constantly improving the living and working conditions of their peoples." This means all our peoples. We must not promote the interests of some at the expense of others.

24. If Europe can promote an ever closer union of its peoples and work together for the steady improvement of their welfare then this greater Europe can be a vital force for peace in the world and make an ever-increasing contribution to the prosperity of the developing nations everywhere. We are encouraged by what has already been achieved. We are sure that the vision and determination shown by the Member States are shared by the applicant countries. For the sake of Europe and its peoples, for the sake of peace and prosperity in the world, these negotiations must not fail. It is our responsibility that they should succeed.

*Statement by Mr P. Nyboe Andersen  
Minister of Economic Affairs and European Integration  
of the Kingdom of Denmark*

In May 1967 the Danish Parliament adopted a resolution which authorized the Government to resume negotiations for Danish membership of the European Communities together with the United Kingdom. In the same resolution, Parliament expressed the expectation that the other Scandinavian countries would also find solutions for their relations with the Communities.

This is the basis on which today I have the honour, on behalf of the Danish Government, to state our views on the great task before us, to establish a framework for European cooperation in the coming decades. We are faced with a heavy responsibility to find a reasonable and durable solution to this problem. My Government is prepared to contribute in a constructive way to the achievement of such a solution through the coming negotiations.

The Communities have established three main conditions for adhesion: — First, the applicant countries must accept the European Treaties and subsequent decisions. — Secondly, they must accept the plans for the further development of the Communities. — Thirdly, they must accept the political aims of the Treaties.

Denmark is ready to accept the Treaties and the subsequent decisions. In this connection I hope that the Communities will bear in mind that the Treaties and the subsequent decisions are the outcome of many and lengthy negotiations which have inevitably been influenced by the special conditions and interests of the six countries at the time when the negotiations took place. Even now the Member States feel the need to supplement the Treaties by new agreements and decisions. When, nevertheless, we declare ourselves ready to accept the existing Community Treaties, the reason is, in the first place, that we find the basic principles right, and, secondly, that we want to contribute towards a positive outcome of the negotiations. This doesn't mean, however, that we find all the Treaty provisions equally reasonable or expedient, and we hope that the Communities will avail themselves of the existing opportunities to take into consideration the special problems which the adjustment to the Treaties will inevitably entail for Denmark.

My country is also ready to accept the plans for the further development of the Communities, which we find suitable for maintaining the dynamic character of European integration. In our view, a further expansion of co-operation in the monetary, economic, industrial and technological fields will be important elements in this development. In view of the far-reaching implications of these questions, we want, during the period of negotiation, to discuss the detailed elaboration of these plans with the Communities. Opportunities for such discussions have already been provided in the field of technology which is an important element in co-operation on industrial policy. We hope that suitable forms may be found also for discussion of monetary and economic problems as well as of fishery policy. Three of the applicant countries are, as you will know, among the biggest fishing countries of Western Europe, and the common fishery policy should be formulated with due regard to their participation in the Community.

Finally, Denmark is ready to accept the political aims of the Community Treaties. The preliminary suggestions concerning political co-operation, as outlined by the working party set up by the Foreign Ministers in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Hague Communiqué, are also acceptable to Denmark. We have noted that this co-operation is to take place outside the institutions of the Communities. We regard this political co-operation as a natural and necessary consequence of the far-reaching integration which has been realized or planned within the framework of the Treaties in other fields.

While the Danish Government finds it natural and necessary to accept European co-operation to the full extent of its "depth," we find it equally necessary that this co-operation should have the widest possible geographical "width." I am thinking primarily of the Nordic countries. This group of five nations, of which, so far, only Norway and Denmark have applied for membership, have, on a pragmatic basis, achieved a co-operation which, in many respects, exceeds the scope of the co-operation established within the Communities, for

instance in the labour market, in social security, harmonization of laws, education, and in the cultural sphere. The Danish Government wants to promote a continuation and further expansion of this intra-Nordic co-operation, and we hope and trust that the Communities will agree that this is not only a natural policy for a Nordic country, but also a policy which will serve common European interests.

During the last ten years, the member States of EFTA have established a co-operation of far-reaching importance. It is the Danish Government's hope that the present members of the European Communities, the four applicant countries, and the other EFTA countries will have the will to seek solutions aiming at a new and stronger European Community and at the same time preserving the significant results of European co-operation within EFTA and among the Nordic countries. It will be essential to the future of an enlarged Community that it should form the centre of a broad and stable European construction comprising all European countries which are willing to take part. They should be drawn into co-operation with the Community to the widest extent which is practicable when we combine the imagination, political will and foresight of all parties concerned. If not, we shall not have accomplished our task, and important aspects of the European problem will remain unsolved.

The Danish Government has indicated that, all factors considered, we want no period of transition and that we are ready to accept the full obligations of membership, beginning immediately when the treaties enlarging the Community have been ratified. The reason for this point of view is simple: For more than ten years Denmark has now borne what we find to be a disproportionate share of the burden caused by the economic division of Europe, in particular through the damage to our traditional agricultural exports. These difficulties have forced us to accelerate a structural diversion of our exports towards manufactures. The difficult marketing conditions for agricultural products and the heavy investments made necessary by the rapid industrialization have led to balance-of-payments difficulties and large-scale capital imports. Though Danish farmers are very efficient producers, the structural change in our economy towards manufacturing industry cannot, and should not, be held up. Our difficulties would, however, be substantially reduced if the common agricultural policy could take full effect for the enlarged Community immediately after ratification.

We realize, however, that other applicant countries wish a transitional period and that the Communities are disposed to accept this. We must therefore accept that the negotiations may result in a transitional period. In return, we would expect our partners in the negotiations to agree that part of the task in formulating the transitional period should be to avoid unreasonable repercussions on a country which has no desire, no interest, and certainly no responsibility for a period of transition which may have to apply to all applicant countries.

I have referred to the adjustments which Denmark, like the other applicant countries, will have to go through in connection with our entry into the European Communities. I could easily give you a long list of problems arising in that connection. I shall refrain from that. The Danish Government is firmly resolved to confine the problems of our negotiations to a minimum of significant questions.

I should like, however, already at this stage to inform you that in various fields we feel a need for clearing up, together with the Communities, questions about the correct interpretation of the many decisions and provisions, and we also want to clear up how we can implement, in the manner most practical to both parties, such amendments of Danish legislation and changes in administration as our membership will involve.

These two groups of questions — subjects for negotiation and subjects for clarification — make up the substance of what Denmark wants to discuss with the Communities. They are explained in more detail in a Memorandum which we shall hand over today to the Communities and the other applicant countries. Here, I propose to deal briefly with only the first group, that is problems for negotiation. These negotiations can in our view be confined to a few main items.

### 1. *The Customs Union*

We foresee no serious problems as a result of Denmark's participation in the Customs Union. We agree that the initial step towards the Common External Tariff and the initial internal tariff reduction should be of a substantial magnitude. We want the gradual adoption of the Common External Tariff to be effected at a tempo which does not exceed that of the removal of the internal tariff barriers. In the light of the outcome of the negotiations as a whole, including the formulation of the transitional period, Denmark must also reserve the right to use the provisions of the Rome Treaty relating to tariff quotas for certain commodities. Finally we want to discuss certain practical details in connection with the implementation of the Customs Union.

### 2. *The transitional arrangements in the agricultural sector*

If such a transitional period should prove necessary, our principal views are that:

- It should be as short as possible;
- It should begin, as soon as the treaty of accession enters into force, with a substantial step towards EC price levels, in line with the first approximation of tariffs;



- The new member countries should benefit from a Community preference immediately when their entry takes effect;
- There should be parallelism between the growing advantages obtained during the transitional period and the contributions paid to the FEOGA during the various stages of the transitional period;
- The obligations in the field of establishment in agriculture should at the earliest enter into force at the end of the transitional period, and, finally the removal of Denmark's existing benefits on the British market under Danish-British agreements should be viewed in the light of the other provisions of transitional arrangements and should be the subject of discussions between the United Kingdom, the Communities and Denmark.

Naturally, Denmark is vitally interested in the continued development of the common agricultural policy, including the structural aspects. We would therefore appreciate at suitable occasions to be informed about the plans of the Communities and to have the opportunity to present our views on these plans.

### 3. *Economic and monetary co-operation*

I have previously mentioned that we should like to participate in deliberations on this subject, so I shall deal now with only one aspect, the liberalization of capital movements. In the light of her balance-of-payments situation, Denmark may have to request that a transitional period in the agricultural sector be accompanied by a transitional arrangement also with regard to the liberalization of capital movements.

### 4. *The Faroe Islands and Greenland*

These two areas are faced with inherent problems which make it necessary to discuss with the Communities the possibilities of obtaining special arrangements in the same way as has been agreed for overseas territories of the present Member States. We do not visualize an association of the Faroe Islands and Greenland but a solution within the framework of Denmark's membership. The Danish Government has already asked the Communities for exploratory talks on this matter. The problems of the two areas are of marginal importance from a Community point of view but their solution is of vital importance to the populations of Greenland and the Faroe Islands, which number only some 40 000 each.

### 5. *Institutions*

The Danish Government does not expect any special problems to arise if the negotiations on this matter are based on the proposal discussed by the

EC Council of Ministers. My Government recognizes that an enlarged and strengthened Community needs effective institutions. We consider it also important that the European Parliament should be given an increasingly significant role.

As regards Denmark's contribution to the common funds and our membership in ECSC and Euratom, I can confine myself to refer to the problems mentioned in the Danish Memorandum.

6. Finally, a number of minor questions will have to be considered. An example is the Nordic labour market which we want to preserve concurrently with the obligations following from the rules of the Community in this field.

Mr President, when Denmark and the Communities meet again, we shall revert to the views which you have presented today on behalf of the Communities.

As for the procedure to be followed during the forthcoming negotiations, our attitude is flexible. I shall make only a few observations on what is known as "parallelism" in the negotiations with the applicant countries. We have noted with satisfaction the decision of the Council that negotiations are to start simultaneously, to be completed simultaneously and, as far as possible, to be conducted concurrently. I listened, Mr President, with great satisfaction to your remarks in your statement this morning on this important question of parallelism. To Denmark, parallelism does not necessarily mean the same number of meetings or meetings on the same dates for all applicant countries.

To us, the essence of parallelism is first that problems of common interest to several applicant countries should not be considered solved until they have been discussed in substance with all interested countries. For certain defined areas we suggest that it should be agreed not to finalize negotiations with any single country without giving other interested countries a fair chance to have their interests taken suitably into account. As far as Denmark is concerned, we regard the length of the transition arrangements for the agricultural sector, the financial arrangements, the institutions, the fishery policy and discussions on new areas of co-operation, first of all the monetary and economic union, as questions necessitating combined solutions. Reasonable solutions to these problems can only be found if they are discussed with all interested parties and not as separate bilateral problems. The solutions in the different fields should be seen in their context as main elements of the overall compromise, which should be the final result of the negotiations.

Second, our idea of parallelism implies that each applicant country should be given the chance to advance in its negotiations to the same extent as other countries so that it becomes possible for all the negotiations to reach approximately the same level of completion at any given time. This would be the easiest way of ensuring uniform solutions for all negotiating countries to similar

although independent problems. We find it also important that negotiations are arranged in such a way that the representatives of the Community who are responsible for the negotiations gain the necessary comprehensive view of the negotiations with all four countries.

We hope that it will be possible to complete the negotiations within a short period and in a manner that will not delay the continued development of the Communities. Indeed, we wish that the deliberations on future problems will proceed and that the prospective member States will be able to contribute to positive solutions.

We all hope that this meeting is the beginning of a process of historical importance to Europe. The outcome of the negotiations which have opened today will determine whether Europe is to become a harmonious entity, organized with due regard to the differences in mode of life and outlook determined by cultural and historical factors which, in my opinion, are part of Europe's heritage which it must be our common task to preserve also in the process of integration. I am convinced that the applicant countries will be able to make their important contribution to this end. The ability to find solutions embracing the different national backgrounds and characteristics will decisively affect the attitude of our peoples and of the rest of the world to the enlarged European Community. Only through greater knowledge of the national background and character of the individual European countries will it be possible to secure full understanding among the peoples of Europe and to achieve the broad support of the Communities which is so important for their future development.

We hope therefore that the Communities, in their future plans, will find it possible to take up new tasks which may help to achieve this goal, such as extended co-operation in social, educational and cultural fields. It is of crucial importance that such new tasks should take a form that will appeal to the coming generations. This is indeed a challenge worthy of a European Community wishing to live up to its ambitious name and to preserve its dynamic strength and its appeal to future generations.

*Statement by Mr Svenn Stray, Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the Kingdom of Norway*

On behalf of the Norwegian Government, I wish to thank you for your invitation to come to this meeting at Luxembourg. The fact that ten European Foreign Ministers meet here today to open negotiations on the enlargement of the European Communities signifies that the market situation in Western Europe is about to enter a new and important phase.

The Norwegian Government have on two occasions, in 1962 and 1967, asked for negotiations on the basis of Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome,

Article 98 of the Treaty of Paris and Article 205 of the Treaty of Euratom. We should like to express our satisfaction that the meeting of Heads of State or Government at The Hague has now made it possible to start these negotiations.

The Communities that you represent are a Community in development. Completion, deepening and enlargement have been the guidelines for the activities of the Communities during the past year.

In the view of the Norwegian Government the co-operation between the nations of Europe should be extended and strengthened. This would contribute to an effective utilization of our joint resources, and give Europe increased possibilities to make its influence felt in accordance with our common democratic and cultural traditions. This co-operation must take place in such a way as to serve the interests of all European countries, both large and small.

The prospects for building a bridge between the two market groupings in Western Europe appear today more favourable than they have been for a long time. It is to be hoped that during the negotiations the will to find solutions to the problems with which we are faced will manifest itself, and that the result of the negotiations will be advantageous not only to each participating country, but to Europe as a whole.

The Norwegian Government consider the Treaty of Rome, with the objectives and rules embodied in the existing treaties and the subsequently adopted regulations and directives, to be a suitable basis for an extended European co-operation. The application in Norway of some of these regulations and directives will raise substantial problems which we wish to discuss during the forthcoming negotiations. These problems have their origin in conditions that are peculiar to Norway.

The Norwegian economy is to a high degree oriented towards the outside world, as it has been necessary to find an international market for a substantial part of our goods and shipping services. Total exports of goods and services amount to about 40 per cent of the gross national product. Our exports are, moreover, centred on a limited number of important markets and with a strong concentration on a few categories of products. We have therefore taken an active part in the efforts to liberalize world trade and develop international economic co-operation. Four fifths of Norwegian commodity exports find their markets in Western Europe, and the European integration has been followed with great interest in Norway.

Our trade with member countries of the EEC has substantially increased, but our trade with EFTA, and more particularly with the Nordic countries, has increased much more. Our experiences from the co-operation within EFTA are good. Strong economic ties have been established between these countries. The Norwegian Government attach decisive importance to the preservation of the free market thus created.

Of particular importance is the Nordic market established through EFTA. It would create very great problems if trade barriers, that have been removed, should be restored. During the negotiations now about to begin, solutions must be found which will secure the continuation of the free trade already achieved between the Nordic countries. The co-operation between the Nordic countries covers both the economic and other fields and has ancient and strong traditions. On the Norwegian side, we consider it important that this co-operation can be maintained and further developed. I wish in this connection to underline the importance of the common Nordic labour market.

The questions that we wish to raise during the negotiations are primarily related to our country's geographical situation and natural conditions. In Norway great importance is attached to regional development policy, and we consider it essential to be able to continue to apply the necessary measures in this field.

Of the total population of an enlarged Community, Norway's population will amount to 1.5 per cent. In a far-flung and sparsely populated country like ours, the maintenance of settlement in the various regions will always be a problem of primary importance. This presupposes that satisfactory conditions for agriculture and fisheries exist. In order to secure a settlement in all parts of the country, the preservation of an agricultural industry of about the same extent and character that we have in Norway today is necessary. Also for the purpose of maintaining a state of preparedness it is of decisive importance to have an agricultural industry that offers possibilities for providing the population with a minimum supply of foodstuffs.

As far as Norway is concerned, it should be possible to limit the subjects of negotiations in the main to agriculture, fisheries, capital movements and establishment questions. Allow me already at this stage to touch briefly on these topics.

As far as agriculture and the fishing industry are concerned, I may recall the declaration made on the 4th of July 1962, on behalf of the Norwegian Government by Mr Halvard Lange, then Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the opening of the negotiations taking place at that time. I shall not therefore repeat the description he gave of the competitive handicaps under which Norwegian agriculture has permanently to operate, compared with the agriculture on the Continent of Europe. However, I would like to stress the following facts: the area of arable land amounts to only 3 per cent of the country's total area. The agricultural production of Norway amounts to only 0.5 per cent of the total agricultural production in an enlarged Community. On a European scale this production is marginal, and special arrangements of lasting character in favour of Norwegian agriculture should accordingly not have any perceptible effect on European agriculture.

As a result of natural conditions, the agricultural production is centred on forage and the products derived from domestic animals, which products

account for about 80 per cent of total agricultural income. In certain regions the production of fruit and vegetables is very important. Norway covers by import practically all her requirements of sugar and cereals for human consumption, half her needs of fodder grain, as well as considerable quantities of vegetables and fruit. Norwegian agriculture taken as a whole covers less than 40 per cent of the country's calorie needs and my country is a considerable net importer of foodstuffs.

Owing to the large imports of foodstuffs, membership in an enlarged Community will entail substantially increased foreign exchange expenses.

Norway has no surplus problem in so far as agricultural products are concerned.

Norwegian agricultural policy aims at securing for the agricultural population the same level of income as that enjoyed by people engaged in other industries. This means a relatively high price level. If Norwegian agriculture had to adapt itself to current prices within the EEC, there would result a loss of income estimated at 40 to 50 per cent. It will be necessary during the negotiations to find satisfactory arrangements securing to the farmers an economic result of their production which gives them the necessary economic basis for continuing their profession. Since the competitive handicaps under which Norwegian agriculture operates are of a permanent character, such arrangements must also be made on a permanent basis.

In the coastal districts fisheries are to a large extent the basis of settlement, and what industrial activity exists is associated with fishing. In many districts there are few or no employment alternatives.

As a consequence of geographical and natural conditions the Norwegian fisheries are to a large extent coastal fisheries. Questions connected with the fishery limit are therefore of vital importance to Norway. To secure an economic basis for the coastal population is an essential national task. We consider it essential that in connection with the elaboration of a common fishery policy a satisfactory solution is found to these questions. We assume that since negotiations for an enlargement of the Communities now have been opened, the applicant countries will be given the opportunity to express their views on the common fishery policy.

Also the rules governing capital movements and establishment will raise certain problems for Norway. Norway is traditionally a capital importing country, and will continue to need foreign capital for her further development. The form and size of such capital imports may, however, raise special problems owing to the structure of Norwegian industry with small enterprises disposing of little capital of their own. We have in Norway developed a legislation embodying a concession system which makes it possible to control the exploitation of our natural resources with due regard to economic and social consid-

erations. This legislation occupies a central place in Norwegian economic policy. The Community rules may raise special problems for Norway that we would like to discuss in the course of the negotiations.

We believe, for our part, that it will be possible, during the mutual transitional periods to be agreed, to make the necessary internal preparations with a view to the common application of the rules and regulations of the Community. There are, however, certain questions that will need further clarification. In relation to the Treaty of Paris certain questions will *inter alia* arise in connection with our coal production at Spitzbergen.

Participation in the co-operation within Euratom does not appear to raise problems of importance, apart from the special problem connected with the security control, which, however, must find its solution in a larger context.

We have noted with interest existing plans for co-operation in matters of industrial policy. We, on our side, will give our support to an extended European co-operation regarding industrial policy. We consider it of particular importance that regional policy should constitute an essential element of the future European industrial policy.

We are also most interested in measures designed to intensify co-operation in regard to technological and scientific matters, and Norway, for her part, accepted with pleasure the invitation to this effect received from the Community a year ago.

We have in this connection noted with interest the increased international recognition of the fact that many of the problems raised by the development of modern society cannot be satisfactorily solved exclusively within the framework of the individual country. I have here primarily in mind all the problems connected with pollution and protection of the environment.

The Community is engaged in discussing plans concerning an extended co-operation in the economic and monetary fields. On our side, we have in our participation in international co-operation always stressed the importance of the best possible co-ordination of the economic and monetary policies of the various countries. Norway attaches great importance to stable conditions in this field and is interested in participating in an extended co-operation concerning these questions. We assume that we shall have an opportunity to submit our views on the development of the future co-operation.

The Norwegian Government favour a constructive European co-operation designed to strengthen the peoples of Europe economically and politically, so as to enable them to play an ever increasing part in the efforts to safeguard international peace and security. It is understood that discussions on a future political co-operation will take place in other contexts. Such co-operation should also offer possibilities for even greater efforts in favour of the large group of developing countries.

Before concluding I should also like to mention that a referendum of a consultative character is envisaged before the Storting takes a final stand on the result we reach in our negotiations.

With regard to the procedure for the coming negotiations, we consider it important that the time-table should be the same for the negotiations with all the countries which have asked to take part in an enlarged Community. This means that the negotiations should be terminated at the same time in respect of all the participating countries.

In principle, the negotiations with the various applicant countries should proceed at the same pace. It is necessary to establish an effective consultation procedure for the negotiations with the various countries. On the Norwegian side, we wish, for instance, to take part in all negotiations which touch upon questions relating to fishery policy.

We agree to the time-table proposed, according to which the negotiations with our country will continue on the 22nd of September.



## IV. THE AGREEMENTS WITH SPAIN AND ISRAEL

*Two new agreements have been concluded by the Community with Spain and Israel. They are the culmination of prolonged discussions or negotiations and fit into the framework of the balanced policy pursued by the Community with regard to countries of the Mediterranean basin. After the association agreements with Tunisia and Morocco, signed at the end of March 1969, and the non-preferential trade agreement concluded with Yugoslavia in March 1970, relations of a particular type are now established with two other Mediterranean States not members of the Community. However, other negotiations concerning this same geographical area are in progress or being prepared with Malta, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic and Algeria, not to mention the discussions opened up on the changeover to the second phase of the Ankara Agreement.*

### *Agreement between the Community and Spain*

1. The agreement between the European Economic Community and Spain was signed in Luxembourg on 29 June by Mr Pierre Harmel, President-in-office of the Council and Mr Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities on the one part and by Mr Gregorio Lopez Bravo, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the other.
2. As a result of a request by the Spanish Government in February 1964 proposing the opening of negotiations for the establishment of special relations with the Community, exploratory talks took place between the Commission and a Spanish delegation in December 1964 and July 1966. Acting on a report from the Commission, the Council adopted a first negotiating mandate in July 1967.

A first round of negotiations was held from September 1967 to April 1968, when the two delegations made a detailed comparison of their respective offers and requests and worked out the first guidelines of a preferential agreement. The negotiations were resumed in October 1969 on the basis of a wider mandate adopted by the Council during the same month. The two delegations very soon found that they saw eye to eye on most of the points to be negotiated, so that the text of the agreement was adopted on 12 March 1970.

The exchange of the final texts between the two heads of the negotiating delegations, Mr Helmut Sigrist, the Commission's Director-General for External

Relations, and H.E. Mr Alberto Ullastres, Head of the Spanish Mission to the European Communities, took place on 14 May 1970.

3. The negotiations between the European Economic Community and Spain have led to the conclusion of a two-stage preferential agreement. Only the provisions governing the first stage, which will last at least six years, were covered by the negotiations. The opening of the negotiations to define the contents of the second stage and the transition from one stage to the next will be subject to agreement by the two parties.

The first stage of the agreement has an exclusively commercial content for which the Community is responsible. Its purpose is gradually to eliminate the obstacles to the major portion of trade without infringing GATT rules.

4. In the case of industrial products (excluding ECSC products) the Community's offer comprises the removal of quantitative restrictions (except those on refined petroleum products) and tariff reductions of 60% between now and 1 January 1973 (30% on 1 October 1970, 50% on 1 January 1972) subject to a list of products for which the concession is only 40% in six years and to a small list of exceptions. However, the Community envisages the possibility of increasing the tariff preference of the general system to 70% on 1 January 1974.

The Community's concessions affect 93% of the EEC's 1968 imports. Refined petroleum products imported into the EEC will benefit from the tariff reductions specified in the agreement within the limit of a tariff quota of 1.2 million tons. The list of goods for which the concession is only 40% mainly consists of a few products in the textile sector.

As for the agricultural offer, the Community makes concessions for citrus fruits (40% tariff reduction) and non-refined olive oil — concessions that fit into the general lines of the agreements with other Mediterranean countries. Furthermore, the offer comprises tariff reductions of 50% in principle, particularly for certain preserves, fruit and vegetables and within quantitative limits for Sherry, Malaga and the wines of Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja and Valdepenas.

5. Spain's industrial offer involves at least a 95% liberalization of imports from the Community by the end of the sixth year of the agreement. In the meantime Spain undertakes to increase the current quotas by 13% overall and by at least 7% per product from 1972 on the basis of actual imports from the Community. Furthermore, and with regard to the tariff concessions concerning industrial products, Spain has presented two positive lists which respectively provide for tariff reductions of 60% and 25% over six years, also a list of exceptions. However, should the Community increase its preference to 70%, Spain would increase its 60% list to 70% and a large part of the 25% list to 30%.

The time-table for the tariff reductions is as follows:

	1.10.70	1.1.73	1.1.74	1.1.75	1.1.76	1.1.77
List at 60/70%	10%	20%	30/32.5%	40/45%	50/57.5%	60/70%
List at 25/30%	5%	10%	10/15%	15/20%	20/25%	25/30%
List at 25%	5%	10%	10%	15%	20%	25%

Liberalization of agricultural products will proceed at the same pace as the dismantling of tariffs for industrial products. Special arrangements have been adopted for cheese, butter, milk powder and condensed milk. For the remaining agricultural products, Spain undertakes to maintain the Community's relative share in its imports.

6. In addition to the agreement, Spain and the Community are to provide for the possibility of consulting each other, firstly on any problems which might arise from trade in ECSC products and, secondly, on investments in Spain.

7. It may therefore be noted that, within the framework of this preferential agreement, the two delegations have laid down the procedures for a first stage intended to facilitate the development of trade relations between the Community and Spain and thus to create the conditions for a gradual approximation of the respective economies while bearing in mind their different levels.

Because of the special features of the agricultural markets in both the Community and Spain, the agreement makes provision, in the case of some agricultural products, for measures mainly of a conservatory nature to ensure for the parties stability of access to each other's market. With regard to the industrial sector the Community will, within three years, open up its market in practice. Spain, for its part, will be taking the first steps in an appreciable reduction of both tariff and quota obstacles to trade.

When they examined the rates of concessions, their implementing timetable and the sensitive nature of certain economic sectors, the delegations found that it was impossible to foresee the consequences of the agreement for more than six years and to lay down in advance how the second stage should function with regard to the scale of trade concessions and the time-table for narrowing the gap between the economies.

8. The pragmatic approach underlying the economic solutions adopted in the agreement with Spain, while taking account of the European vocation of this country, is similar to that of the preferential agreements with the other

Mediterranean countries. The Community considers that for the countries of the Mediterranean basin, having comparable economic structures, it should give priority to formulae which are aimed at the balance of the region and which, while making allowance for the features particular to each of these countries, are likely to facilitate their accelerated development.

9. The signing of the agreement between the Community and Spain marks an important point in their relations. It is planned that the internal procedures of each contracting party shall be completed in time to allow the entry into force of this agreement by 1 October 1970 at the latest.

### *Agreement between the Community and Israel*

10. It was also on 29 June 1970, in Luxembourg, that a preferential agreement between the Community and Israel was signed on the one hand by Mr P. Harmel, President-in-office of the Council and Mr J. Rey, President of the Commission, on behalf of the Community and, on the other, by Mr Abba Eban, Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This agreement is the culmination of a fairly long procedure and of various prolonged negotiations, since the dialogue between the Community and Israel on a preferential agreement began as long ago as 1961. An initial solution to the problem of relations between the Community and Israel was provided by a non-preferential trade agreement which was signed on 4 June 1964 and expired on 30 June 1967.

The preferential agreement proper was studied in detail only after exploratory talks between a Commission delegation and an Israeli delegation held in January 1967 and followed by a report from the Commission to the Council in June 1967. It was on 17 October 1969 that the Council completed a negotiating mandate in the general context of its Mediterranean policy and with a view to a balanced development of its relations with the countries of that area.

The negotiations which began immediately afterwards ended on 14 May with an exchange of letters between the heads of the two delegations.

11. The agreement in question is designed to promote increased trade between the EEC and Israel and thus to contribute to the development of international trade. The agreement has been concluded for a period of five years; it is provided that, 18 months before its expiry, negotiations may be started with a view to the conclusion of a fresh agreement on a more comprehensive basis.

Under the terms of the agreement the contracting parties grant each other the following concessions:

12. In the industrial sector, more than 85% of all Israeli products imported into the Community and liable to customs duties are to enjoy tariff concessions. In a general way, it is a question of a tariff reduction of 50% according to the following time-table: 30% when the agreement comes into force and further 5% instalments on 1 January 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974.

In the case of certain goods (aluminium products and motor vehicles) smaller tariff reductions of between 28 and 34% are provided for; for cotton fabrics (under heading 55.09 of the Common Customs Tariff) the staggered tariff reduction of 50% is granted within the limit of a Community tariff quota of 300 tons. Lastly, the Community has granted no concessions for a number of sensitive products. The Community has granted Israel liberalization for the whole of the industrial sector, reserving the right, however, to reimpose quantitative restrictions on three items in the bromine sector, if necessary.

13. In the agricultural sector concessions are granted for the main Israeli export products; as in the industrial sector, these concessions also cover about 80% of the Israeli agricultural products imported into the Community and subject to customs duties or levies.

Citrus fruits (oranges, mandarines, lemons) are to enjoy a 40% reduction in the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) which, however, is only granted as long as the price of Israeli citrus fruits — on the internal market of the Community — does not fall below a minimum offer price equal to the reference price of the period concerned, plus the incidence of the CCT on this reference price plus a flat-rate sum of 1.20 u.a. per 100 kg. It will be seen that it is a question of a concession granted within the framework of a system of respect for a minimum offer price identical to the one laid down in the case of the concessions granted by the Community to the other leading producers of the Mediterranean basin, in particular Morocco and Spain.

Tariff concessions are also specified for grapefruit, avocados, mangoes, certain pimentoes and certain frozen or preserved fruit; they concern a tariff reduction of 40%, except in the case of certain pimentoes for which the concession is 30%.

14. Israel, for its part, is to grant tariff concessions for more than half of the industrial and agricultural exports from the Community to Israel which attract customs duty. The products benefiting from these tariff reductions have been broken down into four categories; the reduction of duties will be made in accordance with the following time-table:

Products	% reduction in the rates of Israeli tariff duties				
	On entry into force of the agreement	On 1.1.1971	On 1.1.1972	On 1.1.1973	On 1.1.1974
List 1	10	15	20	25	30
List 2	5	10	15	20	25
List 3	5	10	15	15	15
List 4	5	10	10	10	10

Furthermore, in the case of most of the products at present not liable to customs duty when imported into Israel, the latter has undertaken to grant the Community a tariff reduction of 15% should the relevant products later be made liable to customs duty. For all the products benefiting from tariff concessions, as well as the other products already liberalized when the agreement comes into force, the liberalization is bound with regard to the Community. Israel has also undertaken to liberalize gradually, within two years, certain products which are still not liberalized; these will also enjoy a tariff reduction in accordance with a given time-table once they have been liberalized.

15. In addition, if protective measures should prove necessary for its industrialization and development, Israel may withdraw concessions granted provided it replaces them by others which maintain the equilibrium of the agreement.

16. The agreement includes a safeguard clause which can be invoked by either party if economic or balance-of-payment difficulties should arise. The agreement is to be managed by a joint committee of Community and Israel representatives. The joint committee is to meet at least once a year, or more often if required. It may set up any working party that will help it in the execution of its duties.

17. The agreement will come into force on the first day of the month after the date when the Contracting Parties have notified each other of the accomplishment of the requisite procedures. The signing of the agreement marks an important stage in the gradual establishment of a policy of balance in the Mediterranean basin. It is anticipated that the internal procedures of each Contracting Party should allow the agreement to come into force on 1 October 1970 at the latest.

**PART TWO**

**Community activities in June 1970**





# I. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### *Common customs tariff*

#### Amendments

1. On 29 June 1970 the Council adopted two draft regulations submitted by the Commission<sup>1</sup> which amend the regulation of 28 June 1968 on the common customs tariff.<sup>2</sup> One extends the total suspension of duty in favour of fuel-oil to *gasoil* obtained during atmospheric distillation of feedstocks of sub-heading 27.10 C II a). Certain amendments to the German and Dutch texts have also been made in sub-chapters XI and XII of Chapter 29 and in headings 29.38, 29.39, 29.41 and 29.42 in order to achieve a better alignment between the four versions of the CCT. The second regulation<sup>1</sup> amends sub-heading 17.04 D II by inserting new degrees of saccharose content to allow for the average of the most common commercial varieties of sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, imported into the Community. These regulations enter into force on 1 July 1970.

#### Suspensions

2. On the same date the Council also adopted two draft regulations submitted by the Commission temporarily suspending certain autonomous duties of the common customs tariff. This concerns in the first place the prolongation of partial reductions of duties applicable to various products of special interest in Israel's exports to the Community.<sup>3</sup> These suspensions, which are valid as from 1 July 1970, will be maintained until the entry into force of the agreement between the European Economic Community and Israel and at the latest until 31 December 1970. The second regulation<sup>1</sup> totally suspends the autonomous CCT duty on "synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamide obtained by polycondensation of metaphenylenediamine and isophthalic acid" of sub-heading ex 56.01 A.

#### Postponed application of CCT duties

3. In accordance with Article 26 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has authorized the three Benelux countries to postpone raising the duties of their

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 141, 29 June 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 172, 22 July 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 142, 30 June 1970.

customs tariff for manufactured tobaccos imported from non-member countries to those of the CCT until 30 June 1971.<sup>1</sup>

### Classification of goods

4. After approval by the CCT nomenclature committee, the Commission, on 26 June 1970, adopted a regulation<sup>2</sup> on the classification of goods in sub-headings 48.07 C and 48.15 B and heading 68.08 of the CCT. This regulation, pursuant to the Council regulation of 16 January 1969, specifies that certain covering materials (for roofs in particular) made of a base of paper or felt paperboard impregnated and coated on both surfaces with tar, bitumen, asphalt or similar products shall come under sub-headings 48.07 C or 48.15 B when their weight per square metre does not exceed 3 000 g, and under No. 68.08 when it exceeds 3 000 g.

### *Tariff quotas*

5. In June 1970 the Council adopted on Commission proposals several regulations on the opening, distribution and administration of Community tariff quotas for:

- (i) 46 000 tons of fresh, refrigerated or frozen herrings free of customs duty, for the period from 16 June 1970 to 14 February 1971. A first instalment of 40 760 tons is distributed among the Member States, the remaining 5 240 tons being kept in reserve;<sup>3</sup>
- (ii) 20 000 head of heifers and cows, other than for slaughter, of certain mountain breeds, etc. at 6% duty, with a first instalment of 14 000 head and a reserve of 6 000;<sup>4</sup>
- (iii) 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers of Simmental, Schwyz, Fribourg and other breeds at 4% duty, with a first instalment of 4 100 head and a reserve of 900.<sup>4</sup>

The last two annual contractual Community tariff quotas are opened — at the request of the main non-member supplying countries and to take the best possible account of the period during which the cattle are brought down from the mountain pastures — for the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971. The first instalments are distributed among the Member States with regions suitable for raising this type of cattle, i.e. Germany, France and Italy.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 153, 14 July 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 140, 27 June 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 126, 10 June 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 141, 29 June 1970.

The Council also adopted a regulation<sup>1</sup> amending the regulation of 15 December 1969<sup>2</sup> on the Community tariff quota for woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil and cotton fabrics woven on hand looms: extension to Pakistan.

With regard to fresh tunny, etc., for the preserving industry, the quota volume of 53 000 tons, opened for 1970, has been raised to 69 300 tons.<sup>3</sup>

### *Customs value*

6. On 18 June 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation<sup>4</sup> on the point of introduction to be taken into consideration in pursuance of Article 6(2) of the Council regulation of 27 June 1968 on the customs value of goods. This regulation solely concerns goods which, after their introduction into the territory of a Member State, are dispatched to another Member State via Austrian or Swiss territory. It stipulates that in this case the customs value shall be calculated on the basis of the first place of introduction of the goods into the Community provided that the latter have been dispatched directly across Austrian or Swiss territory and that the crossing of one or other of these territories corresponds to a normal route to the place of destination. The concept of direct forwarding also allows that the goods may be transhipped on Austrian or Swiss territory or temporarily immobilized for reasons inherent in their carriage. When the above-mentioned conditions are not present, the customs value is determined on the basis of the last point of introduction of the goods into the Community. This regulation will not modify the present legal situation based on the application of the relevant national provisions. Furthermore, it supplements the Community rules regarding valuation, in accordance with the provisions of the regulation of 27 June 1968. Thus, to prevent the effect of the cost of transporting goods to the last point of introduction into the Community weighing on the customs value, the importer has always been free to clear goods at the first frontier crossed and to transport them to their place of destination across Austrian or Swiss territory with a movement certificate or, since 1 January 1970, under cover of a Community transit document.

### *Technical obstacles to trade*

7. On 8 June 1970 the Council adopted the directive concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on the steering gear of motor vehicles and their trailers.<sup>5</sup> This directive supplements those already adopted in the

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 126, 10 June 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 326, 29 December 1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 141, 29 June 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 134, 19 June 1970.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 133, 18 June 1970.

automobile sector on 6 February 1970 for acceptance testing and the permissible noise level (exhaust assembly) and on 20 March 1970 for air pollution, the positioning of rear registration plates and fuel tanks (rear bumpers). All these directives are part of the EEC acceptance testing procedure which will be implemented when the last of the special directives concerning the components and characteristics of vehicles is adopted.

The directive adopted on 8 June lays down the requirements for the construction, assembly and testing of manual and power-assisted steering gear and the requirements concerning the steering system, transmission and steered wheels.

## COMPETITION POLICY<sup>1</sup>

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

#### Termination of agreements and concerted practices in the flat glass industry

8. Three years ago, the Commission, acting *ex officio*, initiated proceedings in respect of a number of agreements and concerted practices likely to restrict competition severely on the flat glass market — an oligopolistic market in homogeneous products — and to keep trade between member countries at a low level.

The first of these agreements, between the majority of Community manufacturers of window glass, required the firms involved to respect each other's national markets and the positions they had each established on export markets. Implementation was entrusted to a joint agency located in the EEC. Formal notice of termination of this agreement had been issued, in so far as it affected Community markets, with effect from 13 March 1962 — the date on which Regulation No. 17, the first pursuant to Treaty Articles 85 and 86, came into force. Commission investigations nevertheless revealed much evidence that it was continuing to operate in some respects even within the Common Market. It was also found, however, that economic developments — particularly those whose effect was to enlarge the market — were prompting some of the firms to infringe the agreement by adopting a more independent policy on the export and home markets of the others. The resultant conflicts of interests between the parties to the agreement culminated in its being effectively terminated and its secretariat dismantled. Implementation of Articles 85 and 86 and the action taken by the Commission, which is responsible for seeing that they are complied

<sup>1</sup> In Bulletin 4-70, Part Two, the title in italics following sec. 5 should read: "Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty ...".

with, undoubtedly accelerated the process which led to the cessation of practices incompatible with the Community's competition rules and the objective of establishing a single market.

The Community firms participating in this restrictive agreement had also concluded a number of agreements with their counterparts in non-member countries specifying, among other points, that the latter were not to export to the Common Market. Given the structure of the EEC glass market, the exclusion of potential entrants from non-member countries meant that conditions of effective competition might not be maintained within the Community. In one case, the manufacturers concerned in a non-member country withdrew from the agreement with the Community cartel after the latter had been dissolved. In the other cases, the clause banning exports was deleted to meet the Commission's objections, so that entry to the Community market is no longer impeded by these agreements in restraint of competition.

A separate agreement between the manufacturers of one Member State and a single manufacturer in another Member State specified that the latter should operate on the home market of the former only by selling to the local manufacturers (within the limits of a quota fixed at regular intervals): direct sales to dealers were prohibited. When the Commission stepped in, the firms in the importing country formally terminated the agreement and undertook not to take any further steps liable to restrict the right of their former partner to supply their home market freely.

Finally, two manufacturers in different member countries who had been licensed by a glass company in a non-member country to make and sell a special glass had agreed to harmonize their commercial policies for the area — partly inside the EEC — covered by the licence agreements. Furthermore, one of these agreements contained clauses extending the restrictions on production and sales beyond the term of the licence or of the patent. In view of the Commission's objections, the licensees undertook to refrain from entering into any agreement regarding their operations in the area concerned and deleted from the licence agreement such clauses as were inconsistent with Community legislation.

Proceedings in all these matters have now been stopped, since the firms concerned have terminated the agreements and concerted practices complained of or amended them to ensure that they are no longer reached by the ban of Article 85, without having had to be forced to do so by a Commission decision.

### **Termination of restrictive practices between Germany and Italy in the window-glass sector**

9. Investigations by the Commission following a complaint filed by a German glass wholesaler had brought to light the existence of concerted practices between German and Italian window-glass manufacturers aimed at restraining trade

between Germany and Italy. The abrupt fall in Italian exports to Germany and in German exports to Italy at the end of 1967 and during 1968 was clearly due to changes in commercial policy which were not introduced by the German and Italian manufacturers acting independently but resulted from concerted action. The restriction of trade between the two countries had been brought about by each side adjusting to conditions on the other's market and by supply agreements between the manufacturers which implicitly ruled out direct exports.

The firms involved were notified by the Commission that the practices complained of were particularly serious infringements of Article 85 of the Treaty, since their immediate purpose and effect were to restrict trade between two Member States by market sharing and they had been preceded by concerted action by the German glass industry to bring pressure to bear on the Italian industry by steps taken on its own market. In their written observations concerning the complaints made against them, the firms concerned accepted the Commission's findings of fact, though without admitting that they were in violation of Article 85. The growth of exports in both directions between Germany and Italy since the period referred to in the complaint shows, however, that the manufacturers concerned at any rate ceased the alleged infringements during the period which followed the investigations. Furthermore, as soon as they were informed that the practices at issue were considered incompatible with the Community's competition rules and that the Commission was contemplating action that would oblige them to put an end to them, each group of manufacturers gave a formal undertaking to the Commission to desist in future from all restrictive practices in respect of exports to the other's market.

Since this is what the Commission intended to achieve by obliging the window-glass manufacturers to cease the alleged infringements by issuing a decision in pursuance of Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 17, there is now no need for the Commission to take action. Furthermore, this voluntary termination of the alleged infringements had enabled competitive conditions in trade in window glass between Germany and Italy to be rapidly restored, so the Commission felt there was no reason to fine the firms involved for their past actions either. The proceedings have therefore been closed without a formal decision having to be adopted. For a time the Commission will keep an eye on the market situation and on how trade develops in order to make sure that the manufacturers, now that they have regained their freedom of action, continue to comply with the undertakings given and that their right to refuse to deliver for commercial reasons is not used to hamper trade between the Member States. The Commission will take account of any complaints it may receive from buyers.

This case shows what importance the Commission attaches, in the performance of its duty, to ensuring compliance with the rules of the Treaty of Rome and to seeing that concerted practices by producers, facilitated by the oligopolistic structure of certain markets, do not clash with the Community's compe-

tition policy, which presupposes independent and competitive behaviour by the large industrial groups operating in the Community.

#### Dissolution of the Association belge du superphosphate

10. In 1961 ten Belgian companies set up the Association belge du superphosphate, Belgaphos, for the joint sale of simple superphosphate. The rules of the Association fixed each member's delivery quotas for sales in Belgium and for exports, including those to the Common Market countries. On the Belgian and Community markets, selling and invoicing were done directly by the members, while in non-member countries they were done by Belgaphos on their behalf. Every year Belgaphos evened out the prices of all sales by dividing the invoice total by the amount sold. On completion of this calculation, the members had to pay each other the sums necessary for the "equalization" of the prices obtained, so that ultimately they all received equal prices for equal amounts sold.

The parties concerned were informed that the rules of Belgaphos, more particularly the provisions for quotas and price equalization, were affecting trade between Member States and restricting competition without resulting in the economic benefits indicated in Article 85(3) of the Treaty of Rome. As a result of the Commission's intervention, the parties concerned have now decided to dissolve the Association.

In earlier cases concerning joint sales agencies (*comptoirs de vente*), the Commission has held that joint sales agreements and the practice of price equalization, when they applied to sales within the Common Market, were subject to the ban in Article 85 of the Treaty. This precedent is upheld in the case in point, where the companies had retained their right to sell individually and to decide their own prices, but where they then pooled the proceeds of their sales.

#### Cancellation of an agreement partitioning off markets in sanitary wares

11. Manufacturers of sanitary wares in two Member States had notified an agreement they concluded to co-operate in a special committee for the adoption of a common policy of rationalization and sale of their products on their respective domestic markets. The concerted practices adopted by these manufacturers as a result of the agreement consisted in standardizing their prices and sales terms, generally confining sales to a group of wholesalers in each of the two Member States, granting this group the benefit of a system of combining bases of discount with minimum annual purchases and instituting joint action in the event of outside offers at competing prices. A wholesaler in sanitary wares established in one of the two Member States lodged a complaint against the above-mentioned agreement.

The Commission contemplated banning the agreement in question because it considered that the accord and concerted practices referred to above tended to partition off the markets of the two Member States and restricted competition without there being any valid reasons to grant benefit of Article 85(3) of the Treaty of Rome. During the investigation of the case, the parties to the agreement voluntarily cancelled this and terminated the concerted practices in question by resuming their freedom of action on the two markets.

### **Approval of an agreement on a common quality mark and joint advertising**

12. The Commission has given a favourable decision,<sup>1</sup> under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, concerning an agreement between the four Belgian and Luxembourg producers of electrically welded steel tubes. In order to promote the quality and use of these products, the four enterprises established the Association sans but lucratif pour la promotion du tube d'acier soudé électriquement. This non-profit-making association undertakes joint advertising for the products concerned and has introduced a common mark which provides users with a guarantee of quality and an assurance that the standards of electrical welding and the ISO's size standards have been complied with.

The Commission has given a negative clearance, having found that neither the provisions on joint advertising nor those on the quality mark and membership of the association restrict competition in the Common Market. The agreement does not therefore fall under the ban of Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty. Joint advertising does not restrict competition, mainly because the members of the association are entitled to advertise their own products individually. The same applies to the common quality mark, as the right to use the mark and membership of the association are open to all producers who comply with the objective quality standards laid down. This decision is in line with the views set out by the Commission in the communication on co-operation between enterprises published in the official gazette of the European Communities on 29 July 1968 (points 7 and 8).

### **Conclusion of Commission inquiry into the margarine industry**

13. On 23 June 1965 the Commission decided to conduct a general inquiry into the margarine industry. The decision, adopted under Article 12 of Regulation No. 17, was taken because intra-Community trade in margarine was persistently weak and there were major differences in retail prices from one Member State to another. At the same date, the Commission also decided

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 153, 14 July 1970.



to find out whether, and if so to what extent, international trade in margarine was being restricted or impeded by laws and regulations on production and distribution.

The general inquiry has brought to light that:

- (i) Exclusive dealing agreements concluded in two Member States with the largest European manufacturer of margarine prevented the wholesalers and retailers in these countries from obtaining margarine from abroad, a situation which was not compatible with the rules of Article 85 of the Treaty. During the inquiry, however, the agreements were gradually amended and were completely terminated early in 1969;
- (ii) Although the manufacturer involved holds a dominant position on the Community market in margarine, no abuse of this position, within the meaning of Article 86 of the Treaty, was established;
- (iii) The Member States' official requirements on composition, additives, packaging and taxation vary fairly widely in respect of margarine and impede the expansion of trade within the Community.

These differences have influenced the structure of the margarine industry in the various countries, which is another major reason why trade is stagnating. On 28 November 1968 the Commission therefore submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation to harmonize the law in this field. Adoption of this proposal should be the most effective way of stepping up competition among margarine manufacturers in the Community and consequently of expanding trade in this item between the Member States. The Commission has therefore decided to consider the general inquiry as closed.

#### Belgian trade association adapts to Community rules

14. The Commission has taken a favourable decision, known as negative clearance,<sup>1</sup> with regard to a trade association comprising Belgian manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of perfumery products and toilet articles. This association, called the ASPA, had asked the Commission to say whether its purpose and the rules it laid down for members were compatible with Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome, which bans restrictions of competition in principle. Investigation of the case brought out the fact that members' freedom to trade was restricted in various ways, chiefly by obliging them to observe strictly the retail prices imposed on distributors. The freedom of dealers belonging to the association was also restricted by forbidding them to obtain supplies from non-member countries, to resell from wholesaler to wholesaler and from retailer to retailer, or to supply retailers who had not accepted the full set of rules.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 148, 8 July 1970.

In particular, the system made it impossible for dealers to import or export freely within the Common Market. Provision was made for the collective suspension of all supplies to wholesalers or retailers who did not respect their obligations. Once the necessary explanations were given by the Commission, the association's representatives induced its members to accept the removal of all these restrictions. The only aims which the ASPA association still pursues are therefore to defend the common interests of its members, ensure that trade-mark law is respected, combat unfair competition and satisfy any other professional needs of the same kind which are fully compatible with the proper functioning of the Common Market. The association even provides explicitly for the Community competition rules to be respected.

The interest of this decision is to show how trade associations can and in many cases will have to revise their aims so that, without sacrificing their legitimate role in defence of the general interest of their particular branch of industry or commerce, they no longer clash with the principles of the Common Market.

### Kodak adjusts to Common Market rules

15. The Kodak group of companies (photographic products) has been given a negative clearance by the Commission of the European Communities.<sup>1</sup> The decision states that from the information available as a result of an investigation into the matter, the sales terms of these companies appear to comply with the requirements of the Treaty of Rome concerning free competition. These new terms, which have been in force since the beginning of the year, replaced provisions concerning which the Commission's departments had found it necessary to express certain reservations, relating in particular to the ban on resale of the products abroad and to the fixing of resale prices.

Kodak's new sales terms can, in certain respects, be considered to be exemplary from the Community point of view: Kodak was not content to remove the restrictions referred to, but — and this is a rare yet highly desirable move — it clearly stated that any purchaser, at no matter what point in the distribution chain, is free to export to the other Common Market countries by selling to whom he likes at whatever price he likes. The only persons excluded are wholesalers and retailers who do not have certain reasonable professional qualifications.

As a result of this new situation, the Commission expects that the prices asked for Kodak products will come closer together, aligning themselves on the lower rather than the higher levels. Wholesalers and retailers are now free to benefit from any abnormal difference of price in a neighbouring country by marketing their goods there at a lower price, as it will no longer be possible for

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 147, 7 July 1970.

prices to be maintained at appreciably different levels from one Common Market country to another. Even when the level of prices is the same, the most competitive dealers will still be able to exert a moderating effect on prices in the neighbouring countries.

### *Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty*

16. Acting under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has adopted four decisions concerning the iron and steel industry. The operations involved are:

- (i) Acquisition of the majority of the shares in the iron and steel firm Stahl Aktiengesellschaft Peine-Salzgitter AG by Salzgitter Hüttenwerke AG, Salzgitter, and Salzgitter AG, Berlin and Salzgitter;
- (ii) Acquisition of all the shares making up the capital of the steel processing firms Carp & Hones KG, Düsseldorf, and C. Kuhbier & Sohn, Dahlerbrück, by Deutsche Edelstahlwerke AG, Krefeld, a member of the Thyssen group;
- (iii) Acquisition of the shares making up the capital of the steel processing firms Berkenhoff & Drebes AG, Asslar, Drahtwerke Waldböckelheim GmbH, Waldböckelheim, and Eugen Bordet KG, Altena, by Westfälische Union AG für Eisen- und Drahtindustrie, Hamm (also a member of the Thyssen group);
- (iv) Joint constitution of the iron and steel firm Ferrostaal-Stinnes GmbH, West Berlin, by the steel trading firm Ferrostaal GmbH, West Berlin, which is a member of the Gutehoffnungshütte group, and the firm Stinnes Stahlhandel GmbH, Essen, which is a member of the VEBA (Vereinigte Elektrizitäts- und Bergwerks-AG) group.

Having found that the operations envisaged complied with the requirements set out in Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission was able to grant the authorizations requested.

### *State aids*

**Italian system of aids for the restructuring, reorganization and conversion of the textile industry**

17. The Commission has decided to open the infringement procedure under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty with regard to the Italian Government's refusal to comply with its request to communicate additional information on the Bill on the restructuring, reorganization and conversion of the textile industry in

due time for the Commission to make its comments. This information is in fact indispensable for an assessment of the Bill under the Community provisions regarding aids, for it concerns constituent elements of the aids envisaged or, again, the factors necessary for an overall assessment. This lack of information is all the more worrying for the Commission because, in view of the particular structure of the textile sector and its location in Italy, the implementation of certain provisions contemplated, apart from those referred to below, could be incompatible with the Common Market.

At the same time the Commission adopted a preliminary decision,<sup>1</sup> under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty, with regard to two elements of the Bill which, at the present stage of the investigations, can already be assessed. This decision concerns: (a) the abolition of the ten-year exemptions from any direct tax on income from investments in the textile areas approved under the Bill and (b) the amendment of the criterion for granting aid which is intended to prevent any increase in production capacity in the sectors where this capacity is only partially used so that this criterion shall be assessed not only at national level but also on the Community plane.

#### **Aid to craft enterprises in the autonomous region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia**

18. In accordance with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Italian Government referred to the Commission a Bill of the autonomous region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia establishing aids in favour of craft enterprises. The Bill provides that the region shall pay a share of the interests on the medium-term loans contracted by the craft enterprises, co-operatives and groups of enterprises with credit institutions. These loans are to finance either construction, enlargement, modernization or acquisition of sites and premises or machines and equipment necessary for the operation of the said enterprises. On 3 June 1970 the Commission decided not to raise any objection to the measures, which it was decided could profit by one of the waivers under Article 92(3) of the EEC Treaty.

#### **Aids to the sulphur sector in Italy**

19. In accordance with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Italian Government has informed the Commission of a Bill on aid to the Sicilian region. The aim is to enable the Sicilian sulphur mines to keep working while new industrial schemes to replace the declining sulphur sector are being carried out. After examining the aid scheme, the Commission held that it could be considered compatible with the Common Market. In adopting this attitude the Commission allowed for the fact that the sulphur mines constitute practically the only

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 128, 12 June 1970.

industrial activity of the provinces of Enna, Caltanissetta and Agrigenta and that their immediate closure, in the absence of other replacement activities, would create difficult employment problems for the areas mentioned.

While not objecting to the scheme in question, the Commission asked the Italian Government to limit the aids to the period indispensable for creating jobs which could replace those of the miners and emphasized the need to put into effect as a priority matter, among the industrial schemes provided for by the Ente Minerario Siciliano<sup>1</sup> development programme, those likely to employ a large number of persons. It therefore requested the Italian Government to inform it of the time limits envisaged by the authorities for the closure of the mines and of the schemes under the second EMS programme which will be selected by priority with a view to creating employment openings to replace those in the sulphur industry as rapidly as possible.

## TAXATION POLICY

### *Introduction of VAT in Italy and Belgium*

20. On 2 June 1970 the Commission presented to the Council a report on the state of implementation of the agreement concluded on 9 December 1969 between the representatives of the Governments of the Member States — meeting in the Council — concerning reductions of certain average rates charged on imports and refunded on exports under the heading of turnover tax.<sup>2</sup> In pursuance of this agreement, the Member States which do not yet apply the system of the value-added tax undertook to reduce, as from 1 April 1970 and according to a given schedule, average rates of countervailing charges on imports and of export refunds in force on 1 October 1969 under the heading of turnover tax which exceed 100% of the general rate of this tax.

A clause providing for exceptions has, however, been incorporated in this agreement so that the Commission may authorize a Member State to maintain these rates. The State concerned must then provide specific proof that, in the case of certain products and for the most integrated enterprise in a given branch, the linear reduction referred to above distorts the fiscal neutrality determined by means of the common method of calculation provided for by the Council directive of 30 April 1968. The Member States concerned are Italy and Belgium.

Italy complied with the provisions of this agreement on the specified date of 1 April, first of all at administrative level and then by decree law of 1 May 1970 with retroactive effect. This decree must be transformed into a law by the Parliament within 60 days of its publication in the official gazette.

<sup>1</sup> A public body responsible for operating and managing mining resources in Sicily.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, sec. 10.

The reductions made by Italy concern all the average rates referred to in the agreement; the exception clause was not invoked.

In the case of Belgium, the average rates referred to by the agreement concern 222 products for increases on imports and 206 for refunds on exports. In a letter of 31 January 1970, the Belgian Government informed the Commission that it intended to apply the reductions specified for 19 products and invoked the exception clause for all the others: i.e. 203 with regard to increases on imports and 187 with regard to refunds on exports.<sup>1</sup> It pointed out that the products for which it requested the maintenance of the existing rates are manufactured by industries of the same structure, integrated or not, according to the case.

In a letter of 18 March 1970, the Commission informed the Belgian Government that the information communicated did not constitute the proof specified by the exception clause in the agreement. If a Member State asks to benefit from this clause, it must provide the Commission with specific proof that fiscal neutrality would be distorted for the most integrated enterprise in a given branch if it put into effect the linear reduction specified in the agreement.

In other words, proof must be provided that as a result of the linear reduction the rates of increase on imports and refunds on exports descend to a level lower than that of the effect of the internal transmission tax noted in a single enterprise by branch of products. As this enterprise is the one which shows the highest level of integration in the branch no calculation of an average may be accepted. However, in its request, Belgium merely referred to the old calculations made to fix the average rates in question according to the common method of calculation specified by the Council directive of 30 April 1968. These calculations were made on the basis of a weighting of the fiscal burdens according to sector and not on the basis of the fiscal burden on the most integrated enterprise within each sector, as prescribed by the agreement of December 1969.

Following the Commission's communication, the Belgian Government contacted the Commission and informed it of its intention to provide fresh calculations to motivate its request. The Commission reserves the right to give a definitive opinion on the question after examining the new evidence to be submitted to it.

## FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

### *Itinerant trade*

21. On 4 June 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council two proposed directives laying down the methods of achieving freedom of establishment and

<sup>1</sup> With regard to the refunds, 134 of the 187 rates concerned have been temporarily reduced by one point for reasons connected with the economic trend by the ministerial order of 24 December 1969, issued outside the framework of the agreement of 9 December 1969.

freedom to supply services for "certain self-employed activities exercised in an itinerant manner."<sup>1</sup>

The first of these directives liberalizes itinerant trade; it covers demonstrators, itinerant sellers of food and beverages — not covered by the directives of 15 October 1968 on the food manufacturing and beverage industries, restaurants, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places — itinerant suppliers of "personal services" or "recreational services", itinerant collectors or buyers of used goods or any kind of waste material. The usual provisions with regard to freedom of establishment have been incorporated; they relate more particularly to membership of professional organizations and the conditions of morality and respectability required for access to this profession or its exercise in the Member States. Similarly, the directive lists as examples the discriminations in national laws which will have to be removed.

As the laws at present differ greatly from country to country, the second directive provides for transitional measures pending eventual co-ordination. For instance, Member States where access to an activity of this kind is subject to the possession of specific knowledge and skills (as in the Netherlands) will recognize as adequate proof of such knowledge and skills the fact that the person concerned has been actually engaged in the activity in question in another Member State for a long time.

## APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND THE CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW BY CONVENTIONS

### *Internal merger of companies*

22. On 16 June 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a third directive concerning the co-ordination of company law;<sup>2</sup> the subject of this proposal is the merger of companies. The approximation of municipal provisions is necessary in this field to render equivalent the protection of members and third parties when companies are merged. In view of the increasing number of such operations this co-ordination corresponds to an urgent economic necessity.

First of all, those Member States which do not yet have provisions for mergers have to organize these operations in their legal systems. Two forms are to be regulated and harmonized: the merger of a company by take-over and the merger of several companies to form a new one.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 89, 14 July 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* and Supplement to Bulletin 5-70.

The directive aims in particular at giving adequate information on all the essential features of the merger to everyone concerned. For this purpose it provides for the publication of the merger scheme as well as of the completion of the merger in the relevant company registers. Protection of the shareholders is guaranteed by reports by the managing bodies explaining the reasons for the merger scheme. Independent experts are invited to give their opinion on the fairness of the terms of exchange of the shares. Furthermore, the general meeting can only decide on the merger by qualified majority. Along with shareholders, staff are also protected. By the operation of the principle of universal transmission applied to the merger, rights and obligations resulting from an employment contract with the company acquired are transferred to the acquiring company. In addition, the management must inform staff of the consequences of the merger for them and to this end consult the works councils. The creditors of the company acquired must be protected by appropriate safeguards against any impairment of their rights. In the interest of certainty in legal relations the possibility of a merger once effected being annulled must be excluded as far as possible.

Lastly, the directive provides that Member States must also supply the foregoing guarantees to operations which are not mergers properly so-called but which correspond to similar legal and economic criteria. Since municipal law is valid only in the national context, the proposal for a third directive itself also concerns only companies in one and the same Member State. For this reason, rules on international mergers across frontiers require a convention between Member States which is now being drawn up. The third directive on internal mergers is an important precondition for satisfactory rules on international mergers of companies under the jurisdiction of different Member States. Also from this point of view, the proposed directive is an important step towards the achievement of the Community industrial policy proposed by the Commission.

### *European company*

23. On 24 June 1970 the Commission adopted and then submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation establishing a statute for a European company.<sup>1</sup>

24. Purpose — This proposed regulation aims at creating a common legal form for enterprises, standard throughout the Community, which should facilitate co-operation, following well established methods of organization, between firms having their registered offices in different Member States and thus promote their integration. Such a form, corresponding to the necessities of a common market, has hitherto been lacking. It is true that firms can today already

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<sup>1</sup> The full text of this proposal will be published in the form of a supplement to this Bulletin.



co-operate across frontiers using the means offered to them by the national legal systems: they can acquire holdings in companies in other Member States; they can establish subsidiaries in these, singly or jointly with other firms; contractual co-operation is also available to them. These means are adequate in relations between domestic markets which, being separate and autonomous, are not called upon to integrate themselves within a single market. On the other hand, the creation of a single economic territory requires the removal of the old barriers between the domestic markets. This applies to all fields, both economic and legal.

For the organization of firms a major obstacle is that the municipal legal systems within which this organization has hitherto been effected are limited by the frontiers of each Member State and that the existing forms of organization differ. Even if success is achieved in abolishing these differences — by harmonization of legislation — at least to the extent necessary for the protection of members and third parties, the Common Market will remain divided into territories subject to different national laws, economic integration being thus hampered. Firms are not over-eager to submit themselves to an unfamiliar foreign legal system and many hesitate to take economic risks under such conditions.

The psychological aspect of these transformations is of a very similar nature; it occurs in the case of firms of all sizes but especially affects those whose names and traditions are linked with a given country: this circumstance clearly plays a decisive role; firms do not wish to change “nationality”, they are apprehensive of becoming “foreign”. In many cases, decisions of great economic interest which should be taken with firms in other Member States are precluded for reasons of national prestige. Action then remains limited to the national framework and this runs counter to the aim of the Community (creation of the conditions for a large internal market) and gives rise to the formation of purely national blocs which are so many obstacles to integration. An instrument must therefore be created which not only removes these obstacles but can also promote integration, i.e. the achievement of the conditions of an internal market. This is precisely what the legal form of the European company offers, as it has a uniform content and application throughout the Common Market territory, where all firms will be able to make use of it without distinction.

25. Access — For the time being it is enough to provide for this legal form for well-defined economic operations of prime importance for the achievement of the conditions of an internal market: (a) the international merger, giving rise to a company under European law, of two companies having their registered offices in two different Member States; (b) the creation of holdings under European law by companies having their registered offices in different Member States; (c) the creation of common subsidiaries under European law by companies having their registered offices in different Member States. To make

things easier, the firms concerned must be public companies in all cases. Enterprises set up under another form can transform themselves beforehand into public companies under municipal law.

Only public companies which choose one of the three forms of international combination mentioned above will be subject to the Community law governing such companies; the simple transformation of companies under municipal law into companies under European law has therefore not been provided for. Even when companies under municipal law have an international character (owing to their staff, capital, activities or the existence of subsidiaries or branches in other Member States) the company law of the Member States suffices, at least until further notice, to govern their relations. This is confirmed by practice and is the reason why the EEC Treaty merely prescribes a harmonization of municipal company law in relation to the requirements of the Common Market. The law of European public companies proposed here therefore does not replace municipal law but merely supplements it in order to fill a gap in respect of which the harmonization of municipal laws would not be adequate. As the Treaty does not specify the measures required to attain the objectives of the Community and as the latter must act, the circumstances referred to in Article 235, which serves as a basis for the proposed regulation drawn up by the Commission, are present.

According to this proposal the minimum capital of a European company must be 500 000 u.a. in the case of a merger or the creation of a holding company and 250 000 u.a. when a joint subsidiary is set up. The amount of the minimum capital has been fixed in such a way that enterprises, particularly medium-sized ones, may also have recourse to this new form of company. The European companies will be formed under the judicial control of the Court of Justice of the Communities and listed in a European Commercial Register which will be established with the Court. An annex to the Register will be kept in each Member State. The shares may be registered or bearer. It is not possible to eliminate the facility of issuing bearer shares if it is desired that European companies be quoted on exchanges.

The European companies will be free to fix the place of their registered offices in the Communities at will. They may have several such offices, which will be mentioned in their statutes. From the tax point of view, however, the place of actual management will be deemed to be the registered office. In accordance with the modern tendencies which are emerging in all the Member States, the European company will have a board of management at its head, a supervisory board which will be the control organ, and a general meeting of shareholders.

**26. Participation of the workers** — The proposed regulation specifies a special system for the participation of the workers in conformity with the needs of the European company. It proposes to create a European works committee, to

get workers to join the supervisory board and to permit the conclusion of European collective agreements.

In the first place, a European works committee will have to be created in every European company having establishments in various Member States. Its competence will be limited to matters concerning the whole of the company or several of its establishments. There will always be national works councils in the establishments of European companies and they will continue to exercise their functions unless the competence of the European committee is involved. The members of the European works committee will be appointed by the workers of all the establishments in accordance with the provisions of municipal law and the committee will have powers with regard to information, consultation and approval. The decisions of the board of management concerning the following will have to be submitted for its approval: the principles of the recruitment, promotion and dismissal of workers, professional training, safety, sanitation and hygiene measures, the establishment and management of social organizations, the laying down of the principles of remuneration and the introduction of new methods of remuneration, times of starting and finishing work, the leave plan.

In the second place, the workers will have the right to send representatives to the supervisory board in the proportion of one to every two representatives of the shareholders. In addition to the legally fixed one-third participation on the supervisory board, the statute of the European company considered may specify a higher number of workers' representatives. These will be appointed by the members of the national works councils by voting for a list. Candidates may be nominated by the national councils, the European committee, the trade unions represented in the European company and the workers themselves. It may be said that a trade union is represented in an establishment when it has members among the staff. If there are no more than three representatives of the workers on the supervisory board, one at least must be a person who is not employed in an establishment of the company; if there are four or more there will have to be two such persons. The workers will not be represented on the supervisory board if at least two thirds of the staff of the company express their opposition to the principle of representation. In any case the regulation provides that when the supervisory board appoints the members of the board of management it will have to instruct one of the latter to deal with questions of staff and work.

In the third place, it is stipulated that working conditions in European companies can be governed by collective agreements concluded between the company and the trade unions represented in its establishments if both parties so desire. The European company will therefore be able to sign collective agreements; the working conditions laid down by these will apply directly and compulsorily to all the workers of the company who are members of one of the trade unions which have signed the agreement. The employment contract of

the other workers may provide for the direct application to them of the conditions specified in the agreements.

The proposals in question aim at making all possible allowance for the differences of mentality, law or factual circumstances between the Member States. The Commission considers that its proposals are indispensable if the way to that constructive co-operation between employers and workers it deems necessary in European firms is to be opened up.

27. **Taxation** — With regard to tax matters the European company will be subject to the law of the State in which its actual management is situated. It is impossible to grant tax privileges to European companies, since equality of treatment with public companies under municipal law has to be ensured and any distortion of competition precluded. That is why European companies must in principle be subject to the stipulations proposed by the Commission in its drafts for a directive of early 1969 concerning the common system of taxation of company mergers and of parent companies established in several Member States, which provide that the earnings of an establishment shall be taxed only in the State where it is located. Firms will however be free to choose the system of consolidated profit, which, in particular, permits deduction, in the country where the company has its headquarters for tax purposes, of losses sustained by establishments abroad. The proposed regulation comprises provisions of this purport.

28. **Law appertaining to groups** — The uniting of enterprises under a single management (group) has everywhere assumed such economic importance that the regulation could not fail to contain provisions on this point. Irrespective of whether a European company is a dominant or a dependent enterprise in a group, the regulation protects the "free" shareholders who are independent of the group and the creditors of the firms linked with it. Every European company must immediately publicize its entry into a group. The "free" shareholders of the dependent enterprises can ask for cash compensation, exchange of their shares for shares in the dominating enterprise or, in certain cases, an annual compensation in the form of a dividend guarantee. If the dominant enterprise grants this guarantee it has by principle the right to give instructions to the board of management of the dependent enterprise, which must comply with these even if they run counter to the interests of the enterprise. Creditors of the dependent enterprises of the group are protected by the fact that the dominant enterprise is jointly liable for the commitments of the dependent enterprise.

#### *Green card for motor insurance*

29. On 24 June 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive whose main features are as follows:

- (i) The principle of the insurance of third-party liability resulting from the use of motor vehicles is adopted in all the Member States.
- (ii) In future, insurance policies will cover damage caused in the territories of other Member States in accordance with the laws of these States.
- (iii) Control of the insurance card of vehicles normally kept in the Community territory is abolished at both the internal and external frontiers of the Community. The green card will therefore no longer have to be shown at the frontier.
- (iv) The system of national evidence of compulsory insurance is maintained. For example, in case of accident any person involved will be able to prove by means of the green card that he has contracted a compulsory insurance; it is only at the frontier that the control will be abolished. Each Member State is bound to recognize evidence, even other than the green card, which is required in other Member States.
- (v) Lastly, each Member State must set up a body to which injured parties will be able to apply to obtain compensation if the obligation to insure has not been respected in the case of the vehicle responsible for the damage. This will greatly simplify cases where the damage has been caused in one country by an uninsured vehicle usually kept in another. The injured parties will no longer have to apply to a foreign body but will be able to ask for compensation directly in their own countries.

This latter arrangement calls for an agreement between the professional organizations of motor vehicle insurers in the Member States under which each national insurance office undertakes to settle, in conformity with the legislation in force in its country, damages occurring on the territory of its competence and caused by a vehicle which is normally kept in a Member State. At the instigation of the Commission the main points of such an agreement have been finalized.

Apart from passport control, it is chiefly the control of green cards which today hinders the free movement of persons and goods in motor vehicles. The abolition of these frontier controls is therefore of considerable practical importance for a large part of the Community's population and for goods transport. Adoption of the present proposal will enable much time, work and money to be saved. Control of the green card at frontiers is incompatible with the internal European market which is in the course of formation. Once adopted, the present directive will make the reality of the Common Market particularly tangible for the population at large.

## II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### *Phased plan for the achievement of an economic and monetary union*

30. At its session of 8/9 June 1970, the Council heard a statement by Mr Pierre Werner on the work of the Group of which he is chairman. On 6 March 1970<sup>1</sup> the Council had instructed this Group to draw up a report<sup>2</sup> analysing the various suggestions put forward for the phased establishment of an economic and monetary union of the Community and bringing out the basic options in this matter.

After a detailed discussion, the Council endorsed the joint conclusions to be drawn from the work of the Group. According to the press release issued after the meeting, these are:

- (i) The starting point of the process should be completion of the steps advocated in the Commission's memorandum to the Council of 12 February 1969. This means that the Council must rule between now and the end of 1970 on quantified medium-term guidelines and on the introduction of medium-term financial aid;
- (ii) The ultimate objective, fixed by the Conference of Heads of State or Government, appears to be attainable in the course of the present decade, provided it receives the permanent political support of the Governments;
- (iii) An economic and monetary union implies that the main economic policy decisions will be taken at Community level, and therefore that the necessary powers will be transferred from national to Community level. This could eventually lead to the adoption of a single currency which will guarantee the irreversibility of the undertaking;
- (iv) Between the point of departure and the point of arrival, action will have to be taken simultaneously and progressively on a number of fronts. Some of these measures will necessitate amending the Treaty of Rome, and the preparatory work for this purpose ought to be successfully concluded right from the first stage. However, the present provisions already permit substantial progress to be made;
- (v) The first stage should begin on 1 January 1971 and be completed by a specified date; a period of three years appears suitable from the technical point of view. This stage is intended to render Community instruments more and more operational and to mark the beginning of the Community's identity within the international monetary system;

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-70, Part Two, sec. 12.

<sup>2</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 7-70.

- (vi) The first stage cannot be considered as an aim in itself; it cannot be dissociated from the overall process of economic and monetary integration. It should therefore be entered on with the firm intention of attaining the final objective;
- (vii) This first stage should include a tightening up of the consultation procedures by methods yet to be determined; the budget policy of Member States should be conducted in the light of the Community objectives; some degree of fiscal harmonization must be introduced; monetary and credit policies must be closely co-ordinated and the integration of financial markets stepped up;
- (viii) The Community will have progressively to adopt common standpoints with regard to monetary relations with non-member countries and international organizations. In particular it must not avail itself, in exchange dealings between member countries, of any provisions introduced to render the international exchange system more flexible.

The Council has moreover invited the Group presided over by Mr Werner to continue its work in the light of the trends that have emerged from the discussion held during the present session, and with due regard for any opinions put forward by the Committee of Governors on specific monetary problems. The Group has been invited to submit its final report in September 1970.

### *Medium-term financial support*

31. On 11 June 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposed decision establishing a medium-term financial aid system. This proposal follows up the Commission's memorandum of 12 February 1969 on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation within the Community<sup>1</sup> — a memorandum which recommended, *inter alia*, the establishment of short- and medium-term monetary co-operation systems within the Community. The short-term system came into effect on 9 February 1970, after agreement had been reached by the Central Banks of the Member States.<sup>2</sup>

As regards the medium-term system, the Council, at its session of 17 July 1969, had "instructed the Monetary Committee to report to the Council and to the Commission on the procedure for implementing a system of medium-term financial aid, taking into account the Monetary Committee's own opinion." The guidelines worked out by the Committee were approved by the Council on 23 January 1970. The Commission's proposal takes maximum account of the views expressed by the Monetary Committee in its definitive report of 10 April 1970.

<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 3-69.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 4-70, Part Two, sec. 12.

The Commission's memorandum of 12 February 1969 and the successive Opinions and reports of the Monetary Committee bring out the need for a co-operation system by which the Member States could promptly grant each other the financial support specified by Article 108(2 c) of the Treaty. Under present procedures, such support cannot be provided with all due speed. Hence the need for a permanent system. Article 108 only refers to *ad hoc* operations and the proposed system must therefore be based on Article 103(2), which gives the Community adequate powers to act whenever pressure is liable to have a marked influence on the general economic situation in the Common Market. The Commission therefore proposes to the Council that it should decide unanimously to set up a medium-term financial aid system on the following lines.

The Commission considers, like the Monetary Committee, that this medium-term financial aid system should be activated by decisions taken in accordance with the rules laid down by Rome Treaty Article 108(2, second paragraph) — that is, by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote on the recommendation of the Commission and after the Monetary Committee has been consulted. These decisions will lay down the duration of the credit granted and the rate of interest it is to bear. As necessary, they will specify the economic policy undertakings to be made by the beneficiary Member State and the action which should be taken to ensure that a Member State which is a creditor under the system can mobilize its credit if it runs into balance-of-payment difficulties itself and if the resources at the disposal of the Community system have been used up. The same arrangements would apply to any decisions as to the terms under which a Member State should be asked to take part in a mutual aid operation already under way in which it had not participated from the outset because of balance-of-payment difficulties or because its reserves were inadequate, and these factors have ceased to obtain.

The Commission considers, like the Monetary Committee, that there should be five-year ceilings — automatically renewable every five years — for the financial undertakings which the proposed system will involve. Each Member State would be entitled to terminate its financial undertaking in this framework, provided it notified the Council and the Commission not less than six months before the expiry of the current five-year period.

As operations resulting from activation of the mutual aid system will enjoy an exchange rate guarantee, this should be provided by expressing credits and commitments created under the system in units of account. It is proposed that one unit of account be equal in value to 0.888671 grams of fine gold.

Finally, the Commission considers that in an initial experimental period the Member States should undertake to contribute a total of not less than two thousand million units of account under the system and that, in accordance with the scale of apportionment suggested by the Monetary Committee, the individual undertakings of the Member States should be ('000 000 u.a.): Germany, 600; Belgium-Luxembourg, 200; France, 600; Italy, 400; Netherlands, 200.



### *Monetary Committee*

32. The Committee held its 140th session in Venice on 27 May 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. It exchanged views on certain international monetary questions, particularly more flexible exchange rates, and examined, as part of its general survey, recent economic and monetary developments in Germany and Italy.

### *Budget Policy Committee*

33. The alternate members of the Committee met on 10 June 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Milazzo. They adopted a report on the calculation of the effect of public revenue and expenditure on the business situation and on the use of these calculations for the annual examination of member countries' budgets. They also continued the examination of a Commission working document on the use of public revenue and expenditure as an instrument of short-term economic policy.

### *Medium-term Economic Policy Committee*

34. The Committee held its 40th meeting on 19 June 1970 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Montjoie. It took cognizance of the "Interim report to the Council and the Commission concerning the achievement in stages of the Community's economic and monetary union"<sup>1</sup> and resolved to continue study of this question. The various texts concerning the preparation of the third medium-term economic policy programme were then discussed. After an initial exchange of views on industrial policy and the Commission's memorandum to the Council on this subject, attention turned to the report by the Working Party for the comparison of budgets on financial aids to enterprises and their breakdown by economic branches.

### *Committee of Experts on Economic Trends*

35. On 10 June 1970 the Committee held its second quarterly meeting of the year, when it examined the Community's economic situation and development prospects. The draft Commission report which served as a basis of discussion will be published towards mid-July.

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36. In a resolution voted at its session of 15-18 June 1970 on the Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities, the *European Parliament* considered that "the Community's internal activity will mainly be judged this year by the degree of success encountered in the gradual implementation of a common eco-

<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 7-70.

conomic and monetary policy". The Parliament considered that "the period of eight years envisaged for the achievement of economic and monetary union should be reduced as much as possible" and requests the governments to withdraw measures which more particularly stand in the way of this aim.<sup>1</sup>

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### *Reform of agriculture in the Community*

37. In order to examine the Commission's proposals with regard to the reform of agriculture<sup>2</sup> the competent Council authorities have decided to set up an *ad hoc* working party to study the technical aspects of the agricultural problems arising out of these proposals. In accordance with its terms of reference, this "agricultural structures" working party began to examine these proposals on 15 and 16 June 1970. It heard a statement by the Commission's representative presenting all the proposals and a more detailed introduction to the first directive concerning the modernization of farms.

### *Prices of agricultural products for the 1970/71 marketing year*

38. On 29 June 1970 the Council fixed prices for the 1970/71 marketing year in the cereals, rice, sugar, oilseeds, milk products, beef and veal sectors.<sup>3</sup> The level of these prices (see table) as well as the other constituents of the price arrangements and their methods of application remain unchanged from those of the preceding marketing year.

When this point was discussed, the Council agreed that the Commission should not present its price proposals for the 1971/72 marketing year until the autumn of this year, after a general discussion in the Council on future policy in this field.

At the same date the Council also fixed, in the following sectors:<sup>3</sup>

- (i) *Cereals*: the threshold prices for meslin, oats, buckwheat, grain sorghum, including dari seeds, millet and canary seed; the monthly increases in the prices of cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal; the main marketing centres for cereals and the intervention prices relating to them; aid for the production of durum wheat;

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 6-70 (Editorial and Part One, Ch. II).

<sup>3</sup> *Journal officiel* L 141, 29 June 1970.

*Agricultural prices fixed by the Council for 1970/71*

*u.a./t*

Product	Type of price	Prices fixed
<i>Durum wheat</i>	Target price	125.00
	Basic intervention price	117.50
	Minimum price (wholesale) guaranteed to producer	145.00
	Threshold price	123.13
<i>Common wheat</i>	Target price	106.25
	Basic intervention price	98.75
	Threshold price	104.38
<i>Barley</i>	Target price	95.44
	Basic intervention price	88.48
	Threshold price	93.19
<i>Maize</i>	Target price	95.94
	Intervention price	79.31
	Threshold price	93.69
<i>Rye</i>	Target price	97.50
	Basic intervention price	91.00
	Threshold price	95.63
<i>Rice</i>	Target price	189.70
	Threshold price	185.80
<i>Sugar</i>	Minimum price of beet	17.00
	Target price for white sugar	223.50
	Intervention price for white sugar	212.30
<i>Oilseeds<sup>1</sup></i>	Target price	202.50
	Basic intervention price	196.50
<i>Milk</i>	Target price for milk	103.00
	Intervention price for:	
	— butter	1 735.00
	— skim milk powder	412.50
	— cheeses: Grana padano: 30 days	1 248.00
6 months	1 488.00	
Parmigiano-Reggiano	1 632.00	
<i>Beef and veal</i>	Guide price for mature cattle (live weight)	915.00
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	680.00

- (ii) *Rice*: the intervention prices for paddy rice; the threshold prices for broken rice and the protective amount to be included in the threshold price of milled rice; the compensatory allowance for paddy rice held in stock at the end of the marketing year; the monthly increases in rice prices;

- (iii) *Sugar*: the derived intervention prices as well as the threshold prices of white sugar, the standard qualities of white sugar and beet, the threshold price of molasses, the guaranteed quantity and the maximum amount of the production levy;
- (iv) *Milk products*: the threshold prices for certain milk products; aids for skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feed.

### *Common organization of the markets*

#### **Textile fibres**

39. On 29 June 1970 the Council adopted the regulation on the common organization of the market in the flax and hemp sector.<sup>1</sup> This regulation is designed to promote by appropriate measures the rational marketing of flax, overall production of which exceeds the Community's consumption, and to ensure market stability for the production of flax and hemp and a fair income for the producers concerned.

The new market organization provides that for these two products Community measures may be taken with the aim: (a) of promoting a better organization of production and marketing and of the processing of flax into bast and of hemp into straw; (b) of improving their quality and (c) of furthering the search for new markets.

A particular feature of this new common policy is the standard bonus per hectare of flax or hemp produced in the Community. This aid is fixed every year for the following marketing year, bearing in mind the necessary volume of production, possibilities of disposal and world market prices.

When flax or hemp bast availabilities cause surpluses to appear compared with foreseeable internal demand, the intervention agencies will be able to conclude storage contracts with holders of bast. It will be possible to grant aids to the holders on presentation of these contracts. This will enable quantities whose disposal could create disturbances to be withdrawn from the market for a certain time.

With regard to trade arrangements, the regulation prohibits the levying of any tax of equivalent effect to a customs duty and the application of any quantitative restriction or equivalent measure; however, a safeguard clause in the usual form is incorporated in the regulation. As for the level of the aids for flax and hemp for the 1970/71 marketing year, the Council has held a discussion which should enable it to decide on the fixing of these aids at its coming sessions.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 146, 4 July 1970.

## Cereals and rice

40. On 9 June 1970 the Council adopted a regulation fixing a compensatory allowance for common wheat, rye of bread-making quality and maize held in stock at the end of the 1969/70 marketing year.<sup>1</sup> The amount of this allowance is equal to the difference between the target price of the last month of the 1969/70 marketing year and that of the first month of the 1970/71 marketing year. The grant of this allowance is designed, in particular, to prevent quantities which are normally in stock at the end of the marketing year from being placed on the market during the final months of that year. The allowance is granted only for cereals harvested in the Community.

At the same date the Council fixed a compensatory amount for durum wheat and barley held in stock at the end of the 1969/70 marketing year and intended for export.<sup>1</sup> The aim is to reduce the price of cereals in stock at the end of a marketing year and exported during the first months of the following one to the level of the prices in force at the beginning of the latter year in order to make it possible for these products to be exported.

By a regulation of 10 June 1970<sup>1</sup> the Commission also laid down the rules concerning the denaturing (with fish oil) of common wheat and bread rye.

On 17 June 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation on the conditions for granting compensatory allowances for common wheat, rye of bread-making quality and maize held in stock at the end of the 1969/70 marketing year.<sup>2</sup> The compensation criteria for these cereals are identical to those applicable to the stocks existing at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year.

By a regulation of 29 June 1970<sup>3</sup> the Commission decided to maintain for the 1970/71 cereals year the conditions which prevailed in 1969/70 for the fixing of threshold prices for certain categories of flour, groats and meal and for laying down the procedures and conditions for the buying in of cereals by the intervention agencies and the relevant price increases and reductions. This regulation also stipulates the maintenance during the next marketing year of certain marketing centres to be designated by the Commission and the derived prices to be applied in them.

Lastly, on 30 June 1970, the Commission fixed the denaturing bonus for common wheat for the 1970/71 marketing year.<sup>4</sup> In view of the volume of the surplus stocks still held at the end of the present marketing year compared with those of the preceding one, the Commission decided to fix the amount of this bonus below the 1969/70 level.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 127, 11 June 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 134, 19 June 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 142, 30 June 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 143, 1 July 1970.

## Beef and veal

41. On 8 June 1970 the Council adopted certain implementing rules pursuant to its regulation of October 1969 setting up a system of bonuses for the slaughtering of cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products.<sup>1</sup> On 19 June 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation relating to the sale at a standard price fixed in advance of hindquarters of frozen beef and veal from animals of the "Ochsen A" class held by the German intervention agency.<sup>2</sup> Lastly, on 30 June 1970, the Commission amended a previous text concerning the rate of suspension of the levy applicable to imports of frozen beef and veal for processing.<sup>3</sup>

## Milk and milk products

42. By a regulation of 3 June 1970<sup>4</sup> the Commission amended as far as the denaturing agents to be employed are concerned a previous text relating to permanent tendering for skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed.

On 19 June 1970 the Commission also amended certain rules relating to permanent tendering for stocked butter held by the intervention agencies, particularly with regard to the "age" of the butter.<sup>2</sup> On 24 June 1970 it supplemented, with regard to Denmark, its regulation of 23 July 1968 drawing up the list of organizations issuing certificates to permit the inclusion of certain milk products from non-member countries under particular tariff headings.<sup>5</sup>

In addition, the Council, on 29 June 1970, adopted a regulation laying down a special measure for the sale of skim milk powder bought in by the intervention agencies.<sup>6</sup> This regulation allows for skim milk powder which cannot be disposed of under normal conditions during a milk year to be sold at reduced price if it is intended for feeding to pigs and poultry.

## Sugar

43. On 5 June 1970 the Commission agreed certain rules supplementing its regulation of October 1969 laying down the implementing procedures for

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 128, 12 June 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 135, 20 June 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 143, 1 July 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 121, 4 June 1970.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 138, 25 June 1970.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 144, 2 July 1970.

the denaturing of sugar for animal feed.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, on 29 June 1970, the Commission fixed for 1970/71 the amount of the refund and the amount of the contribution to offset storage expenses in the sugar sector.<sup>2</sup>

### Fruit and vegetables

44. By a number of regulations adopted on 4 June 1970 the Commission fixed the adaptation coefficients to be applied to the prices specified for tomatoes, lemons and table grapes.<sup>3</sup> On 10 June 1970, it also fixed these coefficients for peaches.<sup>4</sup> On 18 June 1970 the Commission authorized the sale to processors of apples bought in and fixed the minimum price at 22 u.a. per ton net.<sup>5</sup>

### Wine

45. On 8 June 1970 the Council adopted a regulation concerning the addition of alcohol to products in the vine sector originating in the Community.<sup>6</sup> Notwithstanding the Council regulation on additional provisions regarding the common organization of the vine products market, this regulation allows the addition of alcohol: (a) to table wines and quality wines produced in specified areas when they are exported to non-member countries and when climatic conditions or consumer habits necessitate such addition; (b) to sparkling wines when an expedition liqueur is added to them. The alcohol added must be of vinic origin. The regulation adopted defines in particular to what extent the alcohol contents of the products referred to may be increased.

The Commission for its part adopted, on 17 June 1970, three regulations<sup>5</sup> of which one authorizes the putting up of certain imported wines for direct human consumption for a transitional period. This regulation stipulates that the wines referred to must be marketed only on the territory of the importing Member State. The second regulation lays down the rules relating to the notification of vine planting and re-planting in order to control the development of vineyards. Lastly, the third amends a regulation of November 1962 concerning declarations of harvests and wine stocks particularly with regard to the respective proportion of table wines and wines from specified areas.

### Tobacco

46. At its session of 29 and 30 June 1970 the Council examined five proposed implementing regulations relating to the tobacco sector and concerning in partic-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 123, 6 June 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 142, 30 June 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 122, 5 June 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 127, 11 June 1970.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 134, 19 June 1970.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 128, 12 June 1970.

ular the fixing of prices and the determination of standard qualities. At the close of the discussions the Council decided to have the current studies on all these problems deepened with a view to preparing the decision it should take at a coming session.

## Fisheries

47. With regard to the common fisheries policy, the Council, at its session of 29 and 30 June 1970, carefully studied the fundamental problems pending and adopted a resolution which defines solutions of principle for drawing up regulations on the common organization of the markets and establishing a structural policy in the sector and expresses the Council's wish to finalize the common fisheries rules before 1 November 1970.

As regards the common<sup>CM</sup> market organization, the resolution provides (the problem of intervention on the internal market having been solved) that the the associations of shipowners and fishermen will themselves ensure the regulation of the most important fresh fish markets by withdrawing their products on the basis of a Community "withdrawal price" should prices drop. These products will be processed into by-products: fish meal, etc. The expenses incurred by these operations will be borne partly by the producers' organizations. A system of public buying is envisaged only for sardines and anchovies, where the absence of trade associations might require it.

Concerning structural policy, the Council adopted the principle of the equality of access to and fishing of territorial and reserved waters for all Community fishermen. However, access to certain areas can be limited for certain types of fishing practised by the local population if the latter depends mainly on inshore fishing and if the exploitation of these areas is liable seriously to affect its traditional activity.

## Certificates and levies

48. On 29 June 1970 the Council adopted a regulation amending several agricultural regulations concerning certificates and levies.<sup>1</sup> This regulation deals with three main points. First of all, it stipulates that import and export certificates constitute evidence for the advance fixing of levies and refunds. It then harmonizes in the different agricultural regulations the rules of procedure relating to the implementing details of advance fixing. Lastly, it postpones until 1 January 1971 the date of application of the principle by which the field of application of import, export or advance fixing certificates is extended to the whole Community.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 143, 1 July 1970.



## *Financing of the common agricultural policy*

49. After having received the favourable opinion of the Standing Committee on the structure of agriculture and consulted the Fund Committee, the Commission decided on 1 July to grant the aid of the Guidance Section of the EAGGF (third instalment for the year 1969) for 222 schemes representing a total amount of 48 021 800 u.a.<sup>1</sup>

### *Conditions of competition in agriculture*

50. In the month of June 1970 the Commission closed the procedure referred to in Article 93(2) of the Treaty which it had opened in respect of the German law of 5 June 1970 applying the law of 23 December 1969 on *compensation for the effects of the Deutsche Mark revaluation* on the agricultural sector. The law of 5 June 1970 had been communicated to the Commission in draft form, in accordance with Article 93(3) of the Treaty. Article 1 of the Council Regulation of 9 December 1969 on measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following DM revaluation provides that the aids granted to German farmers under the conditions set forth in this regulation may be deemed compatible with the Common Market. It was after an examination of the draft of the above-mentioned law in the light of these rules and of the Treaty rules on competition that the Commission adopted the above-mentioned attitude.

The Commission also expressed its opinion under Article 93(3) of the Treaty on a *Bill of the autonomous region of Sicily* concerning the application of extraordinary measures in favour of agriculture and labour. On the one hand this text institutes a new financing of the operations provided for by previous laws and, on the other, opens large credits for soil protection and defence works. The Commission did not oppose the entry into force of the law; but asked the Italian Government to arrange that there should be no overlapping of aids provided for in this text with similar measures under other national or regional laws.

### *EEC information network on farm accounts*

51. At its session of 8 and 9 June 1970 the Council took note of the Commission's interim report on the functioning of the EEC information network on farm accounts, instructed the competent committee to examine the functioning

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 86, 10 July 1970.

of this network, and requested the Commission to submit a complete report by 1 January 1972.

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52. At its session of 15-18 June 1970 the *European Parliament* stated — in a resolution on the activity of the Communities during the previous year — that it considered “as a serious omission the fact that during the year 1969 the Community has not been able to adopt, in the common agricultural policy field, the decisions which would have been necessary to restore *equilibrium on certain markets*”. The Parliament adopted two other resolutions in which it expressed its opinion on the Commission’s proposals relating to the field of application of *import and export certificates* and to *intra-Community trade in fresh meat*.<sup>1</sup>

## INDUSTRIAL POLICY

### *Indications as to points for study*

53. Following its preliminary discussion in April of the Commission’s memorandum on Community industrial policy, the Council, at its session of 8 and 9 June, listed the main points to be gone into more particularly in this connection.

To quote the press release issued after the meeting, “The Council, after a general discussion on Community industrial policy, instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee:

- (i) To pursue the general discussion further;
- (ii) To expedite the work already being done in the fields relevant to industrial policy;
- (iii) To examine more especially (though the singling-out of these particular topics is without prejudice to any ultimate follow-up action on completion of the examination):
  1. The practical establishment of a common market in certain sectors of advanced technology and capital goods,
  2. The promotion of the Community’s industrial progress and technological development,

<sup>1</sup> See “European Parliament” (Part Two, Ch. IV).

3. Measures to facilitate transnational industrial groupings in the Community,
4. The organization of Community solidarity for the purpose of improving technological co-operation with non-member countries,
5. Concerting of the member countries' stance with respect to foreign investment,
6. The possibility of instituting, alongside the legal form of a full-scale European company, a more flexible framework allowing of link-ups between enterprises,
7. The territorial aspects of industrial policy,
8. Co-ordination and rationalization of the Community's armoury of financial weapons for economic development,
9. The role of public corporations in Community industrial policy,
10. The duration of export credits for exports to developed and to state-trading countries."

The Council also agreed that the Permanent Representatives Committee could have some points studied by a panel of senior national and Commission officials; the panel was then set up by a decision of 18 June, and its terms of reference fixed on 24 June.

### *Iron and steel industry*

#### **Investment**

#### **Movement of capital expenditure and production potential**

54. Since 1954, when the first of the regular annual surveys was made of the state of investment of ECSC enterprises as at 1 January, the level of capital expenditure has moved up and down a good deal. In the iron and steel industry, after trebling between 1954 and 1963, from 453 to 1 480 million u.a., it fell steadily to a mere 730 million in 1967, but then picked up sharply, to reach 1 017 million in 1969, and in 1970 is expected, from the enterprises' replies as at 1 January, to rise to an all-time high of over 1 600 million.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See "Les investissements dans les industries du charbon et de l'acier de la Communauté: Situation de l'industrie sidérurgique au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1970" (Luxembourg, July 1970).

Table 1

*Capital expenditure 1954/70*

('000 000 u.a.)

Sector	Actual expenditure					Estimated expenditure
	1954/59 (annual average)	1963	1967	1968	1969	1970
Iron-ore mines	39	28	16	21	20	23
Iron and steel industry	581	1 480	730	802	1 017	1 623
<b>Total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>1 646</b>

The impact of this investment is likely to work out roughly as follows. The potential of the *coking sector* overall — mine-owned, independent and steelworks-owned plants together — may on the face of it be expected to show an increase by 1973 of some ten million tons over the 69.2 million recorded in 1969. However, as the final replies on investment in the Ruhr coal industry are not yet to hand owing to the reorganization in progress there, it is not impossible that the increase will be at any rate partly cancelled out by the scrapping of obsolete coking-plants.

While *iron-ore mining* is on the increase in the world as a whole, the Community's own potential in this sector looks like only just managing to remain at a bare 80 million tons a year between now and 1973.

*Crude-steel* production potential now appears to be in for faster expansion than previous surveys had suggested: it is expected to grow between 1969 and 1973 by 26 million tons, from 121 to 147 million, and possibly even more if, as has sometimes happened in the past, some enterprises carry out during this time a number of early-maturing projects which they have not as yet definitely adopted.

Between 1970 and 1973 electric steelmaking potential will go up by an estimated two million tons and basic Bessemer and open-hearth down by seven million and two million tons respectively, the expected growth being mainly in the oxygen steels (LD, Kaldo, etc.), whose annual potential will rise by 33 million tons. The enterprises' forecasts indicate that by 1973 all the Community countries expect to be producing more than half their steel by the oxygen processes — the Netherlands 76%, north Germany and the Italian coastal plants 74%, northern France 70%, Belgium 66%, the Ruhr 65% and Luxembourg 52%.

On the *rolled-products* side, the share of continuous-casting installations and flats mills is increasing steadily, with the share of flats (including coil as a

finished product) expected to account for 56% of total Community rolling potential in 1973, as compared with 52% in 1969. While rapid expansion in flats is a feature of the developed economies, it is still open to question whether it would not be preferable to phase the launching of some major projects over a period, in order that the starting-up of new hot and cold wide-strip mills should in future be better adjusted to the movement of demand and calculated to allow of their achieving optimum utilization faster.

The impact of investment in hand and planned upon the different production potentials may be summarized as follows (Table 2).

Table 2

	Production potential				
	1965 (‘ 000 000 tons)	Average annual cumulative rate of increase (%)	1969 (‘ 000 000 tons)	Average annual cumulative rate of increase (%)	1973 (‘ 000 000 tons)
Ore	90.5	- 2.9	80.2	- 0.2	79.5
Pig-iron	75.4	+ 4.0	88.4	+ 5.3	108.9
Steel	102.0	+ 4.3	120.9	+ 5.0	146.8

### Investment declarations, first six months of 1970

55. Since 1956 the forward estimates of capital expenditure declared by Community iron and steel enterprises have moved very erratically (Table 3). Boom periods have usually brought a jump in the spending decided on either in the current or in the following year, the investors reacting very quickly to any turn for the better or for the worse in the state of the market.

Table 3

*Values of forward estimates of iron and steel investment declared, 1956/71*

(‘ 000 000 u.s.)

Year	Value	Year	Value
1956	647	1964	501
1957	277	1965	589
1958	426	1966	338
1959	503	1967	697
1960	1 808	1968	669
1961	1 371	1969	1 848
1962	553	1970	
1963	131	(1 <sup>st</sup> six months)	3 747

The market upturn at the end of 1968 in the Community countries and the main steel-consuming non-member countries resulted in much longer delivery dates and substantial price rises. Finding themselves thus facing a sellers' market allowing of larger profit margins, the steelmakers reacted in 1969/70, just as they had done in 1960/61, by approving capital spending on a considerable scale, with the result that the value of the declarations received went up from the 487 million u.a. a year averaged between 1963 and 1968 to 1 848 million in 1969 and to the startling figure of 3 747 million in 1970 for the first six months alone.

The present return to investment-mindedness will pretty certainly produce a big increase in actual capital spending in the years ahead, though with a timelag possibly lasting several years and with no major discontinuity. The peak marked by the 1960/61 declarations was reflected in actual expenditure only in 1963/64, i.e. some three years later, and the very much larger peak in the 1969 and early 1970 declarations will for the most part only show up in the volume of potential after 1973, the end year of the survey at 1 January 1970. Accordingly, in terms of ingot tons the investment declared between 1 January and 30 June 1970 corresponds to an annual potential of 23 million tons, of which 12 million<sup>1</sup> were not covered by the investment survey at 1 January.

### Technical research

56. The Commission has approved the outlines for a second medium-term research programme on steel, which while conceived along much the same lines as the first (in 1967-70) will seek to take fuller account of the new background against which steel research is being conducted, including such factors as quickening technical progress in many industries, the policy of constant innovation as all-important to profit-making, the steel industry's steadily worsening relative position in the matter of expansion and profits, the increasingly dangerous competition from some steel industries of recent emergence (e.g. Japan's), the lack of research incentives and advantages like those in the United States (contracts with the big Federal agencies, spinoff from the huge programmes of the defence/space/atomic nexus), and the much greater pace of innovation in the case of various rival products.

According to the outlines thus established, the second programme is to include: (a) Pursuit of certain lines of research, by means appropriate to their importance and effectiveness (e.g. continuous steelworks); (b) Various new researches, priority being given, on the production side, to studies on ways of dealing with present and future difficulties in obtaining certain alloy elements

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<sup>1</sup> Not including potential declared before 1 January and scheduled to become operative after 1973.

for steel, on continuous casting, and on the ESR process (remelting under slag); on the consumption side, to promotion of the use of steel and intensified study of certain properties of steel in service — fracture and how it takes place, corrosion behaviour (weathering steels), wear resistance — and, in furtherance of these two sets of activities, selective research in two directions, on dispersoid steels and thermomechanical treatments. These priority ratings are subject to amendment in the light of technical developments during the coming years.

### *ECSC low interest loans to industry*

57. Since 1965 low-interest loans have been granted to conversion projects under the ECSC Treaty. In an announcement published in the official gazette<sup>1</sup> the Commission states its intention henceforth, by way of exception and in certain quite specific cases, to grant loans at the same low rates for the financing of industrial investments which comply with the criteria stipulated in Article 54, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the ECSC Treaty. In the present circumstances, and subject to the limits set by the available funds, the Commission will be able to consider applications relating to the following types of investment project, though none of these confers a right: either investments resulting from enactments by the public authorities in relation to safety and health (e.g. pollution), particularly when their cost places too heavy a burden on certain existing plants in comparison with those of similar undertakings located in different regions; or investments of a multinational character which both comply with the criteria laid down by the Commission with regard to structures and would help to promote the integration of ECSC undertakings on a Community basis, in so far as such projects still suffer from disadvantages of a fiscal, legal or administrative nature; or investments which aim at removing a bottleneck affecting the whole of an ECSC industry and fit in with the general aims and Community policies laid down for the sectors in question; or investments aimed at the establishment of research or professional training centres within the field covered by the ECSC.

### *Nuclear industry*

58. In compliance with Article 41 of the Euratom Treaty the Commissariat à l'énergie atomique (CEA) has notified the Commission of an investment project relating to the construction of a prototype fast reactor power plant at Marcoule in France. After studying this communication, the Commission conducted the discussions required under Article 43 of the Treaty and informed the government concerned of its viewpoint.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 73, 18 June 1970.

## SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

### *General research and technology*

#### Scientific and technical research policy

59. On 23 June 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council proposals<sup>1</sup> aimed at giving tangible effect to the resolution adopted by the Hague conference regarding the *technological development of the Community*. The Heads of State or Government "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 key sectors, in particular by means of common programmes, and to supply the financial means for the purpose."<sup>2</sup> In its Note to the Council the Commission proposed, in particular, the establishment at Community level of a procedure for periodic consultations on the Member States' major research and development projects, combined with prior notification of big technological projects financed by the public authorities. Pending this the Commission has submitted a number of proposals on the problems most urgently in need of solution, which concern the following sectors: nuclear energy, data-processing, space research, the environment, scientific and technical documentation and information, and the training and mobility of scientific workers.

During June some of the *expert groups from the Fifteen* (the Community and nine other European countries) set up to consider the proposals for co-operation formulated by the Community for the field of scientific research met again in order to complete their exploratory review of the proposed schemes. On the conclusion of these meetings the seven groups prepared their first reports, which were submitted on 15 June, in compliance with their terms of reference, to the Council and the governments. These reports will, in particular, form the basis for the deliberations of a conference of the fifteen Ministers of Science, unanimously agreed upon in principle, which could be held around September. In this initial set of reports the experts all displayed a keen interest in the joint implementation of the schemes proposed by the Six and stressed that the programme definition phase, including the finalizing of agreements, should be now begun without delay. An introductory letter from Professor Aigrain, who had a personal brief from the Council to co-ordinate the whole exercise, summarizes the experts' conclusions and draws the governments' attention to the problems raised by the practical implementation of the schemes contemplated.

The expert group on *training in the field of data-processing* set up by the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy has also held its first meeting. Its task is to consider ways of improving the high-level training

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 7-70, Part One, Ch. III.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 1-70, Part One, Ch. I.



of data-processing specialists, particularly teachers of this discipline. It is to submit concrete proposals in December 1970.

## Training

60. On 30 June 1970 the situation with regard to scientific trainees and award holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows: 43 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged and a further 15 were accepted in June for a later training period; 52 scientific and technical grant-holders were actively engaged (34 preparing a thesis and 18 specializing in a particular nuclear field); five further awards were granted.

## *Joint action*

### Future activities of Euratom

#### Research and training programmes

61. On 23 June 1970 the Commission forwarded to the Council a formal proposal for a multiannual programme on "*Biology and health physics*" and "*Controlled thermonuclear fusion*"<sup>1</sup>, together with a favourable opinion from the Scientific and Technical Committee, which also conducted an important exchange of views on certain non-nuclear activities on which work could be carried out at the Joint Research Centre, laying particular emphasis on the problem of pollution.

After consulting the Committee of Experts about the *amendments to Euratom's research and training programme for 1970*,<sup>2</sup> the Commission also sent to the Council on 30 June additional proposals relating to the SORA pulsed reactor, the MK-5 loop, the new targets for the CBNM's linear accelerator and irradiation tests for the HTGR. None of these will have any effect on the 1970 budget since the funds are to be taken from the 1971 budget.

### Reorganization of the JRC

62. With regard to the *reorganization of the JRC*, the interim report prepared by the Committee of Experts on the future role of the Centre has been submitted to the Commission and the Council. Furthermore, on 24 and 25 June 1970 representatives of a number of management consultancy firms gave the compe-

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 7-70, Part Two, sec. 39.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 6-70, Part Two, sec. 34.

tent department of the Commission a demonstration of their methods and of the services which they could provide for the Commission in an effort to reorganize the JRC.

#### Renewal of contracts of association

63. When the decisions on programmes and budgets for 1970 were taken, the Council, in extending the 1969 programmes, approved the "Fusion and plasma physics" project, for which 6 377 000 u.a. were earmarked. This sum was to be used to extend the contracts of association with the CEA (Commissariat à l'énergie atomique, France), the CNEN (Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare, Italy), the IPP (Institut für Plasmaphysik, Garching, West Germany), the KFA (Kernforschungsanlage, Jülich, West Germany), the FOM (Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie, Netherlands) and the Belgian government. In June the Commission authorized the signature of the extension contracts.

#### Co-operation with NASA

64. In reply to an offer from NASA concerning collaboration in the *analysis of lunar samples* brought back from the forthcoming Apollo missions, the Commission recently sent proposals to NASA regarding the studies and analyses that the JRC would be able to perform on such samples.

#### Consultative Committees on Programme Management

65. The consultative committee on high-temperature gas reactors held its second meeting at the JRC's Ispra Establishment. After reviewing the development of HTGR's in the Community countries, the USA, the United Kingdom and Japan, the committee devoted virtually the whole of its discussions to the Ispra and Petten programmes. It took note of the close collaboration between the Dragon Project, the JRC and the national authorities in the Community countries; it recommended that the work be continued in association with industry until such time as the latter could apply commercially the results obtained.

The *fast reactor* consultative committee met on 10 June 1970, also at Ispra. Discussion centred particularly on the respective roles of the consultative committee on programme management and the co-ordinating committee recently set up by the Council. The committee then approved the programme in progress at Ispra on the study of sodium-cooled reactors with uranium oxide fuel.

During its second meeting at Ispra, the consultative committee on *condensed state physics* reviewed the establishment's programme for research

in this field. Finding that several projects in solid state physics had had to be broken off owing to the "general state of crisis at the Centre," which, in particular, prevents the use of the Ispra-1 reactor, the Committee felt itself unable to prepare the Opinion on the execution of the Commission's research policy as required by its brief.

Lastly, the consultative committee on *high-flux reactors* held its second meeting in Brussels on 16 June. It was briefed on the work carried out under the Commission's programme, namely activities at the HFR and BR-2 reactors during the first four months of 1970. The subsequent discussion led to a number of items being picked out for discussion at the next meeting.

## Activities of the Joint Research Centre

### Materials research

66. Research workers from the Ispra Establishment attended the Fourteenth Congress of the Italian Metallurgical Association, held at the University of Trieste on 1-3 June 1970, and read three papers about work on fibre-reinforced materials, which are of great potential benefit to gas turbine technology.

### Direct energy conversion

67. The latest results obtained by the Ispra Establishment were presented by its three representatives who attended a symposium held by the Institute for Nuclear Energy of the University of Stuttgart. They related to materials problems in high-temperature heat pipes, with special reference to temperature stabilization by them, and to research into the corrosion mechanisms affecting heat pipes of tantalum-lithium alloys at very high temperatures.

### Nuclear standards and measurements

68. Since 1962 the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements has had a laboratory specializing in the preparation and definition of samples which are used, in particular, for improving the design and control of reactors and which are not available to laboratories, universities and industry through commercial channels. The results have been so good that the number of requests for help has increased regularly. In 1969 the CBNM has taken over the task of calibrating the personal dosimeters used for radiation protection monitoring in nuclear centres. The work will be carried out under a programme of mutual comparison formulated by the six Community countries. Six institutes in the member countries are shortly to send 36 of these dosimeters each for irradiation in varying neutron fluxes and in different energy ranges.

## *Dissemination of information*

69. Four representatives of the *Centre for Information and Documentation* were in Vienna from 15 to 17 June in order to hand over to those in charge of scientific documentation at the International Atomic Energy Agency the fruits of the work carried out by the CID under the CID/INIS contract of collaboration signed in November 1969. It will be recalled that, in setting up its global nuclear documentation system (INIS), the IAEA decided to use the methods developed by the CID staff for the Euratom Nuclear Documentation System (ENDS).

The knowhow passed to the Vienna Agency under this contract included the nuclear keyword thesaurus, computer programs for the storage of nuclear information and a manual on document analysis. This visit to the IAEA by the Commission's representatives also gave the two sides an opportunity to discuss the possibility of further collaboration.

With regard to *industrial property and the transfer of information*, the exploitation of the results of research continues at an increasing pace. Several licence agreements relating to patents and technical knowhow are in the process of negotiation. Notes on "Institutions for the application of research results" outside the Community are now being prepared at the request of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy. A total of 16 patent applications were filed in June. The CID also circulated 24 "communications" (scientific and technical documents on the industrial application of research of a confidential nature), 38 unclassified scientific and technical reports, 47 offprints of articles or papers.

70. During its session on 15-18 June 1970, in a resolution dealing with the General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1969, the *European Parliament* stressed that it considered "one of the most glaring deficiencies to be the fact that, in the extremely important field of research and technology, it has not been possible to lay down clear guidelines for the way in which the Euratom research programmes now in progress are to be continued during the next few years, or to frame principles for a future research and technology policy."<sup>1</sup>

## ENERGY POLICY

### *Hydrocarbons and electricity*

71. During its session on 15-18 June 1970, the European Parliament adopted two resolutions on the draft Council regulations concerning the notification

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<sup>1</sup> See under "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

of the Commission of programmes for the importation of hydrocarbons, and investment programmes of Community significance in the oil, natural gas and electricity sectors. Applauding this step towards realizing a Community energy policy, the Parliament approved both draft regulations, subject to a few amendments.<sup>1</sup>

Regarding the notification of *programmes for the importation of hydrocarbons*, the resolution adopted "considers it necessary that the Commission should obtain the information enabling it to prepare, on the basis of the plans drawn up by individual enterprises, a supply programme for the Community" and "holds that, in order to ensure maximum efficiency, the executive should be notified of all the information essential for it to carry out the tasks entrusted to it."

Regarding the notification of *investment projects*, the resolution passed by the European Parliament recommends that the executive and Council should forthwith formulate a general policy for the Community's energy investments and supplies and "calls on the executive, with a view to lightening the task of the companies involved, to ensure that the proposed measures are harmonized with the rules in force in the Member States."

## Coal

### Technical research

72. Acting under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission will consult the Consultative Committee and the Council concerning five memoranda relating to *requests for aid* for technical research on coal. The research relates to the following fields: new mining methods and winning techniques, remote signalling and remote control, coking and chemical and physical valorization of coking coal and by-products of processing, collation and translation of the technical literature of the countries of Eastern Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. These research projects are part of the new medium-term programme (1970-74). Aggregate aid envisaged would amount to 3.29 million u.a.

Within the framework of ECSC/USA collaboration on the use of coal a study trip was organized at the end of May to the United States. The progress of research in this field and the possibilities of co-operation were examined by those taking part.

## Nuclear energy

### Conference of natural uranium producers

73. On 18 and 19 June at Ispra (Italy) the Commission arranged a conference of the main producers of natural uranium in the Community countries. The

<sup>1</sup> See under "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

discussion among the European firms actively engaged in natural uranium prospecting and production elucidated the broad lines of future prospects and problems. Statements of a technical and economic nature were made during three sessions under the chairmanship of Mr Salvetti, Vice-President of the Italian CNEN (Comitato nazionale per l'energia nucleare), Mr Mabile, Director for Production at the French CEA (Commissariat à l'énergie atomique) and Mr Bogaard, Professor at the University of Eindhoven and Director of the Ultrazentrifuge Nederland. The producers and experts discussed the Community's natural uranium supply problems and studied the technical and economic questions concerning prospecting for natural uranium, and the investments required. British, Swedish and Spanish experts outlined the situation and prospects in their respective countries.

The conference made it clear that, although there is no shortage of natural uranium at present, the deposits being worked by Community firms will not suffice to cover Community requirements from the last years of this decade onwards. In conclusion, the conference stressed the need to continue and even increase uranium-prospecting efforts with a view to meeting the medium- and long-term demand and thus to ensure supplies of uranium at economic prices.

Lastly, the participants expressed the wish to maintain and expand the contacts formed at this conference. They also asked the Commission to pursue its efforts to harmonize legislation, with particular reference to competition and taxation, and to supply other measures that would facilitate the prospecting and production activities of Community firms.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### *Results of the Council session of 4 June 1970*

74. The Council devoted its session of 4 June 1970 to transport problems. In particular it dealt with the following questions:

#### **Aids to rail, road and inland-waterway transport enterprises**

75. At its session of 26 and 27 January 1970, the Council agreed to the text of a regulation on aids to transport.<sup>1</sup> However, its formal approval was conditional upon the elimination of certain distortions in rates for international rail carriage, particularly by container. After noting that the railway managements concerned had meanwhile concluded an arrangement considered satis-

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 3-70, Part Two, sec. 28.

factory by their respective governments, the Council definitively approved the regulation, which will enter into force on 1 January 1971.<sup>1</sup>

#### Accounting system for rail, road and inland-waterway transport infrastructure expenditure

76. The Council adopted a regulation introducing, as from 1 January 1971, a uniform and permanent accounting system for expenditure on transport infrastructures.<sup>1</sup> This regulation is part of the gradual implementation of the technical means to enable a rate system for the use of infrastructures to be introduced. It will permit knowledge of the expenditure incurred by the Member States for transport infrastructures to be obtained in accordance with uniform accounting patterns. The regulation also provides for the reporting of data on the use of infrastructures. Knowledge of these and their constant updating are an essential element for the accuracy of the calculations of the marginal cost of infrastructure use which constitutes one of the theoretical bases of the rate system for such use.

#### Automatic coupling of railway wagons

77. The introduction of automatic coupling on the railways is of particular interest for the Common Market as much because of its effects on the common transport policy — particularly from the angles of the financial relations between the Member States and their railway enterprises and of the financial equilibrium of the latter — as because of its repercussions on industrial safety, the labour market, the modernization of operating systems and enhanced productivity for railway enterprises.

At its session of 26 and 27 January 1970,<sup>2</sup> the Council held a broad exchange of views on this problem in order to reach a common attitude which the Member States would defend in the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) to which the matter was referred a few years ago. For its part, the Commission, in accordance with the intention it expressed at the preceding session of the Council, submitted to the latter a proposal for a decision on the scope and implementation of a joint approach based on Article 116 of the EEC Treaty.

After a fresh examination, the Council decided that, subject to the future arrangements to govern financial relations between the Member States and the railway enterprises in accordance with Article 8 of the Decision of 13 May 1965, the operation would be financed by the railway companies or managements,

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 130, 15 June 1970.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 3-70, Part Two, sec. 34.

using procedures still to be defined. It also instructed its President to study with the other ECMT members the possible date of introduction of automatic coupling.

### Introduction of a monitoring device in road transport

78. The Council discussed the Commission's proposal on the basis of the principles laid down at its session of 26 and 27 January 1970.<sup>1</sup> As it was faced with two different concepts regarding the technical design of the monitoring device, it instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to pursue study of the matter, in collaboration with the Commission, by calling on any technical advice which might prove necessary.

### *Harmonization of conditions of competition*

79. In accordance with Article 17(1 and 2) of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969<sup>2</sup> on the *harmonization of certain social provisions* in road transport, the Commission, on 18 June 1970, took a decision<sup>3</sup> on the pattern of the standard report on the basis of which the Member States are to supply the Commission with the information necessary for drawing up the overall annual report to the Council on the implementation of the regulation by the Member States.

As part of the studies on Article 8 of the Council's harmonization decision of 13 May 1965<sup>4</sup> concerning *financial relations between railway enterprises and the Member States*, the Commission departments are holding discussions with the various authorities concerned on the basis of a Commission working document. An initial meeting took place on 29 June 1970 with the trade union organizations represented at the Commission.

On 23 and 24 June 1970 a meeting was held with the government experts of the Member States on the harmonization of *working conditions on inland waterways*. These experts examined a Commission working document laying down certain lines of approach in this matter.

### *Rates and conditions of carriage*

80. In pursuance of the procedure in force since 1961 an "information memorandum on rates or conditions in the transport sector which were modified,

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 3-70, Part Two, sec. 30.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 77, 29 March 1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 140, 27 June 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 88, 24 May 1965.



cancelled or motivated in 1969" was addressed to the Transport Committee of the European Parliament and the Permanent Representatives of the Member States.

### *Rate system for the use of transport infrastructures*

81. The Committee of government experts assisting the Commission with the co-ordination of Member States' studies concerning the proposal for a first Council directive on the *readjustment of national commercial vehicle tax systems* held its third meeting on 5 June 1970. It examined the first quantified data relating to the marginal cost of maintenance of roads built by national authorities. It also discussed how to apply the methods for calculating the marginal cost of resurfacing roads. The next meeting of the Committee will continue the examination of the results of the above-mentioned calculations and of the other data necessary to implement the proposal for a first directive.

In connection with the studies on *rates for the use of road infrastructures in built-up areas*, the group of rapporteurs from the Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in the studies on transport costs set up to examine the problems connected with the valuation of time held its first meeting on 26 June 1970. These problems must be clarified before the "marginal cost of congestion" can be calculated. The experts discussed the different possible approaches to this valuation.

### *Consultative Committee on Transport*

82. At its meeting of 25 and 26 June 1970 the Consultative Committee adopted its Opinion on control and penalties in the Community rules on road transport.

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83. At its session of 15 to 18 June 1970 the *European Parliament* heard a statement, without debate, by Mr Bertrand, President-in-office of the Council, on the progress of the work on the common transport policy, particularly after the Council session of 4 June 1970. As this session of the Parliament was the last one at which Mr Bodson was taking part, the Parliament wished to pay tribute to him for his untiring action over three years to give shape to the common transport policy. After thanking the House, Mr Bodson developed certain points concerning the outlook for the common transport policy, particularly with a view to "conceiving and elaborating a second generation common policy which, in the main, must take its place at the level of the medium- and long-term collective and social economy".

In its resolution on the activity of the Communities in 1969, the Parliament further stated that it was "deeply concerned by the fact that practically no progress has been made last year towards a common transport policy" and attributed this "primarily to the lack of political will on the part of the Member States and to the consequent extremely slow pace of work in the Council". It invited the Commission "to submit a memorandum on the long-term prospects of the transport policy".<sup>1</sup>

## REGIONAL POLICY

### *Financing of new activities*

84. Three new applications for loans have been made to the Commission under Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty; they concern two industrial conversion schemes in *Germany* and one in *France*.

### *Studies*

85. Following the request submitted by the Belgian Government, the Commission agreed to participate in a study on the economic development of the *Flemish* part of Belgium. The contract concerning this study and the programme of work have been finalized with the research institute and the departments concerned.

The report on the progress of the study on the economic development of the *Friuli-Venezia Giulia* region has been submitted to the Commission by the institutes concerned.

Lastly, the Commission has decided to participate in an operational study relating to industrial prospects in the *Albi-Carmaux* region. The relevant contracts have been signed by the Commission and DATAR.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### *Employment*

86. Government experts from the national labour administrations met in Brussels on 8 June to finalize the second "Annual report on the *work done by the employment services* of the Member States of the Communities (1969)".

<sup>1</sup> See "The Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

They also studied the possibility of developing co-operation between these services in accordance with the conclusions adopted by the Council at its session of 25 and 26 May, particularly with regard to further courses of in-service training and seminars in the employment field. In this connection, the need was again unanimously emphasized of examining as soon as possible and in detail the questions of training and further training of employment services staff in the six States.

### *Vocational guidance and training*

87. A memorandum on the implementation of the "first joint programme to promote the *exchange of young workers* in the Community" (Article 50 of the Treaty of Rome) has been adopted by the Commission. In addition, the Commission brought together in Brussels, on 22 and 23 June, a group of 22 young farmers who had returned from a three-month in-service further training course in a Community country other than their own. In the presence of the organizers of the in-service courses, the trainees made individual reports on the experience acquired.

In the second half of 1970 the Commission intends to organize at the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin two *seminars for leaders of staff-training* in industry and agriculture (the first of these courses, organized in 1969, gave excellent results). Groups of experts from industry and agriculture met on 16 and 17 June in Luxembourg to lay down the general guidelines, the programme and the working methods of these seminars.

A seminar on the management of *training in firms* was held from 8 June to 10 July at the Turin International Centre. As in previous years, it was attended by about 20 supervisory cadres of industrial enterprises from African and Latin American countries.

The field of action of the Paul Finet Foundation has recently been extended. This Foundation was created to provide complete or partial *aid for the studies or the vocational training of orphans of workers* in the coal, iron-ore mining or steel industries of the ECSC. On a proposal of the Board of Governors of the Foundation a Commission decision has now extended the benefit of this aid to orphans of workers in lignite enterprises or of lignite mines whose production was not, or not entirely, for the manufacture of briquettes or low temperature coke.

### *Free movement of workers*

88. On 29 June the Commission adopted the definitive text of the regulation on the rights of workers to remain in a Member State after having been employed

there, the draft of which it had approved last January.<sup>1</sup> The amendments to the initial text give effect in particular to the recommendations made by the European Parliament when consulted on the matter.

### *Readaptation and retraining*

89. In June the Commission decided to contribute an amount of DM 272 500 (or 74 543.55 u.a.) towards the cost of readapting 115 miners affected by closure measures in Germany. It also increased by DM 550 000 (or 150 264.22 u.a.) several credits opened for iron-ore mine workers.

In France 5 660 workers were affected by closures and cutbacks in the activity of Charbonnages de France during 1969 and the Commission opened a credit of FF 55 000 000 (or 9 902 434.02 u.a.) to help them.

It also decided to increase by Fl. 18 000 000 (or 4 972 375.69 u.a.) a credit opened in 1967 for a Dutch mine whose closure affects 6 070 workers.

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

### *Social security*

90. Among the problems examined by the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of *Migrant Workers* at its 109th session on 25 June, mention should be made of the amendments to the draft revision of the implementing regulation to bring it into line with the proposed revised Regulation No. 3 on which an agreement was reached by the competent Council authorities. The general provisions, those relating to the legislation applicable and to the totalizing of insurance periods as well as a part of the sickness-maternity chapter were discussed. Solutions must, however, still be found for various particularly difficult problems before the finalization of this draft for a revised implementing regulation can be proceeded with.

### *Wages, working conditions*

#### **Equal pay for men and women**

91. On 26 June 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council its fifth report on the implementation in the Community of the principle of equal remuneration as between men and women, as laid down in Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome and spelled out in the resolution of the Conference of the Member States of

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 3-70, Part Two, sec. 45.

30 December 1961. The report deals with the situation as at 31 December 1968; the Commission regrets the delay resulting from the fact that it had hoped to have available for this report (and had undertaken to have available) the results of the survey of the structure and distribution of wages in October 1966 carried out by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in co-operation with the national statistical institutes. However, these results are at present still in the process of publication. It has, however, proved possible to use certain quantified data available on the six countries in drafting one chapter.

In the final part of the report, the Commission endeavours to draw its own conclusions from all the data thus compiled. In a general way it considers that at 31 December 1968 the six Member States were still far from having completely respected all the commitments entered upon. Although, on the legal and more precisely the jurisdictional level, some progress has been achieved — in Belgium and Luxembourg in particular — there are still inadequacies and even complete failure to act, and this state of affairs will be remedied only by the intervention of the public authorities. Although, in the same way, an appreciable and almost general improvement may be noted in the situation covered by collective agreements, a certain number of gaps continue to be found; these are due either to the lack of any collective agreement for a few marginal sectors or sub-sectors, to direct discrimination (fortunately very rare) or, lastly, to indirect discrimination, chiefly in connection with professional classifications. The Commission therefore considers that in this field both sides of industry must step up their efforts still further when round-table negotiations are held.

Lastly, with regard to the practical implementation of the principle of equality, the results of the structure survey make it possible, in spite of certain reservations which have to be made, to elucidate for the first time at Community level the principal features of the situation in the Member States in October 1966. The differences in average hourly earnings as between men and women appeared to be lowest in Germany, France and Italy, although they were fairly considerable, the situation being perhaps a little more favourable in France. These differences were highest in the Netherlands, while Belgium occupied an intermediate position.

The Commission intends to make a much more detailed analysis of all the quantified data of this structure survey relevant to the question of equal pay for men and women and to include the results in its next report. Lastly, it expresses the hope that the renewal of this survey and its necessary extension to white collar workers will make it possible to assess the efficacy of the measures which the six Member States will not fail to take in order to honour the commitments jointly entered upon.

### **Sea fishing industry**

92. The Joint Advisory Committee on social problems in the sea fishing industry, created by the Commission, was inaugurated in Brussels on 30 June

1970. The Commission's Director-General for Social Affairs stressed the importance of the joint advisory committees which contribute, by means of free and direct discussions between the employers' and workers' organizations, to the implementation of a realistic social policy and thus permit the levelling-up of living and working conditions in the Community. The Committee comprises representatives of the Cogeca and Europêche (employers) organizations and of the ITF/CESL, CET/CMT and CGT/CGIL (workers) organizations. Mr De Keyzer (worker) and Mr Malfettani (employer) were elected chairman and vice-chairman of the Committee, which then went on to examine the appropriate means of achieving the Commission's social aims in the sea fishing sector and instructed three working parties to submit concrete proposals to it before December.

### **Inland water transport**

93. On 23 and 24 June a group of government experts met to examine the opinions expressed by the Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in inland water transport on the preparation of measures for harmonizing certain social provisions in traditional inland water transport. After some preliminary remarks on the general problem of harmonization in the sector itself and between the different modes of transport, the experts began to examine the working hypotheses submitted by the Commission's departments and opinions expressed by the Joint Committee.

### *Housing*

94. Under the sixth programme for financing ECSC workers' houses, the Commission, on 1 June 1970, approved the financing, with the aid of funds from the special ECSC reserve, of a building scheme for about 650 or 700 dwellings (3 500 rooms) for workers in the *Italian* steel industry, which is now passing through a phase of expansion. The overall cost of the scheme amounts to Lit. 5 000 million. It will be financed by the Commission (Lit. 1 600 million), Gescal (Lit. 1 500 million) and Finsider (Lit. 1 900 million). The scheme will also be part of the research to promote the use of steel in the construction of dwellings.

### *Health protection*

#### **Industrial health, safety and medicine**

95. *Symposium on respiratory physiopathology* — The respiratory diseases are an important sector of industrial pathology and their diagnosis is linked with the use of particularly complex methods of examination. For a long time the

ECSC has therefore been encouraging research in this field. The results of 23 investigations carried out between 1964 and 1970 were presented and discussed at a colloquium organized at Wiesbaden from 2 to 4 June. The symposium drew attention to the following achievements, among others:

- (i) New methods of studying the mechanics of ventilation and gaseous exchanges, certain of which are particularly suitable for epidemiological investigations, have been elaborated and may henceforth be widely publicized;
- (ii) The conditions for carrying out ergospirometric tests have been standardized; the reference tables for normal values in spirometry have been revised and supplemented and are now very widely used;
- (iii) Pulmonal arterial hypertension, which is present in certain chronic pneumopathies, is better known from the functional and clinical point of view.

The research teams, the members of the advisory committees concerned and heads of the medical departments of ECSC enterprises took part in this meeting. These studies will be developed in the light of present practical needs as part of the new research programme on chronic respiratory diseases.

96. *Technical dust control in mines* — The research committee on “technical dust control in mines” met in Luxembourg on 17 June and examined a batch of nine new research schemes to be included in the second dust control programme. The most important of these schemes concern: seam infusion, dust control in the use of winning machines and the dedusting of workings where undercaving is in progress. This latter technique is used in the Centre-Midi coalfield in France.

97. *Industrial safety in the steel industry* — The Steel Industry Safety Commission held its sixth annual meeting in Brussels on 9 June, when it adopted the conclusions submitted to it by its working parties on the following points: equipment for assembling oxygen pipes; oxygen installation filters; lagging and degassing of gas piping and appliances; pig-iron solidification processes; accident statistics useful in preventing accidents in enterprises. The Safety Commission also adopted the text of its first report to the European Parliament.

98. *Mines safety and health* — *The Mines Safety and Health Commission* held a plenary meeting on 26 June. Mr Levi Sandri took his leave of this institution, over which he had presided. Mr Heller, on behalf of the government members, Mr Hausman, for the employers, Mr Chauveau, for the workers and Mr Carta, for the Italian delegation, expressed their thanks to Mr Levi Sandri.

The Commission approved various documents, including the seventh report on its activities (year 1969); two recommendations and a statement on dust control in mines; a recommendation on the characteristics and sheathing of power cables to mobile machines; a report on the results of Community research to improve the physiological conditions of breathing apparatus; an

opinion on the construction of plaster stoppings, and reports on two group accidents (firedamp and coal dust explosions at Fouquières and Achenbach).

### Health protection (Euratom)

99. As part of the work leading up to a proposal for a general revision of the basic Euratom standards, the Commission held a colloquium on problems *relating to the demarcation of the controlled area* in medical and university facilities, in laboratories and around sources used in gamma radiography. This meeting was held on 10/11 June 1970 at the Istituto di Radiologia Medica in Rome, the Director of which is Professor Biagini, who on behalf of the Commission had carried out a study on the problem of delimiting the controlled area in medical facilities. The colloquium was attended by about 50 experts from various countries who had the task of demarcating the controlled areas in numerous nuclear facilities in the Community.

The colloquium included a study on the methods used to delimit the controlled areas around sources generating ionizing radiation in medical and university facilities and around gamma radiography machines, while taking account of the risks of external and internal radiation.

Those attending the colloquium toured the facilities of the Istituto di Radiologica Medica and were able to learn how the Euratom *standards for radiation protection* were observed there.

The last meeting of the Basic Standards Working Party set up under Article 31 of the Euratom Treaty, which was held in Rome on 12 June 1970, was devoted mainly to finalizing the definitive version of the new Title IV of the Euratom radiation protection standards relating to the fundamental principles governing health surveillance of the population.

100. Social problems were given a thorough airing by the *European Parliament* during its session of 15-18 June 1970. Its resolution on the activities of the Communities in 1969 stressed the concept of a "social Community"; it "took note, with satisfaction, of the steps that led to the conference on employment" and stated that it awaited "with interest the forthcoming memorandum on social policy". In another resolution, relating to the results of the session of the Council on 25/26 May 1970, the Parliament again applauded "the holding of the conference on employment problems and the meeting of ministers of labour and social affairs" and expressed the view that "these new steps can help social policy, which is lagging behind the other Community policies, to catch up". It also emphasized that the adoption of the revised regulation on social security for migrant workers was a tangible result, and expressed its pleasure at the establishment of a committee on employment. Finally, in a resolution about the Social Report for 1969, it reviewed the changes as a whole in the social situation in the Community last year.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See under "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).



### III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

101. The opening session of the conference between the European Communities and the States applying for membership was held as planned in Luxembourg on 30 June 1970.<sup>1</sup> The date had been confirmed by the Council following the agreement reached at its session of 8 and 9 June on the joint standpoint to be set out and defended by the Community. The governments of the four candidate States — United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway — had accepted the invitation from the President-in-office of the Council to attend this session.

At the opening session of the negotiations between the Community and the candidate States six statements were made, which constituted the starting point of the negotiations. Mr Jean Rey, President of the Commission, gave an address after Mr Pierre Harmel, President of the Council, had explained the Community's position with regard to the negotiations. The position of the four candidate countries was set out by Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Minister responsible for European Affairs, Mr Patrick J. Hillery, Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Nyboe Andersen, Danish Minister of Economic Affairs and European Integration, and Mr Sverre Stray, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A decision on the procedure for the negotiations had been taken by the Council at its session of 8 and 9 June; the communiqué published on this decision by the Council's secretariat reads as follows:

- “1. In implementation of the Hague Communiqué, the negotiations for membership will be conducted, at all levels, for all questions and in accordance with a standard procedure, by the European Communities.
2. Accordingly, the Council will decide on the common standpoint of the European Communities in respect of any problems arising from the negotiations for membership.
3. With a view to the adoption of the common standpoint of the European Communities, the Commission of the European Communities is invited to make proposals on any problems arising from the negotiations.
4. The relevant discussions in the Council shall, in pursuance of Article 4 of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, be prepared by the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

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<sup>1</sup> See texts of addresses given on this occasion: Part One, Ch. III.

5. The meetings for negotiations between the European Communities and the candidate countries will, on the European Communities' side, be presided over at all levels by the country currently presiding over the Council of the European Communities.

6. The common standpoint of the European Communities will be set out and defended in the negotiations with the candidate countries either by the President-in-office of the Council or, by decision of the Council, and particularly when Community policies already agreed are concerned, by the Commission.

7. The rules referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above shall also apply where the negotiations are conducted at the level of the Permanent Representatives or of any working parties that might be set up.

8. The Council, furthermore, states its readiness to call on the Commission to seek, in liaison with the candidate countries, possible solutions to specific problems arising in the course of the negotiations and to report thereon to the Council, which will give the Commission any directives required to pursue the matter further with a view to working out the basis of an agreement to be submitted to the Council.

This provision will apply in particular where common policies already agreed are concerned."

The Council confirmed the dates proposed for the opening of negotiations with the candidate States:

- 30 June 1970 (Luxembourg): opening meeting
- 21 July 1970 (afternoon): first ministerial session with the United Kingdom;
- 21 September 1970 (afternoon): first ministerial session with Ireland;
- 22 September 1970 (morning): first ministerial session with Denmark;
- 22 September 1970 (afternoon): first ministerial session with Norway.

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102. In the course of its session from 15 to 18 June 1970, the European Parliament, in its resolution on the activities of the European Communities, wondered "if the form of the negotiating mandate as it stands, which confers on the Council too marked a preponderance over the Commission, is really the most effective approach and urges that, in the framework of the mandate, maximum political responsibility should be given to the Commission".<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

## RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES

### *EEC/Greece Association*

103. The Association Council adopted a decision raising from 50 to 60% the percentage of CCT duties to be taken into consideration in determining the rates of the levy, referred to in Article 8 of the Athens Agreement, applicable to certain goods obtained in the Community Member States. This decision follows a further reduction in customs duties made by Greece with effect from 1 May 1970.

On 29 June the Council of the European Communities extended for one year, i.e. until 30 June 1971,<sup>1</sup> the validity of the regulation establishing the special provisions applicable to imports of processed agricultural products from Greece into the Community (Council Regulation of 28 May 1969).

### *EEC/Tunisia and EEC/Morocco Associations*

#### Meeting of the Association Councils

104. On 10 June 1970 in Luxembourg the Association Councils met for the first time at ministerial level under the chairmanship of Mr Pierre Harmel, President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities. The Moroccan delegation was led by Mr Mustapha Fares, State Secretary attached to the office of the Moroccan Prime Minister and responsible for economic affairs and planning. The Tunisian delegation was under Mr Habib Bourguiba Jnr, Tunisian Foreign Minister. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by Mr Edoardo Martino.

At the two sessions the Councils had an exchange of views on the working and implementation of the Agreements, which entered into force on 1 June 1969. Particular attention was paid to the specific problems of the implementation of the Agreements with regard to Moroccan and Tunisian exports of citrus fruits and olive oil in the first year during which preferential treatment was applied by the Community. The Council of the European Communities also took note of the concern expressed by the Moroccan and Tunisian Governments as to the treatment that will be applied to their exports of wine under the market organization that has just been set up by the Community. There are to be contacts on the matter with the Commission, which will subsequently report back to the Council.

The Community's delegation provided the Moroccan and Tunisian Governments with information on its position as regards the system of general-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 141, 29 June 1970.

ized preferences for the developing countries, the possible implications of an enlargement of the Community and the progress made in GATT on presenting the association agreements to the Contracting Parties.

At the close of the meetings the delegations expressed satisfaction at the cordial atmosphere that had reigned in the two sessions and at what had been achieved.

### *EEC/AASM and EEC/OCT Association*

#### **Yaoundé Convention**

105. By the end of June 1970, 18 States — 17 Associated States and one Member State — had deposited with the Council's Secretariat their instruments of ratification of the Convention signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969. In a resolution adopted at its session from 15 to 18 June 1970, the *European Parliament* once again expressed "its concern at the fact that the new Yaoundé Convention has not yet been ratified by all the contracting parties and that it is therefore necessary to extend the transitional measures, which moreover are insufficient, in order to enable the Association to continue normally".<sup>1</sup>

#### **European Development Fund**

##### **Visits and meetings**

106. From 2 to 5 June a delegation from *Togo* was received by the European Development Fund in order to finalize agricultural projects to be financed under the third EDF. On 10 June the Director of the *Abidjan-Niger Railway* Board had talks with the EDF regarding the 1971-75 investment plan. Five days later, Niger's Planning Commissioner, Mr Dialo, discussed possible investment projects for submission to the third EDF for financing. On 17 June the Director-General for small-scale industry and tourism in *Mauritania* was received to discuss investment in tourism. On 29 June a delegation from *Congo* (Brazzaville), led by Mr Babakas, Director-General of the Transcongolese Communications Agency (ATC), dealt with the final details of infrastructure projects for surface transport for the ports of Pointe Noire and Brazzaville.

Representatives of the European Development Fund visited the *Central African Republic* from 9 to 17 June, and *Mauritania* from 22 to 28 June, in order to put the finishing touches to projects under the third EDF. The EDF

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<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

was represented at a conference arranged by the African and Malagasy Union of Development Banks held in Yaoundé from 17 to 19 June. Visits to check the progress of current projects being financed by the Community were made to *Algeria, Chad and Ivory Coast.*

### Training and symposia

107. The Commission was represented at a conference on international development policy held in Cologne by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (18 June), and at a meeting arranged in Paris by UNESCO on the preparation of a TV *teaching programme* in Ivory Coast (16 June).

The 10 AASM and OCT officials at present doing a period of further *training* with the Commission visited the Netherlands (22 to 27 June) and the Federal Republic of Germany (28 June to 5 July) for study purposes. The aim was to enable the officials to make contact with leading figures in the public and private sectors who are concerned with development aid and to visit, in this connection, installations or places of particular interest to them.

Four *symposia* on the various aspects of the association and on the EDF's activities were held in Brussels, Paris, Dronten (Netherlands) and Berlin for 175 students and in-service trainees, nationals of various African countries and the Netherlands Antilles, who had come together from all the Member States of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### *Austria*

108. In June the Council dealt twice with the item "Future relations with Austria" and will be putting out, if possible before the summer recess, a directive on the opening of negotiations between the Community and that country. On 15 June the Council adopted a regulation<sup>1</sup> concluding an agreement between the Community and Austria on livestock for the processing industry; at its session from 19 to 22 December 1969 it had authorized the Commission to negotiate this agreement.<sup>2</sup>

### *Spain*

109. The agreement between the European Economic Community and Spain was signed in Luxembourg on 29 June 1970. Its purpose is progressively to eliminate most obstacles to trade between the two parties in two stages.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 140, 27 June 1970.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, sec. 71.

Only the provisions regarding the first stage — to last not less than six years — have been decided on. The opening of negotiations on the details of the second stage and the timing of the transition from one stage to the next will be decided by joint agreement.<sup>1</sup>

### *Malta*

110. The negotiations for a two-stage association agreement between the European Economic Community and Malta continued in Brussels on 2 and 3 June 1970; the discussions centred on the outstanding points regarding the first stage, on which there was “further convergence in the views of the two parties”, to quote the joint press communiqué issued.

### *Israel*

111. The agreement between the European Economic Community and Israel was signed in Luxembourg on 29 June 1970 at the same time as that concluded with Spain.<sup>1</sup> This agreement, which will have a life of five years, provides for the partial dismantling of customs duties by both sides for a substantial proportion of trade. Eighteen months before the expiry of the agreement there can be negotiations for a further one under which the progressive removal of obstacles to the bulk of trade will be pursued in accordance with GATT rules.

### *United Arab Republic and Lebanon*

112. The Council continued its work on a mandate for negotiations with these two countries.

### *Yugoslavia*

113. On 1 and 2 June Mr Jean Rey, President, and Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, paid an official visit to Belgrade, where they were received by President Tito and met members of the Yugoslav Government. During the discussions a number of problems arising from the implementation of the trade agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia, which entered into force on 1 May 1970, were examined. The conclusion of the agreement was the subject of a resolution adopted by the *European Parliament* at its session from 15 to 18 June;<sup>2</sup> the Parliament stressed that in such cases the EEC Treaty does not require consultation with the Parliament: “from the angle of democratic control this might result in a gap which, however, could be closed by optional consultation with the Parliament”.

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

<sup>2</sup> See “European Parliament” (Part Two, Ch. IV).

## *Sierra Leone*

114. Mr Maurice Jones, Permanent Secretary in the Sierra Leone Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the Commission on 15 June 1970. The talks bore on relations between the Community and Sierra Leone.

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115. At its session from 15 to 18 June 1970, the *European Parliament* — in its resolution on the Community's activities in 1969 — expressed the hope that "relations with the United States would develop more and more; this necessitates above all an improvement in contacts and mutual information in a climate of reciprocal comprehension".<sup>1</sup>

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

### *Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy*

#### Trade agreements: tacit renewal, prolongation and waivers

116. On a proposal from the Commission, the Council, on 8 June, adopted a decision authorizing the tacit renewal of certain trade agreements concluded by Member States with non-member countries (1st group).<sup>2</sup> By different decisions taken in 1969, the Council had authorized the tacit renewal of these agreements beyond the transitional period.

### *Special commercial policy measures*

#### Cotton textiles

117. Following the prolongation for three years of the Long-term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles,<sup>3</sup> the Commission, in consultation with the Special Committee provided for under Article 113 of the Treaty, has opened negotiations with some of the major non-member supplier countries parties to the Arrangement. These negotiations will be resumed in Brussels in July.

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 133, 18 June 1970.

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin 7-70, Part Two, sec. 97.

## Steel

118. At the end of the first half of 1970, the very intensive economic activity which has been a feature of the steel products market since 1969 seemed to have settled down at a high level. The scarcity of certain products and the high prices led the Commission, after consultation with representatives of the governments, to decide to renew certain *short-term tariff measures* for June and July. The first measures of this kind, which are essentially of a temporary nature, were taken at the end of September 1969; the extensive tariff concessions granted then are now limited to the full suspension of duties for ingots, coils and semis and a reduction to 4% for the duty on wire rod. To this end, the Commission has issued a waiver to Recommendation No. 1-64<sup>1</sup> of the ECSC High Authority.

Also because of the boom conditions the quotas at the normal 4.4% duty for *foundry pig* granted in December 1969 for 1970 proved insufficient from March onwards. It should be noted that these quotas included not only special quality castings (headings ex 73.01 B II b), but also ordinary pig. The gradual changeover in production to steel-making pig to the detriment of foundry pig and the lack of cast-iron scrap are making it difficult to supply certain foundries. Hence the Commission's decision, after consultation with government representatives, to grant an additional quota of 82 500 tons of ordinary quality castings and 31 000 tons of "spheroid graphite" castings. These decisions were taken by waiving<sup>2</sup> Recommendation 2-64 which, in the form at present in force, lays down a specific duty of \$5 for foundry pig.

Within the framework of the *half-yearly tariff measures*, certain articles whose production is insufficient within the Community may be imported at reduced or nil-duty with the unanimous agreement of governments and after a Commission decision to waive High Authority Recommendation No. 1-64.<sup>2</sup> For the second half of 1970, the French quota for used rails has been increased from 33 000 tons to 38 500 tons, and a new quota of 8 000 tons for hot-rolled magnetic sheets has been introduced for Germany. Users continue to ask for this product pending modification of their production methods to allow them to use cold-rolled sheets.

## Scrap

119. In agreement with the Commission, the representatives of the ECSC Member Governments, meeting in the Council on 29 June 1970, adopted two decisions on scrap exports. The first of these fixes the tonnage which Member States are authorized to export to non-member countries during the second half of

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 123, 6 June 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 149, 9 July 1970.



1970; the amounts are unchanged from the first half-year. The second decision prolongs the system prohibiting in principle the export of steel scrap to non-member countries.

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120. In a resolution passed during its session of 15-18 June, the *European Parliament* "stresses in general that the Community, which seems often to begin negotiations only when requested to do so by non-member countries, should increasingly take its stand on a well-defined commercial policy and strive more actively to promote world trade".<sup>1</sup>

## COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

### Milk products

121. The negotiations to renew the gentleman's agreement on exports of whole milk powder have reached a successful conclusion. The Community as such will take part in the new arrangement; the Council agreed this text at its meeting of 29/30 June 1970. Like the Commission, it considered that the terms were consonant with the Community's interests and compatible with the common agricultural policy.

The arrangement, whose entry into force has been fixed for 1 July 1970 for contracts to be executed between that date and 31 December 1971 — aims at maintaining a degree of stability on the world market and at ensuring that excessive competition does not reduce export prices to an abnormally low level, bearing in mind at the same time the interests of consumers. The arrangement therefore provides for the fixing of a floor price and the application by the participating countries of measures to preclude export prices falling below the agreed level. The following are parties to the agreement: Austria, the European Economic Community, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

### Cocoa

122. The Commission was represented as an observer at the consultations organized by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, concerning the international draft agreement on cocoa, held in Geneva from 1 to 11 June 1970. Three Community countries (Germany, France and the Netherlands) took part in the consultations at which the 14 major cocoa producer and consumer countries

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

were represented. Some progress was made with the technical aspects of the draft agreement, particularly as regards the machinery for sales quotas and the buffer stock.

The essential question of a possible modification of the range of prices to be laid down in the agreement, which had been fixed in 1967 at 20 cts US per lb. (minimum) and at 29 cts (maximum), could not be resolved, despite the compromise proposals put forward by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The gap between the positions of producer and consumer countries remains too wide. Other questions were also still left pending: the distribution of votes, obstacles to trade, restrictions on imports from non-member countries, products derived from cocoa. It therefore seems unlikely that a fourth conference can be called with any success before the end of this year.

### Coffee

123. To a written question by Mr Vredeling, Dutch member of the European Parliament, the Commission has given the following reply:<sup>1</sup> "The complaint of the Latin American countries that the EEC Member States have violated Article 47 of the International Coffee Agreement refers essentially to the tariff preferences for unroasted coffee granted to the Associated African States and Madagascar, and also to the limited preferences granted to the East African States which are signatories to the Arusha Agreement." The Commission points out that as this difference of opinion is to be submitted to a consultative committee, it "prefers at the present time to refrain from any comment on the overall problem of obstacles to the consumption of coffee". It recalls however that during the consultations held to discuss the complaint of the Latin American countries "the Community did not share the interpretation of the provisions of the International Coffee Agreement" given in that complaint. The Commission also stresses that the complaint in question "is not supported by other coffee-producing countries."

### Olive oil

124. The International Olive Oil Council held its 22nd meeting in Athens from 29 May to 3 June 1970. The Community as such was represented at this meeting as an observer; four EEC Member States participated, three of them (Belgium, France and Italy) as members of the Council and the Federal Republic of Germany as an observer. The examination of the world market showed that for the marketing year 1969/70 total consumption was up in comparison with the previous year, particularly in Italy and Spain, and production down. The

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 76, 22 June 1970.

Council, therefore, felt that the market would not create any cause for concern in the current year. There was, however, a discussion on the long-term organization of the world market, since imbalance between production and consumption might be caused in coming years following increased planting and technical improvements in the olive oil industry. Reference was also made to the question of the possible membership of the Community as such in the International Olive Oil Agreement, which the Commission advocated.<sup>1</sup> The International Council was informed that since internal procedures were still under way in the Community, no decision could yet be taken on this matter. The next meeting of the Council is scheduled for December 1970 in Madrid.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *Food aid*

125. As part of the Community's cereals aid programme for 1969/70, the Council, at its meeting of 8/9 June, endorsed the conclusion of agreements involving the gift of 10 000 tons of non-durum wheat to the Democratic Republic of the *Sudan* and 14 000 tons to the *Yemen*. These agreements were signed in Brussels on 23 and 24 June.

Following an exchange of views at the same Council meeting, the Commission stated its readiness to submit appropriate proposals to enable the Community to contribute towards the international movement of solidarity to alleviate the effects of the disasters in *Rumania* and *Peru* by granting immediate aid. The Commission has submitted to the Council a memorandum proposing Community action involving the equivalent of 30 000 tons of non-durum wheat and 2 000 tons of skim milk powder for *Peru* and 25 000 tons of non-durum wheat (in the form of flour), 2 000 tons of skim milk powder and 1 000 tons of butter for *Rumania*. On 17 June the European Parliament also asked the Commission to intervene "urgently and in a concrete manner" on behalf of the people affected.

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126. In a resolution adopted at its session of 15-18 June 1970, the *European Parliament* criticized the present means for granting cereals food aid and laid particular stress on the fact that "since food aid in the form of cereals was split between national aid and Community aid, it had not been able to become part of a Community development strategy". In the same resolution the Parliament declared that it was "inadmissible that the Council, when drawing up annually the projects for cereals aid, should decide which requests would

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12-69, Ch. VII, sec. 99.

be granted and how far, without asking the European Parliament for its opinion on these eminently political questions". The Commission was also invited "to strive, at international level, to ensure that milk products and sugar were in any case included in multilateral food aid conventions".<sup>1</sup>

## THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Western European Union*

127. The *Council of Ministers of the WEU* met in Bonn on 5 and 6 June 1970. Mr Martino, who has been representing the Commission in the study which has been under way for several years in WEU on economic problems in Europe, gave an account of the evolution of the economic situation in the Community during the first quarter of 1970 and on the prospects for the coming months. This meeting was held almost on the eve of the entry negotiations, and all the delegations drew attention to the importance of the WEU study procedure, which has provided regular information on the views of all parties. The President-in-office of the Council, Mr Scheel, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic, was in favour of WEU continuing to play its role in this matter.

At the end of the meeting, Mr Scheel thanked Mr Martino for the extremely important contribution he had always made to the work of the WEU as the Commission member responsible for external relations and mentioned that this was the last time that Mr Martino would be participating in the WEU meetings. It was Mr Martino, he added, who had been in charge of external relations for a long period, and this field was one of the most important and one in which significant and substantial progress had been made.

### *International Labour Organization*

128. The 54th session of the *International Labour Conference* was held in Geneva from 3 to 25 June, on the theme "poverty and minimum living standards". The Commission was represented by Vice-President Levi Sandri, who described, in the light of the experience of the European Communities, the means available to social policy to provide, over and above the requirements for minimum living standards, the conditions necessary for continuous development. Mr Levi Sandri also stressed the need for solidarity on the part of the more prosperous countries with those which are least favoured.

The many aspects of this problem laid before the conference in the report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office, were the subject

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

of a wide-ranging discussion, with particular reference to the following points: the definition and measurement of minimum needs; the extent, nature and causes of poverty; the special measures on behalf of the less favoured countries; the improvement in living and working conditions; demographic policy and, finally, the specific role of the ILO in raising minimum living standards.

### *United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization*

129. The second *World Food Congress*, organized under the auspices of the FAO, was held in The Hague from 16 to 30 June, with Mr Lardinois (Netherlands) in the chair. 1 800 delegates from about a hundred countries (including Community and AASM States) attended. Numerous regional and international organizations were represented and the Commission of the European Communities took part as an observer. At the same time a "parallel congress" of 300 representatives of youth organizations was held, with the same agenda.

The work of the Congress dealt with the following subjects, which were studied by eight committees: supply of basic foodstuffs; improvement of living standards and of diets; population and rural development; commercial structures and policies; aid from the public sector; support from the private sector; programmes of direct participation; mobilization of public opinion.

The resolutions adopted (50 by the World Congress, and 37 by the congress of youth organizations) were focused on the need to provide more concrete aid in the coming years for the developing countries and for peoples suffering from hunger. In the wording of some of these resolutions, the ten industrialized countries negotiating for the enlargement of the European Economic Community were "invited" to see to it that their decisions would not have unfortunate consequences for the developing countries. In 1972 each developed country should set aside one per cent of its gross national product as aid for the developing countries and, in 1980, official aid should be mainly provided in the form of gifts and long-term loans; international co-operation should be seen as being complementary to national efforts; changes in structures, such as an "authentic agrarian reform", should be an integrated part of a long-term development strategy.

In his closing speech, the chairman, Mr Lardinois, promised to endeavour personally to ensure that the EEC and Member States rejoin the International Sugar Agreement as soon as possible, to issue an appeal to the United Nations requesting it to set up an international bank for food aid (available to the WFP as strategic aid) and constituted not only by the rich industrialized countries but also by the already-existing international organizations (World Bank, the International Association for Development (IDA) etc.).

The next world food congress will be held in five years' time in a developing country.

## THE COMMUNITIES' DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

130. On 26 June the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Pentti Talvitie, who presented his letters of credence as Head of the *Finnish Mission* to the European Communities. On the same day, H.E. Ambassador Bhagvatprasad Raojibhai Patel presented his letters of credence as Head of the *Indian Mission* to the European Economic Community and to the European Coal and Steel Community, and H.E. Ambassador Manuel Varella Jr. as Head of the *Mission of Panama* to the European Economic Community.

## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in Strasbourg from 15 to 18 June 1970.<sup>1</sup> At this session it discussed the Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities and the Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1969 and paid tribute to the Commission. The President-in-office of the Council spoke to the Parliament about the common transport policy and referred to the concrete progress made at the last Council meeting devoted to social affairs. The Parliament rendered Opinions on regulations dealing with energy policy, food aid to developing countries and the EEC-Yugoslavia trade agreement. It also discussed various issues affecting public health and agriculture and appealed for emergency aid for Peru and Rumania.<sup>2</sup>

At its sitting on 15 June the Parliament approved the appointment of Mr Wolfram (Socialist, Germany), nominated by the Bundestag to replace Mrs Elsner.

#### Activities of the Communities and the Social Situation in 1969 (16 June)

In a combined debate the Parliament discussed a report by Miss *Flesch* (Liberal, Luxembourg) on the Commission's Third General Report on the activities of the Communities in 1969 and a report by Mr *Girardin* (Christian Democrat, Italy) on the Commission's Report on the Development of the Social Situation in 1969.

Introducing her report, Miss Flesch said that she had not confined herself to reviewing the Commission's activities after the event but had gone further to examine prospects for the future development of the Communities. She examined the situation of the Community on the threshold of the seventies, the major political tasks to be tackled in 1970, the achievement of economic union and the Community's external relations.

In his report Mr Girardin reviewed social events in the Community, taking a political view of what had been achieved in order to outline a common political approach to social problems.

Speakers to the debate paid tribute to what had been done by members of the Commission and hoped that the new Commission would carry on the good work.

<sup>1</sup> The full texts of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session can be found in *Journal officiel* C 80, 1 July 1970.

<sup>2</sup> This account is mainly based on "*Parlement européen - Informations*", published by the European Parliament.

On behalf of the Socialist group, Mr *Ramaekers* (Belgium) spoke of the shortcomings of the Community's social policy (notably with regard to co-ordination of social policies, employment policy, free movement of workers and family policy) though he had to admit that some progress had been made. He urged that employers and workers alike be fully associated with the task in hand. Seconding the draft resolution contained in Miss *Flesch's* report on behalf of the Socialist group, Mr *Tolloy* (Italy) spoke of the democratic nature of the Community and the problem of relations with non-member countries. Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) said that there was an urgent need to define and implement a policy of social harmonization and advancement. She referred to the results achieved at the recent Conference on Employment Problems, collective European agreements, discussions and dialogue between workers at European level and the position of women in society today.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza* (Italy), chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, said that what was really required was a detailed work programme for the Commission so that the Parliament could see what direction it intended to take and what choices had to be made. There was a need for realism in discussing political union and relations with Eastern Europe. The Parliament could play a useful role by providing this measure of realism. Mr *Müller* (Germany), chairman of the Social Affairs Committee, spoke on behalf of the Christian Democrat group. He said that what had been achieved in the social field so far was not enough. Further progress was possible within the framework of the Treaties, thanks to greater collaboration with both sides of industry, in the matter of asset formation, the European Social Fund, nature conservation and annual holidays. Mr *Lücker* (Germany), chairman of the Christian Democrat group, told the Assembly of his fears regarding the development of political union in Europe. He criticized present plans and the stances adopted by certain governments. The meagre results achieved to date were dashing the hopes which had been raised by the Hague Summit.

Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), chairman of the Liberal and Allied group, speculated about Europe's place in the world, notably in the space research field, and referred to the problems raised by the European Security Conference. The negotiations between Britain and the Community should not be confined to technical issues but should range further afield to embrace major political options. He ended with a reference to youth problems and the European university.

Mr *Offroy* (France) for the UDE group, felt that the "power of investiture" sought for the Parliament by the Commission in the proposed resolution was not compatible with the Treaty; it would not increase the Parliament's prestige and might hamper its activities. The group would have preferred to see the Commission termed a "Community" and not a "political" institution in the resolution, to avoid confusion between the various bodies reviewing the problem



of political union. Mr *Liogier* (France), again on behalf of the UDE group, approved the resolution annexed to Mr Girardin's report and said that progress should be stimulated by giving a European dimension to the social scene. Mr Liogier then spoke of the need to harmonize the social policies of the Member States, highlighting the problem of elderly workers, women at work, youth and decentralization. Although the Parliament rejected two amendments moved by the UDE group on the points raised by Mr Offroy, Mr *Habib-Deloncle* said that the group would vote in favour of the resolution, which contained an overall assessment of the Community's activities. He pointed out, however, that the institutional balance provided for by the Treaties would have to be preserved, urging that a full-scale debate be held between the Parliament and the new Commission on the institutional development of the Community.

Mr *Leonardi* (Communist, Italy) stressed the need to demonstrate political willingness and highlighted several problems linked with European integration which call for the active participation of workers as a whole. Mr Leonardi then spoke of the need for Europe to be independent of the United States so that Americans would not exploit its potential for their own profit. Mrs *Iotti* (Communist, Italy) said that the Community's social policy should be the mainspring of social progress and cultural life. There was a need, she said, to establish new links between the Community's institutions and the trade unions.

Mr *Rochereau*, member of the Commission, spoke of the novel features of the Community's development aid policy. This policy had set an example but could not, however, be extended to other countries where economic and geographical conditions were different. The association formula was the only practical solution, the alternatives being bilateral or world agreements. Mr *Levi Sandri*, Vice-President of the Commission, felt that the Community's social policy should try to strike a balance between the economic and the social. If the Community was to have a social policy, political will would have to be present at all levels of the Community organs. If the Community was to advance beyond its first hopes and ambitions, a number of Treaty provisions would have to be amended. More effective co-ordination between the Member States will open up prospects for peace, progress and the common weal.

Mr *Rey*, President of the Commission, said that the latter's position in the debates on economic and monetary union enabled it to pull its full weight. The only cause for anxiety here was that the Member States might not show enough political will. In conclusion the President commented on the recent youth conference which, though not decisive, had been genuinely interesting.

The Parliament adopted two resolutions at the end of the debate. In the first, on the Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities, it reviewed the Community's present situation, urged the creation of a balanced economic and monetary union and a genuine social Community, came out in favour of political union, enlargement, a genuine development policy and an information policy vis-à-vis the public in general and young people in particular.

The Parliament then reviewed the tasks to be given top priority during 1970: enlargement of the Community and development of external relations; the gradual achievement of economic and monetary union which should be expedited as far as possible; reinforcement of the institutions and a work programme for the Community for the coming decade.

The Parliament reviewed the Commission's work in all those fields in which the Communities are active. The implementation of the internal market was not as evident as it should be because of the many frontier controls which still remained. The Parliament called for binding decisions on economic and monetary policy, regretted that no decision had been taken to restore balance to the agricultural markets, but was pleased with the concrete agricultural reform proposals put forward by the Commission. It expressed its great concern at the rather unsatisfactory situation with regard to transport policy, energy policy and policy on research and technology. The resolution pointed to the considerable delays which had occurred in the social field and referred to the creation of a Standing Committee on Employment. Turning to external relations, the Parliament reaffirmed its stand on the association with Greece, regretted the delay in ratifying the Yaoundé Convention, and felt that the Community should pursue an active policy with regard to the Third World, doing all in its power to promote world trade.

In conclusion, the Parliament paid tribute to the out-going Commission for all it had accomplished and urged the in-coming Commission to play its role as guardian of the Treaties to the full, and to see to it that their objectives are attained.

The Parliament's second resolution, on the Social Report, noted that the implementation of social policy was lagging behind economic policy. It urged that steps be taken to give a European dimension to social affairs. It referred in particular to the training of young people, the recent decline in active population, the reduction in the employment rate in occupations reserved to women, and the flight from the land. It was gratified that the trade unions had grouped at European level. The Parliament then referred to the problem of leisure, the need for a policy on town and country planning and the provision of subsidized housing. It urged the Commission to propose to the Governments that they publish budgets each year giving medium-term estimates of expenditure on social development and asked to be kept informed of steps taken to combat air and water pollution and to encourage noise abatement.

### **Tribute to the European Commission (16 June)**

The European Parliament made a special point of paying tribute to the work done by the out-going Commission, whose term of office expires on 30 June 1970. President Scelba referred to the role played by Mr Rey, the Commission's

President, and spoke of the various milestones marking the distance covered. Mr Scelba stressed the Commission's commitments to the Parliament and said in conclusion that Mr Rey and his Commission had served Europe well.

Mr Rey, replying on behalf of the Commission, thanked Mr Scelba and expressed his satisfaction at what had been achieved over the last three years. The political importance of this progress should not be underestimated. The institutional and political situation of the Community was however far from satisfactory and a great deal of courage would be needed to advance on this front. Mr Rey thanked the Parliament for the support it had given the Commission and wished his successor, Mr Malfatti, and the new Commission every success.<sup>1</sup>

### Energy policy

When the basic principles laid down in the "First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy"<sup>2</sup> were approved, the Council invited the Commission to submit the concrete proposals most urgently needed to implement a Community policy. Two proposed regulations, one dealing with the notification to the Commission of *planned oil and natural gas imports* — discussed in a report presented by Mr Hougardy (Liberal, Belgium) — and the other with the *notification of investment projects* of Community interest in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors — discussed in a report presented by Mr Biaggi (Liberal, Italy) — represent an initial response to this invitation and show that the Commission is anxious to follow up the "first guidelines."

The purpose of the proposal on the notification of planned oil and natural gas imports is to ensure that the Commission will have as much detailed information as possible about the origin and quality of crude oil and products imported into the Community so that it can produce a supply balance-sheet based on the programmes of individual enterprises.

In the second proposal the Commission suggests that major investment schemes involving production, transport, storage and distribution of crude oil and oil products, natural gas and electricity be notifiable. It hopes that information obtained in this way will give it a general view of investment at Community level.

The two reports, both of them presented by the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, were discussed in a single debate. On behalf of their groups, Mr *Springorum* (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr *Lautenschlager* (Socialist, Germany) and Mr *Rivière* (UDE, France) endorsed draft resolutions moved by the rapporteurs approving the proposals in the main. Mr *Noè* (Christian Democrat, Italy) and Mr *Memmel* (Christian Democrat,

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 7-70, Part One, Ch. II.

<sup>2</sup> Supplement to Bulletin 12-68.

Germany) also supported the resolutions. The group spokesmen noted that the proposals represented a first step towards a genuine energy policy for the Community. Mr *Haferkamp*, member of the Commission, said that the last thing the Commission wanted was a *dirigiste* energy policy. The proposed regulations would give the Commission the information needed to implement a genuine common policy.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted two resolutions<sup>1</sup> approving the Commission's proposals subject to a few reservations.

### Transport policy (15 June)

Mr A. *Bertrand*, Belgian Minister of Communications and President-in-office of the Council, reviewed work on transport policy and referred to the Council's decisions on aid, automatic coupling of railway wagons and infrastructure cost accounting. He then turned to the regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport and the negotiations conducted with non-member countries in connection with the European Agreement concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR). The President-in-office referred to the dispute between the Commission and the Council on this issue<sup>2</sup> and stressed the considerable political and social value of the AETR and its importance for road safety.

Mr Bertrand then spoke of the new positive spirit in evidence within the Council and the willingness to co-operate in all sectors of the common transport policy. The Council now had before it two memoranda containing concrete suggestions for technical and commercial co-operation on the railways.

Mr *Posthumus* (Socialist, Netherlands), chairman of the Transport Committee, referred to the progress made by the Council and asked for further information on the main points raised by Mr Bertrand.

Mr *Bodson*, whose term of office as a member of the Commission was nearing its end, outlined a number of ideas on the future development of transport policy. This was not advancing as rapidly as it should, though some progress had been made. The time had now come to elaborate a common policy set against the background of the overall economic and social situation in the Community, in the medium and in the long term. Mr Bodson then summarized the main points of his memorandum to the Council and ended by stressing the fundamental importance of the common transport policy in the construction of the Community.

Mr Bertrand then replied to Mr Posthumus giving him additional information on social harmonization, automatic coupling of railway wagons and finance.

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<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, sec. 71.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 7-70, European Parliament, Part Two, Ch. IV.

## Social policy (18 June)

The Parliament adopted a resolution moved by Mr *Müller* (Christian Democrat, Germany), Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) and Mr *Merchiers* (Liberal, Belgium) on the results of the Council meeting of 25/26 May 1970.<sup>1</sup>

In this resolution the Parliament expressed its satisfaction that a conference on employment problems had been held, that the revised regulation on the social security of migrant workers had been adopted and a Standing Committee on employment problems created. This Committee should be constituted in such a way that genuine dialogue between the parties represented would be possible and should be given a real say in social affairs. The Parliament then reiterated its appeal for an early Council decision on the reform of the European Social Fund.

Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands) abstained from voting because he felt that a Commission official should act as chairman of the Standing Committee. Mr *van der Ploeg* (Netherlands) approved the resolution on behalf of the Christian Democrat group. Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, stressed the positive aspects of the decisions taken by the Council.

## External relations

### EEC-Yugoslavia Agreement (18 June)

Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands) presented a report analysing the contents of the trade agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia<sup>2</sup> which came into force on 1 May 1970. He concentrated on its political and commercial aspects.

On behalf of their respective political groups, Mr *Westerterp* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and Mr *Baas* (Liberal, Netherlands) stressed the importance of the agreement with Yugoslavia and approved the draft resolution put to the Parliament. This resolution welcomed the EEC-Yugoslavia trade agreement, asked the Community to take a generous view of the trade problems still outstanding and stressed the need to extend relations between the Community and Yugoslavia to co-operation in the technical, financial and industrial fields. At institutional level, optional consultation of the Parliament on agreements of this kind would bridge a gap in the Treaty provisions and ensure democratic control.

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 7-70, Part Two, Ch. II, sec. 56 *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 4-70, Part One, Ch. II.

## Food aid (17 June)

The Parliament discussed a report presented by Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) on the execution in 1968/69 of the *Community's commitments* with regard to the supply of cereals under the 1967 Food Aid Convention, the outlook for 1969/70, and food aid in the form of products other than cereals. The rapporteur summarized his comments in a draft resolution, subsequently adopted by the Parliament, which severely criticized Council and Member State policy in this field.

Mr *Rochereau*, member of the Commission, agreed that the food aid problem had not been satisfactorily solved at Community level but pointed out that the Commission had opted for efficiency. Notwithstanding the justified criticism, current policy represented an initial Community commitment which must be extended and developed. Mr *Westerterp* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), Mr *Spénale* (Socialist, France) and Mr *Briot* (UDE, France) approved the resolution for their political groups and spoke of the vital importance of food aid to developing countries. The spokesmen called for the definition of a Community doctrine on aid to these countries.

The Parliament adopted a resolution, moved by the four political groups and presented by Mr Vals (France), chairman of the Socialist Group, urging the Commission to make food aid available as a matter of urgency to victims of the earthquake in *Peru* and the floods in *Rumania*. The Parliament asked the Commission to examine arrangements for effective, rapid action to help solve the innumerable problems now facing these two countries in all economic sectors. Mr *Rochereau*, member of the Commission, told the Parliament of the proposals which had been made to the Council to help these countries. Community aid would reach its destination within two months, thus taking over from aid already arriving in the stricken areas.

## Miscellaneous (17 June)

On a report from Mr van der Ploeg (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) the Parliament approved, subject to a number of amendments, a proposed regulation on animal health problems in intra-Community trade in fresh meat. The Parliament called for a ban on the use of hormonal substances and urged that epizootic measures be extended to cover brucellosis. The introduction of meat containing the germs of an infectious disease into one Member State from another would have to be banned and it was regrettable that all animal health measures had not yet been harmonized.

Finally, the Parliament approved, without debate, a Commission proposal amending a number of agricultural regulations on licences and levies discussed in a report presented by Mr *Radoux* (Socialist, Belgium).

## THE COUNCIL

The Council held six sessions<sup>1</sup> in June.

### *115th session — Transport*

(4 June 1970)

The Council met in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr Bertrand, Belgian Minister of Communications. Mr Bodson, member of the Commission, was present.

During this session the Council adopted in its definitive form the regulation on aids granted in the field of rail, road and inland waterway transport, which will enter into force on 1 January 1971. It held a broad exchange of views on *automatic coupling of railway wagons* to prepare the position of the Member States for the discussions planned in the Council of the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT).

At the same session the Council asked the Commission to take the measures needed to render applicable the European Agreement concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport (AETR) concluded in Geneva on 4 April 1970.

The Council also adopted a regulation which provides for the institution in each Member State of a *standard accounting system for rail, road and inland waterway transport infrastructure costs*; it discussed the Commission's proposal for the introduction of a monitoring device on vehicles used for road transport of passengers and goods.

In addition, the Council took note of a *memorandum* by Mr M.J. Keyzer, Netherlands State Secretary, on the achievement of a common transport policy and a *declaration* by Mr R. Galley, French Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, concerning co-operation in railway matters.

At the end of the meeting the President expressed to Mr Bodson, member of the outgoing Commission, the Council's thanks for his untiring efforts, which had made a great contribution to the launching of a common policy in the transport field.

### *116th session — General matters*

(8 and 9 June 1970)

The Council's meeting in Luxembourg brought together the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Economic Affairs and Finance under the chairmanship

<sup>1</sup> For the various items examined at the Council's sessions, see the chapters of this Bulletin referring to the problems treated.

of Mr Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr Rey, the President, and the Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission were present.

At this session the Council completed the preparatory work for the establishment of the *common basis for negotiation* with the countries applying for membership of the Community and laid down the *procedure* for the negotiations.

The Council held a debate on the Community's policy on *association* and *preferential trade arrangements*, expressed its approval of the wording of the agreements negotiated by the Community with *Spain* and *Israel*, and heard a report on the progress of the work on future relations with *Austria*.

The Council also adopted a decision authorizing the tacit extension of certain *trade agreements* concluded by Member States with non-member countries and approved the grant of *food aid* to Sudan and Yemen.

The Council heard a statement by Mr Werner on the work of the Group of which he is chairman and which was instructed to draw up a report on the fundamental options which must be made to *achieve in stages economic and monetary union* in the Community. After a detailed exchange of views the Council adopted the joint conclusions emerging from the work of the Group, which is to submit its final report in September 1970.

The Council also held a debate on *industrial policy* and selected a series of priority items for study. It heard a statement by the Commission on the organization of means of action in the matter of *regional development*. As regards *freedom of establishment* and freedom to supply services, there was an exchange of views on problems concerning self-employed activities of banks and other financial establishments and of certain transport auxiliaries, travel agents, bonders and customs agents.

The Council definitively adopted a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on the *steering gear of motor vehicles and their trailers* and two regulations on the opening, allocation and method of administration of certain *tariff quotas*.

### 117th session — Agriculture (8 and 9 June 1970)

The Council met in Luxembourg under the successive chairmanship of Mr Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, and Mr Ertl, Federal Minister of Agriculture. Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission was present.

At this session the Council fixed *prices for the 1970/71 marketing year* in the cereals, rice, sugar, oilseeds, milk products and beef and veal sectors which remain unchanged compared with those of the preceding marketing year.



It definitively adopted a regulation fixing a *compensatory allowance* for wheat other than durum, rye of bread-making quality and maize in stock at the end of the 1969/70 marketing year. It also discussed the amended proposal for a regulation on the common organization of the markets in the *fishery products* sector.

The Council further invited the Commission to submit to it by 1 January 1972 a complete report on the functioning of the *farm accounts network*. It examined the amended proposal for a regulation on the common organization of *flax* and *hemp* markets and discussed the *food aid* to be granted to Rumania and Peru. Lastly, regulations concerning the *vine products*, *beef and veal*, *milk and milk products* sectors were formally adopted.

### 118th session

(15 June 1970)

The Council met in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr De Saeger, Belgian Minister of Public Works, with Mr von der Groeben, member of the Commission, in attendance.

At this session the Council again discussed the problems of *public works contracts* and definitively approved the conclusion of an EEC/Austria agreement on *cattle* for the processing industry.

### 119th session — Agriculture

(29 and 30 June 1970)

This Council meeting in Luxembourg brought together the Ministers of Agriculture, under the chairmanship of Mr Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, with Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, in attendance.

The Council adopted in its definitive form the regulation on the common organization of *flax* and *hemp* markets and discussed the fixing of the amount of aid in this sector for the 1970/71 marketing year.

The Council also adopted a resolution defining solutions in principle for drawing up regulations on the common market organizations and for a structural policy in the *fisheries sector*. It examined five proposed implementing regulations in the *tobacco sector* and definitively adopted a series of agricultural regulations concerning *certificates and levies*, the marketing of *skim milk powder*

bought in by intervention agencies, the fixing of certain *agricultural prices* for the 1970/71 marketing year, and imports from *Greece* of goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products.

Lastly, the Council agreed to the renewal of the Gentleman's Agreement on exports of *whole milk powder* in which the Community will participate as such, and formally adopted several regulations on the application of the CCT and the opening of *tariff quotas*.

### *120th session — General matters*

(29 June 1970)

The Council met in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Mr Rey, President, and the Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission, in attendance.

At this session the Council prepared the opening meeting of the negotiations with *the States applying for membership*, discussed relations with *Austria*, and heard a memorandum by the President of the Commission on problems of *improving the functioning of the Community* — bearing in mind the prospects of its enlargement — and a statement by the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on work in progress in the various fields relating to the *Community's internal development*.

The Council also took cognizance of the various studies and proposals concerning the *association of youth with the building of Europe* and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to submit a report to it on this matter. It definitively adopted regulations on the *common customs tariff* and gave three *formal approvals* (industrial conversion and technical research in the iron and steel industry).

The representatives of the ECSC Member Governments, meeting in the Council, adopted two decisions on exports of scrap-iron and alloyed *steel scrap to non-member countries*.

At the end of this session, the last in which the Commission of the Fourteen participated, President Harmel expressed to President Rey and all his colleagues the Council's most sincere wishes and its feelings of gratitude and admiration. After stressing the Community's achievements during these three years, Mr Harmel said that the balance-sheet which could be drawn up on them was exceptionally positive. All this was largely due to the imagination and boldness and the tact, flexibility and sense of realism, which Mr Rey and all his colleagues had manifested throughout their period of office. Mr Harmel then paid particular tribute to each of the leading figures who are leaving the Commission and recalled the valuable contribution of each of them to the European undertaking.

## COMMISSION

### *Appointments, transfers, resignations*

The Commission has appointed Mr *Paul Leleux* as Principal Adviser to the Legal Service; Mr Leleux thus succeeds Mr *Gérard Olivier*, who was recently appointed Deputy Director-General in the Legal Service.

The Commission has appointed Mr *Remo Linda* as Head of the Division for Economic Matters in the Directorate-General for Competition.

### *Honorary rank*

The Commission has decided to confer on Mr *Matteo Convenevole*, who was formerly Director of Industrial Safety and Medicine in the Directorate-General for Social Affairs, the title of Honorary Director-General. The title of Honorary Head of Division has been granted to Mr *Manfredo Maciotti*, former Head of Division in the Directorate-General for General Research and Technology.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### *Composition of the Court*

The terms of office of Mr Robert Lecourt, President of the Court of Justice, of Mr A.M. Donner, Mr Walter Strauss and Mr Riccardo Monaco, judges, and of Mr Joseph Gand, Advocate-General, having expired on 6 October 1970, the Governments of the Member States decided by joint agreement to reappoint Mr Lecourt, Mr Donner and Mr Monaco as judges. They appointed Mr Hans Kutscher as a judge to replace Mr Strauss and Mr Alain Dutheillet de Lamothe as Advocate-General to replace Mr Gand, for the period from 7 October 1970 to 6 October 1976.<sup>1</sup>

In accordance with the Treaties of Rome and Paris, the judges will elect the new President of the Court of Justice from amongst their ranks.

Mr Hans Kutscher has been a judge at the German Constitutional Court since 1955 and is an honorary professor at the University of Heidelberg. Mr Alain Dutheillet de Lamothe is a member of the Conseil d'Etat, attached to the French Ministry of Justice.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 156, 17 July 1970.

### *New cases*

Case 27/70 — *Entreprise C.W. Edding et Co. v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-St. Annen*

On 2 June 1970 the Hamburg Finanzgericht submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of certain provisions of the Council Regulation of 27 July 1968 concerning the customs value of goods. The main question submitted to the Court was as follows: "when fixing the 'normal price', should transport costs normally be regarded as consisting of those transport costs which have actually been paid for the particular import" (even if these prices are, for special reasons, considerably higher than normal transport rates)?

Case 28/70 — *Société en commandite simple Otto Witt v. Hauptzollamt Lüneburg*

On 2 June, the Hamburg Finanzgericht submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Regulation No. 22 and especially on the following question: "Should 'Rock Cornish Game Hens' (a cross between poultry hens and winged game) be held to be poultry hens within the meaning of Article 1 of Council Regulation No. 22 of 4 April 1962?"

### *Judgments*

Case 47/69 — *French Republic v. Commission*

Since 1966 both home-produced and imported textile products sold in France have been subject to a charge which at present stands at 0.35%. The revenue from this charge is used to modernize the structure of the textile industry in France and to cover the research costs of the French Textile Institute.

Whilst recognizing that such aid was intended to support the development of the textile industry, the Commission has, since 1967, criticized the way in which this aid was being financed, i.e. by means of the charge levied on imported products in the same way as on home-produced products, although the proceeds of the charge only benefited domestic producers. In a decision of 18 July 1969, the Commission therefore stated that the aid financed by this charge was, "because of its financing", not compatible with the Common Market, under the terms of Article 92 of the EEC Treaty. The French Government filed proceedings for the annulment of this decision, under Article 173 of the EEC Treaty. In its judgment of 25 June 1970, the Court dismissed the French Government's case and stated that the Commission had "rightly decided that this aid, regardless of the rate at which the charge was levied, has the effect, because of the way in which it is financed, of adversely affecting trade to an extent contrary to the common interest, within the meaning of Article 92(3 c)".

**Case 58/69 — Commission official v. Commission**

In its judgment of 25 June 1970, the Court dismissed the case — which sought the annulment of the efficiency report on the complainant — as inadmissible.

**Case 69/69 — SA Alcan Aluminium Raeren and others v. Commission**

In its decision of 12 May 1969, the Commission had refused to allow Belgium and Luxembourg to introduce a tariff quota at the reduced rate of 5% for crude aluminium in 1968, as those two States had requested on the basis of Protocol XII, appended to the agreement of 2 March 1960 concerning products figuring in List G. The Alcan Aluminium Raeren Co. and two other undertakings which were importers and processers of crude aluminium in Belgium instituted proceedings in the Court of Justice on 25 November 1969 requesting the Court to annul the above decision. In its judgment of 16 June 1970, the Court dismissed the case as inadmissible, on the grounds that the complainant undertakings were not individually affected by the decision.

**Cases 72/69 and 74/69 — Hauptzollamt Bremen-Freihafen v. Bremer Handelsgesellschaft mbH — Hauptzollamt Bremen-Freihafen v. Waren-Import-Gesellschaft Krohn and Co.**

In the preliminary rulings which it gave on 18 June last in these two cases, at the request of the Bundesfinanzhof, the Court of Justice confirmed in essence the principle of the Community's exclusive sovereignty in tariff matters as regards the interpretation and application of the Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature within the framework of the common organization of the market for agricultural products (cf. Case 40/69).

The operative part of the decision given in Case 74/69 lays down in this respect:

- “1. Article 23(1) of EEC Council Regulation No. 19/62 should be interpreted to mean that Member States are not allowed to enact internal provisions affecting the scopes of the regulation itself, and particularly the descriptions of goods figuring in it;
- “2. Even in the absence of a formal Community interpretation, Article 1 of EEC Council Regulation No. 19/62, enumerating the goods included in the Common Customs Tariff, does not entitle national authorities of Member States to enact, for the definition of these descriptions, rules of interpretation which would be of a binding nature.”

Furthermore, the two judgments fixed the rules and criteria for distinguishing between “flour of manioc” (CCT heading No. 11.06) and “residues from starch manufacturing” (CCT heading No. 23.03). In this respect, the Court, adopting the submissions of the Commission, gave the following ruling:

“The expression ‘flour of manioc,’ within the meaning of Article 1(d) of Regulation No. 19/62; should be interpreted together with heading No. 11.06 of the Common Customs Tariff, mentioned in the annex to this regulation, as covering all flour substances obtained from manioc roots, without taking into account any processing that these roots may have undergone, if the product has a starch content in excess of 40%.”

**Case 73/69 — H. Oehlmann and Co. (Oldenburg) v. Hauptzollamt Münster**

In accordance with Article 177 of the EEC Treaty, the Bundesfinanzhof had asked the Court of Justice to say, in particular, whether Regulation No. 19 (1st basic regulation for “cereals”) was contrary to the Treaty in providing for the fixing in advance of levies for imports from non-member countries, but not for imports from Member States. In its judgment of 24 June 1970, the Court decided that the consideration of the question submitted by the Bundesfinanzhof did not raise any point which might affect the validity of Article 17(2) of Regulation No. 19.

The Court declared that the different system with respect to member countries as compared with non-member countries could be justified by the difference in circumstances. The Court, therefore, also rejected the idea that the rules laid down in Article 9 of Regulation No. 87/62, together with Article 7 of Regulation No. 54/62, should be applied by analogy to the importing of oats from the Netherlands.

**Case 1/70 — Parfums Marcel Rochas, Vertriebs GmbH (München) v. Helmuth Bitsch**

In accordance with Article 177 of the EEC Treaty, the Karlsruhe Oberlandsgericht (Court of Appeal) submitted questions for interpretation to the Court of Justice concerning Regulation No. 17/62 (restrictive trading agreements), with special reference to the notification of standard contracts.

On 30 June 1970, the Court gave the following judgment as its interpretation:

- “1. Agreements referred to in Article 85(1) of the Treaty, which were concluded after the entry into force of Regulation No. 17/62, and which are the exact reproduction of a standard contract concluded previously and duly notified as such, benefit from the same system of provisional validity as the latter;
- “2. Contracts existing when Regulation No. 17/62 came into force, concluded between two undertakings and notified as standard contracts within the meaning of section II of form B annexed to Regulation No. 27/62, should be regarded, for the purposes of Article 5 of Regulation No. 17/62 (as amended by Article 1 of Regulation No. 59/62), as agreements in

which only two companies take part, even if they form part of a network of parallel contracts.”

Case 3/70 — Family Allowance Fund of the “Charbonnages du Couchant de Mons” v. Francesca di Bella, widow Peninato

The Conseil de Prud’hommes d’Appel de Mons submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of a provision of Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers.

On 17 June 1970, the Court held as follows:

- “1. The expression ‘came under the legislation’, contained in Article 42(6 a) of Regulation No. 3, should be interpreted to mean that a deceased worker should not be regarded as having come under the legislation unless he had in fact satisfied the conditions under which he or his dependents would be entitled to the said benefits.
- “2. When the orphan is resident in a Member State where the deceased worker had not completed a sufficient number of periods of insurance to entitle him to the benefits laid down by the law of the country of his residence, the competent institution of the country owing the pension or annuity is obliged to pay family allowances to his dependents.”

## ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 134th session on 11 June 1970 at Essen under the chairmanship of Mr Van Berk (Germany). The Commission was represented by Mr Jean Rey and Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp. This meeting was devoted to several questions regarded from the ECSC angle: the situation and prospects of the Community, economic and social problems of enlargement, ECSC social problems, the Commission’s quarterly statement on its activities, examination of the programmes with forecasts for coal and steel for the third quarter of 1970, ECSC financial policy.

In an introductory statement, Mr Rey, President of the Commission, reviewed Community problems at the *end of the transitional period*. He justified the attitude adopted by the Commission and emphasized the importance of what is known as the completion of the common market. He also laid stress on the two fundamental decisions of the *Hague Summit*: the achievement of an economic and monetary union in stages and the enlargement of the Community. On the latter point he considered that the negotiations would not last beyond the end of 1971 and that, allowing for the necessary ratifications, “it may be thought that the Community of the Ten will begin to function in 1973”. Referring to the specific problems raised by the *negotiations in the*

*ECSC sector*, Mr Rey recalled the initial principle that the applicant States must accept the Treaties as they stand and all decisions taken pursuant to them. In Mr Rey's opinion, the system of property in the coal and steel sector in itself gave rise to no problem, but there was no doubt that the British coal and steel industries "united in powerful hands" would raise problems of competition. Solutions would also have to be found with regard to the system of prices and the publication of transport rates and conditions. As for the inheritance built up within ECSC, "those who come to join it will not be able to benefit from it without contributing towards it". This statement was followed by a general discussion.

After adopting without debate two reports devoted to social problems and the financial policy of the ECSC respectively, the Consultative Committee heard a statement by Mr Haferkamp on the *Commission's activities* in the ECSC Treaty fields and on the *forward programmes* for coal and steel.

The Committee fixed its next meeting for 22 September in principle.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

### *Loans granted*

#### Germany

On 5 June 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded with Dunlop AG, Hanau am Main, a loan agreement equivalent to DM 40 million (10 900 000 u.a.). The loan, granted for 12 years, is to help finance the construction at Wittlich (Rheinland-Pfalz) of a new factory to manufacture radial tyres for cars and heavy lorries. Initial daily production capacity will be approximately 5 500 tyres. As the labour market situation makes impossible any considerable expansion of the Hanau factory, whose installations are working at full capacity, Dunlop AG chose the Eifel for its second factory in the Federal Republic.

The Dunlop plant at Wittlich responds to the efforts of the Rheinland-Pfalz Government to improve the economic structure of the Land by concentrating new industrial undertakings in a limited number of particularly favourable centres. The scheme, which provides for the creation of about 1 000 jobs, will help to solve the structural difficulties and employment problems of the surrounding district in accordance with the regional development policy of the Federation and the Land. The fixed investments are estimated at DM 122 million (33 300 000 u.a.) for the first stage and production is expected to start at the beginning of 1972. The loan is guaranteed by the Deutsche Bank AG.

On 9 June 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded with Vereinigte Farbenglaswerke AG, Zwiesel (Bayerischer Wald) a loan agreement equivalent to DM 5 million (1 400 000 u.a.); Vereinigte Farbenglaswerke AG is a major European manufacturer of wine glasses and other fine hollow-glass ware.



The loan, which is granted for a period of 12 years at 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% per annum, will help to finance a scheme for the modernization and extension of the factory at Zwiesel, increasing by approximately 50% the capacity of the *automated glass production facilities*. The total cost of the work is estimated at DM 18 million (4 900 000 u.a.) and it is to be completed by the end of 1970.

Owing to the location of the factory, this rationalization and extension scheme is of particular economic interest. The Landkreis of Zwiesel is one of the development areas of East Bavaria (Ostbayerisches Zonenrand- und Bundesausbaugebiet). The development of the economic potential of this region, which is still largely agricultural, is hampered by its peripheral location on the south-eastern frontier of the Federal Republic. A regional action programme, in which Zwiesel is featured as an "industrialization pole," provides for the creation there of some 32 000 new jobs over the next five years and for the grant of various public subsidies in favour of modernization and rationalization operations calculated to guarantee the stability of existing jobs. The present scheme, which will not only enable some 70 jobs to be maintained but also create 140 new ones, therefore conforms with the aims of the regional development policy of the Federation and the Länder.

On the same day the Bank concluded with the Industriekreditbank AG, Düsseldorf, an agreement for the granting of an overall loan equivalent to DM 36 600 000 (10 million u.a.) for a period of 12 years. The purpose is to finance *small and medium-scale industrial ventures* in regions of the Federal Republic faced with economic development and reorganization problems, such as the eastern frontier areas (Zonenrandgebiete), the areas characterized by specific economic deficiencies (Bundesausbaugebiete and Bundesausbauorte) and those with industrial conversion problems.

Lastly, the European Investment Bank concluded on 12 June 1970, with Ehrhardt & Sehmer Maschinenfabrik AG, Saarbrücken, a loan agreement equivalent to DM 3 million (800 000 u.a.), for a period of 12 years at 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% per annum. This loan will help finance a scheme to reorganize and modernize the firm's production facilities following the take-over at the beginning of the year of the programme of standard model compressors of the parent company Klein, Schanzlin & Becker, Frankenthal (Palatinate). In future, Ehrhardt & Sehmer Maschinenfabrik AG will devote itself entirely to the *manufacture of compressors* of all types.

The scheme financed by the Bank, the cost of which exceeds DM 10 million, represents the first stage of Ehrhardt & Sehmer's reorganization programme. It will guarantee the long-term stability of 650 existing jobs and create 200 new ones. In addition, the specialization and extension of this mechanical engineering enterprise will help the industrial conversion of the Saar economy, hitherto centred too much on iron and steel. The scheme is thus in conformity with the aims of the regional economic policy of the Federation and the Saar Government. The loan is guaranteed by the Dresdner Bank AG.

## France

On 25 June 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded with the French joint-stock company Ferodo, Paris, a loan agreement equivalent to FF 7 million (1 260 000 u.a.) for a period of 12 years, at 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%, to help finance the *construction of a clutch and brake lining works* near Limoges in the Département of Haute-Vienne. As, in its present stage, it provides for the creation of some 300 jobs by a modern and dynamic enterprise, the scheme financed by the Bank represents an important contribution to strengthening the economy of this region, whose structure is precarious.

The Ferodo Company at present employs over 8 000 people in France. Its activities are divided into seven independent divisions which manufacture equipment for the motor industry (Verto, Ferodo, Sofica), for heavy industry (Sime-Industrie), the building industry (Ferlam), public works (Fourray) and electronics (Cybermeca). Furthermore, Ferodo holds an important position in most European countries (particularly Italy, Germany, Belgium, Spain) as a result of the development of its foreign subsidiaries and interests.

On 30 June 1970 the EIB concluded with the Société Alsacienne de Développement et d'Expansion (SADE) an agreement for the granting of an overall loan equivalent to FF 35 million (6 300 000 u.a.). These funds, which are granted for 12 years, will be allocated to the financing of *small and medium-scale industrial ventures in Alsace*. Alsace is faced with sectoral difficulties (agriculture, textiles, potash mines, small craft industries) which particularly affect a certain number of areas situated both in Upper and Lower Alsace and in the Vosges valleys. This situation induced the Bank, which has already helped to finance certain industrial schemes in this region, to intensify its action by helping to strengthen those small and medium-sized industries which constitute the underlying texture of any regional economy.

## Italy

On 13 June 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, two loan agreements equivalent to a total of Lit. 12 350 million (19 800 000 u.a.) for the financing of the following schemes in Southern Italy: (i) *Improvement of telephone facilities in Apulia* — The scheme will be carried out during the 1970-1973 period. The work planned concerns in particular the construction of new automatic exchanges and the extension of the urban and long-distance networks of the Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico, considerably improving the service and increasing the number of subscribers by about 90 000. The fixed investments amount to Lit. 40 000 million (64 million u.a.). The Bank contributes by a loan equivalent to Lit. 11 250 million (18 million u.a.) running for 20 years. (ii) *Extension of a cement works at Scala di Giocca (Sassari)* — The scheme involves fixed invest-

ments of Lit. 2 800 million (4 500 000 u.a.) to which the Bank contributes a loan equivalent to Lit. 1 100 million (1 800 000 u.a.) for 10 years. The loans are guaranteed by the Italian Republic.

## Luxembourg

On 3 June 1970 the European Investment Bank also concluded with the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg a loan agreement equivalent to Lfrs. 50 million (1 000 000 u.a.), to help finance the first *construction stage of the new buildings of the European School in Luxembourg*. The scheme will be carried out by the technical services of the Administration of the Grand Duchy and the buildings made available to the school management. The buildings now used by the School have become inadequate because of the present number of pupils and the expected increase in enrolment, and the Luxembourg Government decided to build an entirely new complex to which the European School will be gradually transferred.

The new buildings, to be located on the Kirchberg plateau, will be constructed in several successive stages and their overall cost is estimated at Lfrs. 363 million (7 260 000 u.a.). The first stage comprises the infant and primary schools, the completion of which is particularly urgent. Its cost is estimated at Lfrs. 145 million (2 900 000 u.a.). The Bank's loan, granted for a period of 12 years, will ease the budgetary effort imposed on the Luxembourg Government by the immediate commitment of this expenditure.

## COMMUNITY BUDGETS AND FINANCING

### *ECSC financial report for 1969*

As it does each year, the Commission has just published the "financial report" of the European Coal and Steel Community, covering the seventeenth year of ECSC financial activity, in the course of which total loans granted since the outset topped the 1 000 million u.a. mark.

The conditions of the capital markets further deteriorated in 1969. However, in order to satisfy the applications judged most urgent among those of priority interest, the ECSC in 1969 issued four *loans* of a countervalue of 52 million u.a. At 31 December 1969 total loans contracted were 892 560 000 u.a.

Supplemented by funds previously borrowed and still available, and by funds of its own, the product of these four borrowings enabled the ECSC to grant during 1969 *loans* to a total amount of 67 880 000 u.a. As in the past, the largest part, i.e. 40 650 000 u.a., has been allocated to investments in the coal and steel industries. 23 670 000 u.a. have been allocated to industrial conversion schemes in the coal-mining or steel-making regions and 3 560 000 to financing workers' houses.

Including those granted in 1969, total loans by the ECSC since the beginning of its financial activity amounted on 31 December 1969 to 1 001 340 000 u.a. It was broken down as follows (initial amounts):

	End of 1968		End of 1969	
	in '000 000 u.a.	in %	in '000 000 u.a.	in %
Industrial loans	676.81	73.58	725.19	72.42
Workers' houses	126.53	13.76	132.71	13.25
Industrial conversion	106.92	11.62	133.37	13.32
Readaptation and miscellaneous	9.59	1.04	10.07	1.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>919.85</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1 001.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>

For the record it should be recalled that receipts from the *levies* amounted in 1969 to 38 650 000 u.a. (35 780 000 in 1968). In addition to the commitments to cover working expenditure, the ECSC again devoted a large part of its receipts to action of an economic or social nature. In 1969 aids to technical and economic research reached 8 830 000 u.a. (as against 5 100 000) and aids for readaptation amounted to 29 370 000 (compared with 12 920 000).

**PART THREE**

**Sources, references, information**



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

11 June 1970

- Mr *Westerterp*, a Christian Democrat member of the European Parliament, introduced a bill in the Netherlands Parliament for the election of Dutch members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. In Mr *Westerterp*'s view the European Parliament's present powers are such as to justify direct elections.

- Mr *George Colley*, Irish Minister for Finance, was received by Mr *Raymond Barre*, Vice-President of the Commission and the member with responsibility for economic and financial affairs. At the end of his visit Mr *Colley* said that his interview with Mr *Barre* had been friendly and informative. He had been particularly glad of an opportunity to discuss the development of the Community's economic and monetary policies at this stage in Ireland's preparations for the membership negotiations.

- Mr *Van der Meulen*, President-in-office of the Permanent Representatives Committee, received the ambassadors of the four candidate countries at the Council's headquarters in Brussels. He handed them letters addressed by Mr *Pierre Harmel*, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Foreign Ministers of the candidate countries inviting the Governments of these countries to attend a first meeting in Luxembourg on 30 June as a preliminary to the opening of negotiations.

12 June 1970

- A conference on "*The Younger Generation and the European Community*" was organized by the Commission in Brussels. Some 250 young people in the 18-30 age group attended. The purpose of the Conference was to see what could be done to induce the young people of today to look forward more confidently to their future and the part they can play in shaping it.

- Mr *Bruno Kreisky*, the Austrian Chancellor, was re-elected Chairman of Austria's Socialist Party, receiving 403 of the 504 valid votes cast. Addressing the party congress after his election, the Chancellor said that Austria would pursue its negotiations with the EEC, develop its links with other EFTA countries, and promote a multilateral liberalization of trade with the countries of Eastern Europe.

13 June 1970

- Mr Jacques Duhamel, French Minister for Agriculture, speaking from the chair at the national conference of the *Centre Démocratie et Progrès*, reviewed twenty years of the movement towards a united Europe and said that Europe had become a household word and that on the whole deadlines had been observed. He regretted, however, that progress had been somewhat too much confined to what had been technically provided for, and felt that the rising generation had not been made sufficiently conscious of the European idea. The European movement needed to be turned into a crusade.

14 June 1970

- To mark the twentieth anniversary of the Schuman Declaration, a special ceremony was held at Scy-Chazelles (Lorraine) where *Robert Schuman* died in 1963. Mr Schaff, a former member of the Chamber of Deputies and President of the International Association of Friends of Robert Schuman, said that the man responsible for the 9 May Declaration had always believed that the European Community could not and should not be a purely technical and economic undertaking. The Community needed a soul, an awareness of its present and future affinities, and a democratic will in the service of a single human ideal.

17 June 1970

- In the course of a visit to Moscow, Sweden's Prime Minister, Mr Olaf Palme, clarified a number of points about possible Swedish entry into the Common Market. He made clear to Moscow that Sweden had no intention of selling its neutrality in exchange for some form of membership of the European Communities. On the contrary, Sweden intended to preserve its neutrality and make it a factor for equilibrium in Europe.

The Prime Minister said that Swedish participation would heighten the European character of the Common Market and lead it away from "Atlanticism". It has been pointed out in Stockholm that, although Sweden does not belong to the official group of applicants for membership, it does have three possible choices: 1. Full membership; 2. Some form of association; 3. A trade agreement.

18 June 1970

- Mr *Ernst Brugger*, the Swiss Minister for Economic Affairs, said that Switzerland welcomed the preparatory talks which had taken place in Brussels and would use the present breathing-space to make all the necessary internal arrangements for the talks scheduled to begin in the autumn. Mr Brugger



said that Swiss neutrality would favour any policy aimed at establishing lasting peace in Europe. The Six, he felt, were increasingly prepared to make special allowances for the requirements imposed on countries like Switzerland by their policy of neutrality.

- Mr *Sean Morrissey* was appointed head of the Irish delegation to the membership negotiations which begin in Luxembourg on 30 June. Mr Morrissey, a former Irish Ambassador to the European Communities, is an Assistant Secretary in the Department of External Affairs in Dublin.

- The *Movement for the Independence of Europe* published its third report, which bears the title "The European Community in an Atlantic Free Trade Area". The report rejects the idea of a partnership between Europe and the United States. It believes that Europe's future does not lie in exclusive, systematic relations with the United States but rather in the development of relations not only with the United States but also with the countries of Comecon, the Mediterranean Basin, etc. The report points out that alliances and friendships are built on the harmonization of two wills, not on the subordination of one will to another.

- The final results of the British general election show that the Conservative Party polled 13 106 965 votes (46.4%), the Labour Party 12 141 676 (43%), the Liberal Party 2 109 218 (7.4%) and others 900 473 (3.2%). The 630 seats in the House of Commons are now held as follows: Conservative 330, Labour 288, Liberals 6 and Others 6.

The Prime Minister, Mr Heath, formed the new government which includes:

— Sir Alec Douglas-Home	Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
— Mr Reginald Maudling	Secretary of State for the Home Department
— Mr Iain Macleod	Chancellor of the Exchequer
— Lord Carrington	Secretary of State for Defence
— Mr Robert Carr	Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity
— Mr Geoffrey Rippon	Minister of Technology
— Mr James Prior	Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
— Mr Michael Noble	President of the Board of Trade

Mr Anthony Barber, Chairman of the Conservative Party, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister with special responsibility for European affairs.

22 June 1970

- Mr Robert Schaezel, Head of the United States Mission to the Communities, handed Mr Franco Maria Malfatti the following message from President Nixon: "As you assume the Presidency of the Commission of the European Communities, I want to congratulate you on your new office and assure you of my firm support for the strengthening and enlargement of the European Community. You may be confident, too, of our determination to maintain the close and friendly relations that have always existed between the Community and the United States."

At the same time President Nixon addressed the following message to Mr Rey: "As your Presidency of the Commission of the European Communities draws to a close, I want to pay tribute to the positive role you have played in European and world affairs. Europe's progress toward the historic objective of unity owes much to your untiring efforts.

"Your dedication to the building of a stronger Europe and to preserving the close and fruitful relations that have so long existed between the European Community and the United States has my profound respect."

- In Paris the "Avenue d'Orsay" was renamed "Avenue Robert Schuman."
- In Bonn the West German Chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, and the Rumanian Prime Minister, Mr Ion Gheorghe Maurer, discussed east-west relations and the prospects for a détente in Europe. According to agency reports, Mr Brandt and Mr Maurer dealt with the possibility of a European security conference. Both countries would like to see a conference of this kind take place but advocate different procedures. In an interview published by the German press Mr Maurer sharply criticized the policy of maintaining blocs.

23 June 1970

- In a communiqué the Steering Committee of the *French Federation of the European Federalist Movement* deplored the slow progress of talks between the Six to give fresh impetus towards political union. It urged the Six to work with the new Commission in drawing up a detailed programme incorporating a timetable.
- The Congress of the FPD (West Germany's Liberal Party) ended in a personal victory for Mr Walter Scheel, who was re-elected chairman by 298 votes to 64 with 14 abstentions.
- Speaking at a press conference, Mr *Vetrone*, President of COPA (Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC), said that the negotiations to enlarge the Community could not lead to a reshaping or freezing of the common agricultural policy. Until such time as the new members were admitted, price-

fixing should continue to be a matter for the Six alone. COPA welcomed the opening of negotiations with the candidate countries but felt that if the disadvantages of a divided Europe were to be avoided and the threat to agriculture averted an assurance should be obtained that the objectives of the Treaty and the principles on which the common agricultural policy is based would not be jeopardized during the negotiations.

- At a press luncheon in Paris, the French Foreign Minister, Mr Maurice Schumann, said there was a danger that British entry into the Common Market would prove difficult. He pointed out that the number of Conservative Members of Parliament who had campaigned as anti-Marketeters during the recent General Election was about the same as the present Conservative majority.

#### 24 June 1970

- The French National Assembly adopted by 420 votes to 34, laws ratifying the Community arrangements on "own resources" and budgetary powers for the European Parliament. The laws now go to the Senate.
- The *Confederation of British Industry*, which includes the National Farmers' Union, voted by an overwhelming majority in favour of British membership of the European Communities.

#### 25 June 1970

- The Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* reported the opening of the enlargement negotiations in Luxembourg. Here, it said, there was a desire to draw the candidate countries into a politico-economic grouping which would facilitate NATO's plans for aggression in Northern Europe. By joining the Common Market the Scandinavian countries would complicate the situation in Northern Europe, while the economic advantages of membership were very doubtful.
- Mr *Per Borten*, Norway's Prime Minister, speaking on the second day of the European debate in the Storting, said that Norway would have to consider the pros and cons of membership during the Luxembourg negotiations. He himself would like to see Norway become a full member, but if the outcome of the negotiations proved unsatisfactory alternative solutions could be found.
- Mr *Jack Lynch*, the Irish Prime Minister, said that Ireland wanted to join the Common Market largely because of her extremely close links with Britain, which took 70% of Irish exports.

#### 26 June 1970

- Mr Jean Rey said goodbye to press correspondents accredited to the European Communities. He thanked them for their interest in the Communities

and told the journalists that he appreciated their sympathetic coverage of the outgoing Commission's activities. On the more specifically political plane, the President of the European Commission said that he would continue to work for the development of European policy.

- The Swedish Prime Minister, Mr *Olaf Palme*, had talks with the West German President, Mr Gustav Heinemann, and said that discussions between Sweden and the Community would probably begin before the year was out. He stressed however that these discussions must not be regarded as negotiations.

## 27 June 1970

- Five days before the opening session of the Common Market negotiations, Mr Heath launched a campaign to overcome the British electorate's indifference to the Community. On the same day, the British Ambassador to France, Mr Christopher Soames, said in a radio broadcast that his Government was going to the negotiating table intending and wanting to succeed. London would like the talks to be as short as possible. It would be dangerous if they were to drag on too long.

- The French President, Mr Georges Pompidou, made an important speech in Strasbourg in which he referred to Europe and the need to respect the individuality of the States in the enlargement context. He pointed out that at the very moment that Britain — a country linked to France by so many shared memories — was claiming that she would like to see the Community open its doors, her Prime Minister was saying that top priority would have to be given to the unity of the nation. In Mr Pompidou's view, then, the only kind of Europe that was possible was a Europe grouping sovereign states that freely agreed to lower the barriers separating them and to align their agricultural, monetary, industrial and social policies by degrees so that they could advance in a realistic way — that is to say, cautiously and gradually — towards a union which, when it had gained sufficient acceptance and not before, could have its own policies, its own independence and its own role in the world.

Europe would be built with due respect for the individuality of the States forming it, or it would not be built at all. Nor could the venture succeed unless close and friendly relations were maintained with all countries, particularly the countries of Eastern Europe. In other words, our Europe would have to be seen to be a powerful instrument for liaison, détente and co-operation, rather than yet another bloc.

The task, Mr Pompidou said, would be long and arduous. If the existence of difficulties was denied or ignored, failure was inevitable. But the venture did, he felt, offer our ancient continent a golden opportunity of reasserting itself, taking care of its security and readapting its unique civilization to the times. This, then, was the ambitious undertaking that was in hand, an under-

taking that had been given fresh impetus at The Hague, an undertaking that called for a great national effort if France was to take her rightful place, safeguard the interests of her people and work for peace.

### 28 June 1970

- At a meeting of the National Council of the UDR in Versailles, Mr Michel Debré said that France would not stand in the way of the Community being enlarged to include Britain but that it would fight Scandinavian opposition to the opening of the Community's door to the Mediterranean countries.
- Replying to Mr Debré's statement, the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Poul Hartling, said that the issue was simply four applications for membership. The question of Spain did not arise. Denmark would not approach the negotiating table armed with a list of countries which it would later keep out of the Community. However, once Denmark was a member it would have the same rights as everyone else when applications for membership came up for consideration.

### 29 June 1970

- Mr *Servan-Schreiber* won the Nancy by-election, with over 55% of the poll.

### 30 June 1970

- The Council of the European Communities received a telegram from the Icelandic Government to the effect that *Iceland* would like to have talks with the Community for the purpose of safeguarding Iceland's interests in the new situation created by the enlargement negotiations.
- The Conference between the European Communities and the States which have applied for membership opened in Luxembourg.

### 1 July 1970

- Commenting on the opening of negotiations between the EEC and Britain, *The Times* said: "What counts, ultimately, is the determination of each side to see the whole thing through, however long and complicated it turns out to be. The big difference from last time is that the political will is shared by all the Six as well as Britain."

2 July 1970

- A press conference was held by the French President, Mr *Georges Pompidou*, before his official visit to Bonn. On the subject of European policy, Mr Pompidou said that there would be a European policy on the day that a European confederation came into being, and not before. He felt that a European confederation was possible and desirable but that the surest way of killing it was to move too fast.

He then reviewed the existing situation in Europe.

West Germany was preoccupied with the East and problems raised by the division of Germany. Britain wanted to enter the Common Market but had special relations with the United States — which is not in Europe — and reminded everyone of her world-wide interests and her Commonwealth in particular. France too had interests all round the globe, and her ways were naturally different from those of her European partners. It was therefore foolish to imagine that political unity could be achieved overnight. There was no possibility of a single policy at the present time. The whole purpose of co-operation was to meet, to discuss, to keep each other informed, to grow closer together, so that one day such a policy might emerge. Europe would undoubtedly be a force to be reckoned with the day that a European confederation — or something resembling it — was born and a politically united Europe came into being.

But there was the past, which counted for a lot. And there was the matter of geography, which could not be forgotten either and had prevented the unification of Europe over the centuries. Patience was needed, and faith too. Patience and faith could, Mr Pompidou said, be regarded as his motto.

Asked whether France intended to do anything to help solve the difficulties facing the international monetary system, Mr Pompidou said that there was no question of what had been termed a war on the dollar because a dollar crisis would be nothing short of disastrous for all countries with free economies. Two things were needed. Firstly, the US Government would have to take steps to re-establish the position of the dollar, to make it really stable again. Secondly, the countries of Europe, beginning with France, would have to try to create not a single currency — this was still a long way off — but a single monetary system whereby the European countries could, in some way or other, counterbalance the dollar.

Mr Pompidou then reviewed the proposals which were under consideration. There was a long road ahead, he said, but this was hardly surprising. There had been a gap of forty years between the creation of the Zollverein — Germany's customs union — and the introduction of the mark as a single currency. And another sixty years had elapsed before the German Central Bank was given an issuing monopoly.

- At the opening of negotiations between the Six and the countries which have applied for membership, Mr Anthony *Barber* said that arrangements with regard to the budgetary provisions of the European Communities "would constitute one of the crucial elements in the negotiation on which we are embarking". He felt it would be generally agreed that the new decisions had made the problem of a balanced sharing of financial burdens more severe for Britain. "If I appear to labour this point", he said, "it is only because, unless a (fair and sound) solution is found, the burden on the United Kingdom could not be sustained and no British Government could contemplate joining."

- In her speech on the opening of Parliament *Queen Elizabeth* said: "My Government have welcomed the opening on 30th June of negotiations for membership of the European Communities. In these negotiations they will seek to reach agreement on terms fair to all concerned and will remain in close consultation with our Commonwealth and EFTA partners and with the Irish Republic."

### 3 July 1970

- During his official visit to Bonn the French President, Mr Georges Pompidou, said that "by strengthening political links and economic and cultural co-operation with the countries of Eastern Europe, we are consciously contributing to a process which should lead to the emergence of a Europe in which the remaining barriers to the movement of men and ideas would disappear, a Europe whose peoples would become increasingly aware of the need to work together to create a new, shared civilization."

The West German Chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, said that France and Germany were combining their efforts to overcome the tragic division of Europe. The people of Eastern Europe had made their own special contribution to European civilization. Europe continued to exist as a whole in the diversity of its members. "It is our job to ease tension, and in this we can draw strength from the history of the common progress of the peoples and states of Western Europe."

### 6 July 1970

- The Italian Prime Minister, Mr Mariano Rumor, handed in his Government's resignation. The Rumor Government was formed on 27 March.

### 7 July 1970

- Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, sent the following message to President Nixon:

"I wish to thank you most warmly for the kind message you sent me on my assumption of office as President of the Commission of the European Communities.

"I attach the very greatest political importance to the reaffirmation of your firm support for our efforts to strengthen and enlarge the Communities. For my part, I shall do everything in my power to ensure that in the years ahead the close and friendly relations which have always been maintained between the Communities and the United States are still further developed and deepened."

On the same day, Mr Malfatti sent the following message to Sir Alec Douglas-Home:

"I wish to thank you very much for your kind greetings and good wishes conveyed to me by Sir James Marjoribanks.

"I fully share your opinion on the common interest that both the European Communities and the candidate countries have in a successful conclusion of the negotiations that have just begun. The enlargement of the Communities is a problem that concerns the whole of Europe, as it will help to improve the balance of forces and thus strengthen peace. You may rest assured that for my part I shall spare no effort to ensure that the objectives we both pursue will be attained as soon as possible.

"I, too, look forward to meeting you and Mr Barber and to discussing problems of common interest together."



## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 30 June 1970)

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Session

*Session 1970-1971 (Session 1970-1971)*

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 11 mai 1970 (Report of the sitting of Monday 11 May 1970)*

C 65, 5.6.1970

Avis sur la proposition de règlement portant établissement d'une procédure commune de gestion de contingents quantitatifs (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation establishing a common procedure for the management of quantitative quotas)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées de production de films (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities in film production)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à trois directives fixant les modalités de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées de l'infirmier responsable des soins généraux (Opinion on the proposals relating to three directives laying down the methods of achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities of general nurses)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 12 mai 1970 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 12 May 1970)*

C 65, 5.6.1970

Avis sur le projet de règlement de la Commission des Communautés européennes relatif au droit des travailleurs de demeurer sur le territoire d'un État membre après y avoir occupé un emploi (Opinion on the draft regulation of the Commission of the European Communities on the right of workers to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed there)

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision du Conseil relative à l'organisation de moyens d'action de la Communauté en matière de développement régional (Opinion on the proposal for a Council decision on the organization of Community means of action with regard to regional development)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux compteurs de volume de gaz (Opinion on the proposal for a directive concerning the approximation of Member States' legislations on gas meters)

*Procès-verbal de la séance solennelle du mercredi 13 mai 1970 (Report of the ceremonial meeting of Wednesday 13 May 1970)*

C 65, 5.6.1970

Vingtième anniversaire de la déclaration du président Robert Schuman (Twentieth anniversary of the declaration of President Robert Schuman)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 13 mai 1970 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 13 May 1970)*

C 65, 5.6.1970

Résolution sur les dispositions arrêtées par le Conseil des Communautés européennes relatives : (Resolution on the provisions adopted by the Council of the European Communities relating to:)

— au remplacement des contributions financières des États membres par des ressources propres aux Communautés (a. the replacement of the financial contributions of the Member States by the Communities' own resources)

— à la modification de certaines dispositions budgétaires des traités instituant les Communautés européennes et du traité instituant un Conseil unique et une Commission unique des Communautés européennes (b. the amendment of certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties setting up the European Communities and the Treaty setting up a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities)

Question orale 4/70, avec débat (Oral question 4/70, with debate)

Résolution sur la lettre du président du Conseil des Communautés européennes en réponse à la résolution du Parlement européen sur le projet de budget des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1970 (Resolution on the letter from the President of the Council of the European Communities in reply to the resolution of the European Parliament on the draft budget of the European Communities for the 1970 financial year)

Résolution sur la lettre du président du Conseil des Communautés européennes en réponse à la résolution du Parlement européen sur le projet de budget de recherches et d'investissement de la CEEA pour l'exercice 1970 (Resolution on the letter from the President of the Council of the European Communities in reply to the resolution of the European Parliament on the draft Euratom research and investment budget for the 1970 financial year)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 14 mai 1970 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 14 May 1970)*

C 65, 5.6.1970

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers en ce qui concerne l'octroi de restitutions à l'exportation (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 setting up a common organization of the market in milk and milk products with regard to export refunds)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 886/68 fixant le prix indicatif du lait et les prix d'intervention pour le beurre, le lait écrémé en poudre et les fromages Grana Padano et Parmigiano Reggiano, valables pendant la campagne laitière 1968/1969 (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 886/68 fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses for the 1968/1969 milk year)

Question orale 3/70, avec débat (Oral question 3/70 with debate)

Résolution sur l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Resolution on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les aliments diététiques pauvres en sodium (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning dietetic foods with a low sodium content)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive portant cinquième modification de la directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les agents conservateurs pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Opinion on the proposal for a directive amending for the fifth time the Council directive relating to the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning the preserving agents which may be employed in food)

Résolution sur les problèmes de politique commerciale commune à l'issue de la période de transition prévue par le traité CEE (Resolution on the problems of the common commercial policy at the end of the transitional period laid down by the EEC Treaty)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement concernant la fabrication et le commerce des laits de conserve destinés à l'alimentation humaine (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation concerning manufacture and trade in preserved milk for human consumption)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les caséines et les caséinates (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning caseins and caseinates)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement déterminant les types de vin de table (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation determining the types of table wine)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement fixant les prix d'orientation pour la période du ... 1970 au 15 décembre 1970 (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation fixing the guide prices for the period from ... 1970 to 15 December 1970)

Résolution sur la proposition modifiée de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil concernant un règlement portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Resolution on the amended proposal of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning a regulation on the common organization of the market in the fisheries sector)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 15 mai 1970 (Report of the sitting of Friday 15 May 1970)*

C 65, 5.6.1970

Résolution sur la réforme du Fonds social européen (Resolution on the reform of the European Social Fund)

Question orale 2/70, avec débat (Oral question 2/70, with debate)

Résolution sur les relations CEE — Autriche (Resolution on EEC/Austria relations)

Question orale 1/70, avec débat (Oral question 1/70, with debate)

Résolution sur l'état actuel des ratifications dans les États membres de la CEE, de la nouvelle convention de Yaoundé (Resolution on the present state of ratification in the EEC Member States of the new Yaoundé Convention)

Résolution sur la recommandation adoptée par la commission parlementaire mixte CEE — Turquie le 30 janvier 1970 (Resolution on the recommendation adopted by the EEC/Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee on 30 January)

### Written questions and replies

- Question écrite 451/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Charges supportées par les budgets publics au titre des aides aux entreprises (451/69 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Charges on public budgets of aids to enterprises) C 66, 6.6.1970
- Question écrite 499/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Lutte contre les insectes nuisibles à l'aide de moyens prophylactiques microbiologiques (499/69 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Use of microbiological prophylactic media against harmful insects) C 66, 6.6.1970
- Question écrite 6/70 de M. Leonardi à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Demande d'information sur certaines données du mémorandum relatif à la politique industrielle communautaire (6/70 by Mr Leonardi to the Commission: Request for information on certain data in the memorandum on the Community's industrial policy) C 66, 6.6.1970
- Question écrite 12/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures de politique commerciale françaises concernant les engrais minéraux ou chimiques azotés (12/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: French commercial policy measures concerning mineral or nitrogenous chemical fertilizers) C 66, 6.6.1970
- Question écrite 14/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application au secteur du pétrole de l'article 115 du traité instituant la C.E.E. (14/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Application to the petroleum sector of Article 115 of the Treaty establishing the EEC) C 66, 6.6.1970
- Question écrite 22/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Publicité commerciale aux frais de la Communauté (22/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Commercial publicity at the expense of the Community) C 66, 6.6.1970
- Question écrite 425/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Boycottage américain à l'égard de Cuba (réponse complémentaire) [425/69 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: American boycott of Cuba (supplementary reply)] C 68, 10.6.1970
- Question écrite 437/69 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Distribution de lait dans les écoles de la Communauté (437/69 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission: Milk distribution in the schools of the Community) C 68, 10.6.1970
- Question écrite 456/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contingentement de l'eau-de-vie à l'importation en république fédérale d'Allemagne (456/69 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Quotas on brandy imported into Germany) C 68, 10.6.1969

Question écrite 470/69 de M. Ramaekers à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Création d'un Office européen de la jeunesse à la suite de la conférence des chefs d'État ou de gouvernement à La Haye (470/69 by Mr Ramaekers to the Commission: Creation of a European Youth Office following the conference of Heads of State or Government at The Hague)

C 68, 10.6.1970

Question écrite 481/69 de M. Califice à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Traitement des agrumes au diphenyle (481/69 by Mr Califice to the Commission: Treatment of citrus fruits with diphenyl)

C 68, 10.6.1970

Question écrite 17/70 de MM. Vredeling et Califice à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tables d'écoute dans le bâtiment de la Commission à Bruxelles (17/70 by Mr Vredeling and Mr Califice to the Commission: Telephone monitoring apparatus in the Commission's building in Brussels)

C 68, 10.6.1969

Question écrite 473/69 de M. Müller à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Pratiques douteuses de placement de main-d'œuvre sur le marché du travail italien (Réponse complémentaire) [473/69 by Mr Müller to the Commission: Questionable manpower placement practices on the Italian labour market (Supplementary reply)]

C 69, 11.6.1970

Question écrite 4/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Franchise de taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires et d'accises, applicable au trafic international des voyageurs (4/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Exemption from turnover taxes and excise duties in international passenger transport)

C 69, 11.6.1970

Question écrite 18/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subsidies du FEOGA à des abattoirs (18/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: EAGGF subsidies to slaughterhouses)

C 69, 11.6.1970

Question écrite 63/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Renforcement du contrôle de l'application des dispositions communautaires sur le plan national (63/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Reinforcement of the supervision of the implementation of Community provisions at national level)

C 69, 11.6.1970

Question écrite 506/69 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Disparités entre les prix des voitures automobiles en France et en Allemagne (506/69 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission: Differences between the prices of cars in France and Germany)

C 72, 17.6.1970

Question écrite 2/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concentration dans l'industrie néerlandaise de la féculé de pomme de terre (2/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Concentration in the Dutch potato starch industry)

C 72, 17.6.1970

Question écrite 9/70 de M. Biaggi à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des législations dans le domaine des boissons non alcooliques (9/70 by Mr Biaggi to the Commission: Harmonization of legislation in the field of non-alcoholic beverages)

C 72, 17.6.1970

Question écrite 10/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Lutte contre la brucellose en France (10/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Campaign against brucellosis in France)

C 72, 17.6.1970

- Question écrite 27/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rachat de certaines entreprises de la Communauté par des entreprises de pays tiers (27/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Takeover of Community firms by non-member country enterprises) C 72, 17.6.1970
- Question écrite 28/70 de Mlle Flesch à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Développement technologique du potentiel industriel de production (28/70 by Miss Flesch to the Commission: Technological development of industrial production potential) C 72, 17.6.1970
- Question écrite 32/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concentration d'entreprises dans le domaine de la production de pneumatiques (32/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Merger of tyre production firms) C 72, 17.6.1970
- Question écrite 37/70 de M. Gerlach à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Proposition de règlement sur la protection des activités rurales de transformation (37/70 by Mr Gerlach to the Commission: Proposal for a regulation on the protection of rural processing activities) C 72, 17.6.1970
- Question écrite 38/70 de M. Gerlach à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tables annuelles alphabétiques, analytiques et méthodologiques du Journal officiel des Communautés européennes (38/70 by Mr Gerlach to the Commission: Annual alphabetical, analytical and methodological tables of the *Journal officiel* of the European Communities) C 72, 17.6.1970
- Question écrite 52/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Création d'un centre de recherche et de développement en Europe (52/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Creation of a research and development centre in Europe) C 72, 17.6.1970
- Question écrite 501/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application des articles 93, paragraphe 2 et 169 du traité de la CEE, de l'article 88 du traité de la CECA et de l'article 141 du traité d'Euratom (501/69 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Application of Articles 93(2) and 169 of the EEC Treaty, Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty and Article 141 of the Euratom Treaty) C 73, 18.6.1970
- Question écrite 507/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subventions pour les moyens de production dans le secteur agricole (507/69 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Subsidies to production media in the agricultural sector) C 73, 18.6.1970
- Question écrite 5/70 de M. Posthumus à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application du règlement (CEE) 543/69 relatif à l'harmonisation sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (5/70 by Mr Posthumus to the Commission: Application of Regulation (EEC) 543/69 on social harmonization in the road transport field) C 73, 18.6.1970
- Question écrite 21/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prélèvement perçu par l'Argentine sur les exportations de graines de lin (21/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Levy charged by Argentina on exports of linseed) C 73, 18.6.1970
- Question écrite 43/70 de M. Bersani à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Répartition des boursiers des pays associés pour l'année 1969/1970 (43/70 by Mr Bersani to the Commission: Allocation of scholarship-holders from the associated countries for the year 1969/1970) C 73, 18.6.1970

- Question écrite 49/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Organisation des travaux de la Commission (49/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Organization of the Commission's work) C 73, 18.6.1970
- Question écrite 468/69 de MM. Boersma et Boertien à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Stocks de céréales, de sucre et de beurre (468/69 by Mr Boersma and Mr Boertien to the Commission: Stocks of cereals, sugar and butter) C 76, 22.6.1970
- Question écrite 51/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Création d'une commission consultative dans le cadre de l'accord international sur le café. (51/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Creation of an Advisory Committee in the setting of the International Coffee Agreement) C 76, 22.6.1970
- Question écrite 53/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Utilisation d'hormones pour l'engraissement des veaux dans la CEE (53/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Use of hormones for fattening calves in the EEC) C 76, 22.6.1970
- Question écrite 11/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décisions du Conseil prises à la majorité (11/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Council decisions taken by majority vote) C 78, 25.6.1970
- Question écrite 25/70 de M. Hougardy à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Renouveau de l'accord régissant les réseaux des satellites de communication (25/70 by Mr Hougardy to the Commission: Renewal of the agreement governing communication satellites networks) C 78, 25.6.1970
- Question écrite 26/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi, par les pouvoirs publics français, de subventions de financement des assurances contre les dégâts causés par la grêle aux cultures fruitières (26/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Grant by the French authorities of subsidies to help finance insurance against hail damage to fruit crops) C 78, 25.6.1970
- Question écrite 29/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accords bilatéraux dans le domaine de l'énergie nucléaire (29/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Bilateral agreements in the field of nuclear energy) C 78, 25.6.1970
- Question écrite 30/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Le marché du matériel roulant de chemin de fer (30/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The market in railway rolling-stock) C 78, 25.6.1970
- Question écrite 34/70 de M. Riedel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Perception aux frontières de taxes compensatoires sur la farine (34/70 by Mr Riedel to the Commission: Collection at frontiers of countervailing charges on flour) C 78, 25.6.1970
- Question écrite 39/70 de M. Ramaekers à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Création d'un comité consultatif paritaire dans le secteur de la construction (39/70 by Mr Ramaekers to the Commission: Creation of a joint advisory committee in the construction sector) C 78, 25.6.1970
- Question écrite 46/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Echanges commerciaux entre la CEE et les pays du Comecon (46/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Trade between the EEC and the Comecon countries) C 78, 25.6.1970

Question écrite 48/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contingentement temporaire des importations de pommes de table dans la Communauté (48/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Temporary quotas on imports of dessert apples into the Community)

C 78, 25.6.1970

Question écrite 50/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réponses de la Commission aux questions parlementaires (50/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Commission replies to parliamentary questions)

C 78, 25.6.1970

Question écrite 66/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Lettre d'un organisme d'exportation d'Allemagne de l'est, relative à certains problèmes commerciaux (66/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Letter from an East German export organization concerning certain trade problems)

C 78, 25.6.1970

Question écrite 77/70 de MM. Springorum et Burgbacher à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique des prix du charbon dans la Communauté, en particulier du charbon à coke (77/70 by Mr Springorum and Mr Burgbacher to the Commission: Coal price policy in the Community, with particular reference to coking coal)

C 78, 25.6.1970

### Open competitive examinations

Avis de concours général PE/6/A (administrateurs) [Notice of open competitive examination PE/6/A (administrators)]

C 68, 10.6.1970

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

### Regulations

Règlement (CEE) 1013/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, fixant les prix de référence des vins, valables du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1970 au 15 décembre 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1013/70 of 29 May 1970 fixing the reference prices for wines valid from 1 June 1970 to 15 December 1970)

L 118, 1.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1014/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, relatif aux certificats d'importation dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1014/70 of 29 May 1970, relating to import certificates in the vine-growing sector)

L 118, 1.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1015/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les pommes par le règlement (CEE) 972/70 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1015/70 of 29 May 1970 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the buying-in price specified for apples by Council Regulation (EEC) 972/70)

L 118, 1.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1016/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, portant application de la catégorie de qualité supplémentaire aux pommes de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1016/70 of 29 May 1970, introducing the supplementary quality grade for table apples)

L 118, 1.6.1970



- Règlement (CEE) 1017/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, portant application des catégories de qualité supplémentaires à certains fruits (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1017/70 of 29 May 1970 introducing supplementary quality grades for certain fruits) L 118, 1.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1018/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, portant application des catégories de qualité supplémentaires à certains légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1018/70 of 29 May 1970 introducing supplementary quality grades for certain vegetables) L 118, 1.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1019/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, relatif aux modalités d'application de l'établissement des prix d'offre franco frontière et de la fixation de la taxe compensatoire dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1019/70 of 29 May 1970 on implementing procedures relating to the fixing of free-at-frontier offer prices and to the fixing of the countervailing charge in the wine sector) L 118, 1.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1020/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, concernant la constatation des cours et la fixation des prix moyens pour les vins de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1020/70 of 29 May 1970, concerning the noting of prices and the fixing of average prices for table wines) L 118, 1.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1021/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, autorisant le coupage des vins importés entre eux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1021/70 of 29 May 1970 authorizing imported wines to be blended with each other) L 118, 1.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1022/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, établissant, pour une période transitoire, des certificats d'accompagnement pour certains vins (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1022/70 of 29 May 1970 establishing, for a transitional period, accompanying certificates for certain wines) L 118, 1.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1027/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1027/70 of 1 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 119, 2.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1028/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1028/70 of 1 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 119, 2.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1029/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1029/70 of 1 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 119, 2.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1030/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1030/70 of 1 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 119, 2.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1031/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2311/69 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1969, portant sur les modalités de fonctionnement du système de garantie forfaitaire prévu à l'article 32 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1031/70 of 1 June 1970 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 2311/69 of 19 November 1969 on the administrative arrangements for the standard guarantee system under Article 32 of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 on Community transit) L 119, 2.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1032/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1970, fixant le montant compensatoire à l'importation de certaines huiles de ricin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1032/70 of 1 June 1970 fixing the compensatory amount on imports of certain castor oils) L 119, 2.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1033/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1033/70 of 1 June 1970 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 119, 2.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1034/70 de la Commission, du 2 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1034/70 of 2 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 120, 3.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1035/70 de la Commission, du 2 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1035/70 of 2 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 120, 3.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1036/70 de la Commission, du 2 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1036/70 of 2 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 120, 3.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1037/70 de la Commission, du 2 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1037/70 of 2 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 120, 3.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1038/70 de la Commission, du 2 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour les citrons, raisins de serre, amandes et noisettes décortiquées et pommes de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1038/70 of 2 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of lemons, hot-house grapes, shelled almonds and hazelnuts and dessert apples) L 120, 3.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1039/70 de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1039/70 of 3 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1040/70 de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1040/70 of 3 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1041/70 de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1041/70 of 3 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1042/70 de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1042/70 of 3 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1043/70 de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1043/70 of 3 June 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 121, 4.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1044/70 de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné au Mali, à la Malaisie, à l'Afghanistan, au Niger et au Mexique à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1044/70 of 3 June 1970 relating to the opening of a tender for the supply of butteroil to Mali, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Niger and Mexico as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1045/70 de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné au Mexique à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1045/70 of 3 June 1970 relating to the opening of a tender for the supply of butteroil to Mexico as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1046/70 de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1285/69 relatif à l'adjudication permanente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille en ce qui concerne les dénaturants à utiliser (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1046/70 of 3 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1285/69 relating to permanent tendering for skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed as regards the denaturing agents to be employed) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1047/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, complétant le règlement (CEE) 772/70 concernant une adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1047/70 of 4 June 1970 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 772/70 on permanent tendering for the sale for export of white sugar held by the French intervention agency) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1048/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1048/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1049/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1049/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1050/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1050/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1051/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1051/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1052/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1052/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1053/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1053/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 121, 4.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1054/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1054/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 121, 4.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1055/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1055/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 122, 5.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1056/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1056/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 122, 5.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1057/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1057/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 122, 5.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1058/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les tomates par le règlement (CEE) 970/70 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1058/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price specified for tomatoes by Council Regulation (EEC) 970/70) L 122, 5.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1059/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les citrons par le règlement (CEE) 968/70 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1059/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price specified for lemons by Council Regulation (EEC) 968/70) L 122, 5.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1060/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les raisins de table par le règlement (CEE) 971/70 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1060/70 of 4 June 1970 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price specified for dessert grapes by Council Regulation (EEC) 971/70) L 122, 5.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1061/70 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1970, portant dixième modification du règlement (CEE) 565/70 relatif à la gestion du système de titres d'importation des pommes de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1061/70 of 4 June 1970 amending for the tenth time Regulation (EEC) 565/70 on the administration of the system of import permits for dessert apples) L 122, 5.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1062/70 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1062/70 of 5 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 123, 6.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1063/70 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1063/70 of 5 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 123, 6.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1064/70 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1064/70 of 5 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 123, 6.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1065/70 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1065/70 of 5 June 1970 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 123, 6.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1066/70 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1066/70 of 5 June 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 123, 6.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1067/70 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1067/70 of 5 June 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 123, 6.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1068/70 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1970, complétant l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 2061/69 en ce qui concerne les procédés de dénaturation du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1068/70 of 5 June 1970 supplementing the annex to Regulation (EEC) 2061/69 with regard to the processes for denaturing sugar) L 123, 6.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1069/70 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 560/70 en ce qui concerne la publication des avis de mise en vente de l'huile d'olive détenue par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1069/70 of 5 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 560/70 with regard to the publication of notices of sale for olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency) L 123, 6.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1070/70 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au riz complètement blanchi du 1<sup>er</sup> au 4 juin 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1070/70 of 5 June 1970 modifying the levies on fully milled rice from 1 to 4 June 1970) L 123, 6.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1023/70 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1970, portant établissement d'une procédure commune de gestion des contingents quantitatifs (Council Regulation (EEC) 1023/70 of 25 May 1970 establishing a common administrative procedure for quantitative quotas) L 124, 8.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1024/70 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1970, relatif à l'application aux départements français d'outre-mer du règlement (CEE) 1023/70 portant établissement d'une procédure commune de gestion des contingents quantitatifs (Council Regulation (EEC) 1024/70 of 25 May 1970 relating to the application to the French Overseas Departments of Regulation (EEC) 1023/70 establishing a common administrative procedure for quantitative quotas) L 124, 8.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1025/70 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1970, portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1025/70 of 25 May 1970 establishing a common system applicable to imports from non-member countries) L 124, 8.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1026/70 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1970, relatif à l'application aux départements français d'outre-mer du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1026/70 of 25 May 1970 relating to the application to the French Overseas Departments of Regulation (EEC) 1025/70 establishing a common system applicable to imports from non-member countries) L 124, 8.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1071/70 de la Commission, du 8 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1071/70 of 8 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 125, 9.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1072/70 de la Commission, du 8 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1072/70 of 8 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 125, 9.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1073/70 de la Commission, du 8 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1073/70 of 8 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 125, 9.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1074/70 de la Commission, du 8 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1074/70 of 8 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 125, 9.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1075/70 du Conseil, du 8 juin 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 46 000 tonnes de harengs frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, de la sous-position 03.01 B I a) 2 aa) du tarif douanier commun [Council Regulation (EEC) 1075/70 of 8 June 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota of 46 000 tons of fresh, chilled or frozen herrings, whole, headless or in pieces of CCT sub-heading 03.01 B I a) 2 aa)] L 126, 10.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1076/70 du Conseil, du 8 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2610/69 portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion des contingents tarifaires communautaires de tissus de soie ou de bourre de soie (schappe) et de tissus de coton, tissés sur métier à main, des positions ex 50.09 et ex 55.09 du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 1076/70 of 8 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 2610/69 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering Community tariff quotas for woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil and cotton fabrics woven on hand-loom, of CCT headings ex 50.09 and ex 55.09 — 1970) L 126, 10.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1077/70 de la Commission, du 9 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1077/70 of 9 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 126, 10.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1078/70 de la Commission, du 9 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1078/70 of 9 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 126, 10.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1079/70 de la Commission, du 9 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1079/70 of 9 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 126, 10.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1080/70 de la Commission, du 9 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1080/70 of 9 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 126, 10.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1081/70 de la Commission, du 9 juin 1970, relatif à la modification des délais pour la présentation des offres prévus par les règlements (CEE) 822/70 et 923/70 concernant des adjudications permanentes pour la vente de sucre blanc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1081/70 of 9 June 1970 relating to the modification of the time-limits for submission of the offers specified by Regulations (EEC) 822/70 and 923/70 on permanent tendering for the sale of white sugar) L 126, 10.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1083/70 du Conseil, du 9 juin 1970, fixant une indemnité compensatrice pour le froment tendre, le seigle de qualité panifiable et le maïs en stock à la fin de la campagne 1969/1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1083/70 of 9 June 1970 fixing compensation for common wheat, rye of bread-making quality and maize in stock at the end of the 1969/1970 marketing year) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1084/70 du Conseil, du 9 juin 1970, fixant un montant compensatoire pour le froment dur et l'orge en stock à la fin de la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970 et destinés à l'exportation (Council Regulation (EEC) 1084/70 of 9 June 1970 fixing a compensatory amount for durum wheat and barley in stock at the end of the 1969/1970 marketing year and intended for export) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1082/70 de la Commission, du 8 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1671/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre pour les marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1082/70 of 8 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1671/69 on certain measures consequent on the devaluation of the French franc and concerning goods to which Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 applies) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1085/70 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1085/70 of 10 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1086/70 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1086/70 of 10 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1087/70 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1087/70 of 10 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1088/70 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1088/70 of 10 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1089/70 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1089/70 of 10 June 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1090/70 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1090/70 of 10 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 127, 11.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1091/70 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les pêches par le règlement (CEE) 969/70 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1091/70 of 10 June 1970 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price specified for peaches by Council Regulation (EEC) 969/70) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1092/70 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1403/69 en ce qui concerne la dénaturation, à l'huile de poisson, du froment tendre et du seigle panifiable (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1092/70 of 10 June 1970 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1403/69 on the denaturing with fish oil of common wheat and rye of bread-making quality) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1093/70 du Conseil, du 8 juin 1970, concernant l'adjonction d'alcool aux produits relevant du secteur viti-vinicole et originaires de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1093/70 of 8 June 1970 concerning the addition of alcohol to wine and vine products originating in the Community) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1094/70 du Conseil, du 8 juin 1970, arrêtant les règles générales d'application de l'article 11 et de l'article 12 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) 1975/69 instituant un régime de primes à l'abatage des vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1094/70 of 8 June 1970 laying down the general implementing rules of Article 11 and Article 12(1) of Regulation (EEC) 1975/69 setting up a system of premiums for the slaughter of milk cows and premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1095/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1095/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1096/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1096/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1097/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1097/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1098/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1098/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1099/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1099/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 127, 11.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1100/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1100/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 128, 12.6.1970



- Règlement (CEE) 1101/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1101/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 128, 12.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1102/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1102/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 128, 12.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1103/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1103/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 128, 12.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1104/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1104/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 128, 12.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1105/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour le période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1105/70 of 11 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 July 1970) L 128, 12.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1106/70 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, relatif à la fourniture de certaines quantités de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1106/70 of 11 June 1970 relating to the supply of certain quantities of skim milk powder as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 128, 12.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1109/70 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1109/70 of 12 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 129, 13.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1110/70 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1110/70 of 12 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 129, 13.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1111/70 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1111/70 of 12 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 129, 13.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1112/70 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1112/70 of 12 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 129, 13.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1113/70 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1113/70 of 12 June 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 129, 13.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1114/70 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1114/70 of 12 June 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 129, 13.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1115/70 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1115/70 of 12 June 1970 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 129, 13.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1107/70 du Conseil, du 4 juin 1970, relatif aux aides accordées dans le domaine des transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (Council Regulation (EEC) 1107/70 of 4 June 1970 relating to the aids granted in the rail, road and inland-waterway transport field) L 130, 15.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1108/70 du Conseil, du 4 juin 1970, instaurant une comptabilité des dépenses afférentes aux infrastructures de transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (Council Regulation (EEC) 1108/70 of 4 June 1970 introducing an accounting system for expenditure relating to rail, road and inland-waterway infrastructures) L 130, 15.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1116/70 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1116/70 of 15 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 131, 16.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1117/70 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1117/70 of 15 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 131, 16.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1118/70 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1118/70 of 15 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 131, 16.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1119/70 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1119/70 of 15 June 1970 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) L 131, 16.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1120/70 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1120/70 of 12 June 1970 fixing the import levies in the milk and milk products sector) L 131, 16.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1121/70 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1970, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1121/70 of 15 June 1970 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 131, 16.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1122/70 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1122/70 of 16 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 132, 17.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1123/70 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1123/70 of 16 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 132, 17.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1124/70 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1124/70 of 16 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 132, 17.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1125/70 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1125/70 of 16 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 132, 17.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1126/70 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1970, portant suspension transitoire de l'application de l'article 25 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) 816/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1126/70 of 16 June 1970 temporarily suspending the application of Article 25 (1) of Regulation (EEC) 816/70) L 132, 17.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1127/70 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1127/70 of 16 June 1970 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) L 132, 17.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1128/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1128/70 of 17 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 133, 18.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1129/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1129/70 of 17 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 133, 18.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1130/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1130/70 of 17 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 133, 18.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1131/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1131/70 of 17 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 133, 18.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1132/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1132/70 of 17 June 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 133, 18.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1133/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, relatif aux conditions d'octroi des montants compensatoires pour le froment dur et l'orge en stock à la fin de la campagne 1969/1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1133/70 of 17 June 1970 on the conditions for granting compensatory amounts for durum wheat and barley in stock at the end of the 1969/1970 marketing year) L 133, 18.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1134/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, autorisant pour une période transitoire, la mise à la consommation humaine directe de certains vins importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1134/70 of 17 June 1970 authorizing for a transitional period the offer of certain imported wines for direct human consumption) L 134, 19.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1135/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, relatif à la notification des plantations et des replantations de vigne en vue du contrôle du développement des plantations (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1135/70 of 17 June 1970 relating to the notification of planting and replanting of vines with a view to supervising the development of vineyards) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1136/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, portant modifications du règlement 134 relatif aux déclarations de récoltes et de stocks de vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1136/70 of 17 June 1970 amending Regulation 134 on declarations of wine harvests and stocks) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1137/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, complétant le règlement (CEE) 822/70 relatif à une adjudication permanente de sucre blanc destiné à l'alimentation animale et clôturant l'adjudication en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc ouverte par le règlement (CEE) 923/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1137/70 of 17 June 1970 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 822/70 concerning a call for permanent tender for the sale of white sugar for animal feed and closing the tender for the export of white sugar opened by Regulation (EEC) 923/70) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1138/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1138/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1139/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1139/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1140/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1140/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1141/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1141/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1142/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1142/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1143/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1143/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1144/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1144/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1145/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1145/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 134, 19.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1146/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1146/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1147/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1147/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1148/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles vivantes et abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1148/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing supplementary amounts for live and slaughtered poultry) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1150/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, relatif au lieu d'introduction à prendre en considération en vertu de l'article 6 paragraphe 2 du règlement (CEE) 803/68 du Conseil relatif à la valeur en douane des marchandises (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1150/70 of 18 June 1970 relating to the point of introduction to be taken into consideration in pursuance of Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) 803/68 on the customs value of goods) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1151/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, relatif aux conditions d'octroi des indemnités compensatrices pour le froment tendre, le seigle de qualité panifiable et le maïs en stock à la fin de la campagne 1969/1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1151/70 of 18 June 1970 on the conditions of granting compensation for common wheat, rye of bread-making quality and maize in stock at the end of the 1969/1970 marketing year) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1152/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, autorisant la cession à l'industrie de transformation des pommes ayant fait l'objet d'intervention et fixant les conditions de cette cession (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1152/70 of 18 June 1970 authorizing the sale to the processing industry of apples bought in and fixing the terms of such sale) L 134, 19.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1149/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de semoules de froment dur, de semoules d'orge, de semoules de maïs, de farine de froment tendre et de farine d'orge destinées au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1149/70 of 19 June 1970 relating to calls for tenders for the procurement of durum wheat meal, barley meal, maize meal, common wheat flour and barley flour as aid for the International Committee of the Red Cross) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1153/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de semoules de froment dur, de semoules d'orge et de semoules de maïs destinées au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1153/70 of 19 June 1970 relating to calls for tenders for the procurement of durum wheat meal, barley meal and maize meal as aid for the International Committee of the Red Cross) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1154/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1154/70 of 19 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 135, 20.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1155/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1155/70 of 19 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1156/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1156/70 of 19 June 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1157/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1157/70 of 19 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1158/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1158/70 of 19 June 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1159/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1159/70 of 19 June 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1160/70 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1160/70 of 18 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the eggs sector for the period beginning 1 July 1970) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1161/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, relatif à la vente à prix fixé forfaitairement à l'avance de quartiers arrière de viande bovine congelée provenant de l'intervention et détenus par l'organisme allemand d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1161/70 of 19 June 1970 on the sale at a flat-rate price fixed in advance of hindquarters of frozen beef and veal bought in and held by the German intervention agency) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1162/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1659/69 relatif à des adjudications permanentes pour le beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1162/70 of 19 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1659/69 on permanent tendering for butter from stocks held by the intervention agencies) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1163/70 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, portant onzième modification du règlement (CEE) 565/70 relatif à la gestion du système de titres d'importation des pommes de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1163/70 of 19 June 1970 amending for the eleventh time Regulation (EEC) 565/70 on the administration of the system of import permits for dessert apples) L 135, 20.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1164/70 de la Commission, du 22 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1164/70 of 22 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 136, 23.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1165/70 de la Commission, du 22 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1165/70 of 22 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 136, 23.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1166/70 de la Commission, du 22 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1166/70 of 22 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 136, 23.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1167/70 de la Commission, du 22 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1167/70 of 22 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 136, 23.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1168/70 de la Commission, du 22 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1100/68 en ce qui concerne la liste des pays tiers pour lesquels la restitution à l'exportation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers ne peut être fixée à l'avance (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1168/70 of 22 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1100/68 with regard to the list of non-member countries for which the refund on exports in the milk and milk products sector cannot be fixed in advance)

L 136, 23.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1169/70 de la Commission, du 22 juin 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1169/70 of 22 June 1970 amending the levies on imports of processed products based on cereals and rice)

L 136, 23.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1170/70 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1170/70 of 23 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 137, 24.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1171/70 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1171/70 of 23 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 137, 24.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1172/70 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1172/70 of 23 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 137, 24.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1173/70 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1173/70 of 23 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 137, 24.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1174/70 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1174/70 of 23 June 1970 fixing average production prices in the wine sector)

L 137, 24.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1175/70 de la Commission, du 22 juin 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1970, aux œufs et aux jaunes d'œufs exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1175/70 of 22 June 1970 fixing the rates of refunds applicable, as from 1 July 1970, to eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty)

L 137, 24.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1176/70 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1176/70 of 24 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 138, 25.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1177/70 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1177/70 of 24 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 138, 25.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1178/70 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1178/70 of 24 June 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 138, 25.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1179/70 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1179/70 of 24 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 138, 25.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1180/70 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1180/70 of 24 June 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 138, 25.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1181/70 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1181/70 of 24 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 138, 25.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1182/70 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1182/70 of 24 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 138, 25.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1183/70 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1970, complétant, en ce qui concerne le Danemark, 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) 1183/70 of 24 June 1970 supplementing in the case of Denmark Regulation (EEC) 1054/68 establishing the list of agencies issuing import licences for some milk products from non-member countries under certain tariff headings) L 138, 25.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1184/70 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1970, modifiant le texte allemand du règlement (CEE) 1020/70 concernant la constatation des cours et la fixation des prix moyens pour les vins de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1184/70 of 24 June 1970 amending the German text of Regulation (EEC) 1020/70 concerning the noting of prices and the fixing of average prices for table wines) L 138, 25.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1185/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1185/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1186/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1186/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1187/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1187/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 139, 26.6.1970



- Règlement (CEE) 1188/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1188/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1189/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1189/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1190/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1190/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1191/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1191/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1192/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1192/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1193/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1193/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1194/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1194/70 of 25 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1195/70 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 546/70 relatif à la vente à prix réduit de beurre pour l'exportation de certains mélanges de graisses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1195/70 of 25 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 546/70 on the sale at reduced price of butter for the export of certain fat mixtures) L 139, 26.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1196/70 du Conseil, du 15 juin 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et l'Autriche sur le bétail de fabrication (Council Regulation (EEC) 1196/70 of 15 June 1970 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Austria on livestock for the food processing industry) L 140, 27.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1197/70 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1197/70 of 26 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 140, 27.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1198/70 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1198/70 of 26 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 140, 27.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1199/70 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1199/70 of 26 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 140, 27.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1200/70 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1200/70 of 26 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 140, 27.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1201/70 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1970, fixant la restitution pour certaines exportations de beurre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1201/70 of 26 June 1970 fixing the refund on certain butter exports) L 140, 27.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1202/70 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour les citrons, les raisins de serre, les amandes et les noisettes décortiquées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1202/70 of 26 June 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of lemons, hot-house grapes, almonds and shelled hazelnuts) L 140, 27.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1203/70 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1970, relatif au classement de marchandises dans les sous-positions 48.07 C, 48.15 B et la position 68.08 du tarif douanier commun (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1203/70 of 26 June 1970 on the classification of goods in sub-headings 48.07 C, 48.15 B and heading 68.08 of the Common Customs Tariff) L 140, 27.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1204/70 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1204/70 of 26 June 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 140, 27.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1205/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les prix dans le secteur du sucre pour la campagne 1970/1971, ainsi que les qualités type du sucre blanc et des betteraves (Council Regulation (EEC) 1205/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing prices in the sugar sector for the 1970/1971 marketing year as well as the standard qualities of white sugar and beet) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1206/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1970/1971, les prix d'intervention dérivés, les prix d'intervention pour le sucre de betterave brut, les prix minima de la betterave, les prix de seuil, la quantité garantie et le montant maximum de la cotisation à la production (Council Regulation (EEC) 1206/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing, for the 1970/1971 sugar year, derived intervention prices, intervention prices for raw beet sugar, minimum prices of beet, threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the maximum amount of the production levy) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1207/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1898/68 établissant les mesures affectant les quotas de base pour le sucre en cas de fusion ou d'aliénation d'entreprise et en cas d'aliénation ou de location d'usines (Council Regulation (EEC) 1207/70 of 29 June 1970 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1898/68 introducing measures allocating the basic quotas for sugar in the event of merger or change of ownership of enterprises and change of ownership or letting of plant) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1208/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les prix dans le secteur des céréales pour la campagne 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1208/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing prices in the cereals sector for the 1970/1971 marketing year) L 141, 29.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1209/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant le prix de seuil des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1209/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the threshold price of cereals for the 1970/1971 marketing year) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1210/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant, pour la campagne 1970/1971, les principaux centres de commercialisation des céréales et les prix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant, ainsi que le prix d'intervention pour le maïs (Council Regulation (EEC) 1210/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing for the 1970/1971 marketing year the main marketing centres for cereals, the derived intervention prices applying in them and the intervention price for maize) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1211/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant, pour la campagne 1970/1971, les majorations mensuelles des prix des céréales et des farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Council Regulation (EEC) 1211/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing for the 1970/1971 marketing year the monthly increases in the prices of cereals and of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1212/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant l'aide à la production du froment dur pour la campagne 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1212/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing production aid for durum wheat for the 1970/1971 marketing year) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1213/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant le prix indicatif du riz décortiqué pour la campagne 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1213/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the target price of husked rice for the 1970/1971 marketing year) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1214/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant, pour la campagne 1970/1971, les prix d'intervention du riz paddy, les prix de seuil du riz décortiqué et des brisures, et le montant de protection à inclure dans le prix de seuil du riz blanchi (Council Regulation (EEC) 1214/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing for the 1970/1971 marketing year the intervention prices of paddy rice, the threshold prices of husked rice and broken and the amount of protection to be included in the threshold price of milled rice) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1215/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant une indemnité compensatrice pour le riz paddy en stock à la fin de la campagne 1969/1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1215/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing compensation for paddy rice in stock at the end of the 1969/1970 marketing year) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1216/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les majorations mensuelles des prix du riz pour la campagne 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1216/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the monthly increases in the prices of rice for the 1970/1971 marketing year) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1217/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/1971, les prix indicatifs et les prix d'intervention de base pour les graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) 1217/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing for the 1970/1971 marketing year the target prices and the basic intervention prices for oilseeds) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1218/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/1971, les majorations mensuelles du prix indicatif et du prix d'intervention des graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) 1218/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing for the 1970/1971 marketing year the monthly increases in the target price and the intervention price of oilseeds) L 141, 29.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1219/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant, pour la campagne 1970/1971, les principaux centres d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses et les prix d'intervention dérivés qui y sont applicables (Council Regulation (EEC) 1219/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing for the 1970/1971 marketing year the main intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices applying in them) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1220/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement 116/67/CEE relatif à l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) 1220/70 of 29 June 1970 amending Regulation 116/67/CEE on aid for oilseeds) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1221/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement 876/67/CEE instituant une aide supplémentaire pour les graines de colza et de navette transformées en Italie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1221/70 of 29 June 1970 amending Regulation 876/67/CEE introducing additional aid for colza and rapeseed processed in Italy) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1222/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant le prix indicatif du lait et les prix d'intervention pour le beurre, le lait écrémé en poudre et les fromages Grana padano et Parmigiano Reggiano, valables pendant la campagne laitière 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1222/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder and Grana padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses valid during the 1970/1971 milk year) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1223/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant le prix de seuil pour certains produits laitiers pour la campagne laitière 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1223/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the threshold price for certain milk products for the 1970/1971 milk year) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1224/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les aides accordées pour le lait écrémé et le lait en poudre destinés à l'alimentation des animaux, valables pour la campagne laitière 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1224/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the aids granted for skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feed, valid for the 1970/1971 milk year) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1225/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, relatif aux règles générales prévues pour compenser les montants correctifs appliqués aux prix d'intervention de certains produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1225/70 of 29 June 1970 on the general rules specified to compensate for the corrective amounts applied to the intervention prices of certain milk products) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1226/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, autorisant la Belgique à accorder des aides à la production de lait entier en poudre (Council Regulation (EEC) 1226/70 of 29 June 1970 authorizing Belgium to grant aids to the production of whole milk powder) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1227/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 986/68 établissant les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des aides pour le lait écrémé et le lait écrémé en poudre destinés à l'alimentation des animaux (Council Regulation (EEC) 1227/70 of 29 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 986/68 laying down general rules on the granting of aid in respect of skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feeding) L 141, 29.6.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1228/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les prix d'orientation valables pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/1971, pour les veaux et les gros bovins (Council Regulation (EEC) 1228/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the guide prices valid for the 1970/1971 marketing year for calves and mature cattle) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1229/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement (CEE) 1267/69 fixant les dispositions particulières applicables lors de l'importation dans la Communauté, en provenance de la Grèce, des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1229/70 of 29 June 1970 extending the validity period of Regulation (EEC) 1267/69 determining the special provisions applicable on imports into the Community from Greece of goods to which Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 applies) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1230/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 950/68 relatif au tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1230/70 of 29 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1231/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1060/69 fixant les quantités de produits de base considérées comme étant entrées dans la fabrication des marchandises, relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1231/70 of 29 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1060/69 fixing the quantities of basic products considered as being employed in the manufacture of goods falling under Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1232/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 204/69 établissant, pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et les critères de fixation de leur montant (Council Regulation (EEC) 1232/70 of 29 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 204/69 laying down, for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II of the Treaty, general rules relating to the granting of export refunds and the criteria for fixing their amount) L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1233/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, portant augmentation du contingent tarifaire communautaire de thons, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve, de la position ex 03.01 BI b) du tarif douanier commun [Council Regulation (EEC) 1233/70 of 29 June 1970 increasing the Community tariff quota for fresh, chilled or frozen tunny, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the preserving industry, of CCT heading ex 03.01 BI b)] L 141, 29.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1238/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, portant suspension partielle et temporaire de certains droits du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1238/70 of 29 June 1970 partially and temporarily suspending certain CCT duties) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1239/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 950/68 relatif au tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1239/70 of 29 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CECA, CEE, Euratom) 1240/70 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1970, portant fixation du régime pécuniaire des anciens membres de la Commission des Communautés européennes dont les fonctions viennent à expiration le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1970 (Council Regulation (ECSC, EEC,

- Euratom) 1240/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the financial arrangements for former members of the Commission of the European Communities whose term of office expires on 1 July 1970) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1241/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1241/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1242/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1242/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1243/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1243/70 of 29 June 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1244/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1244/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1245/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1970, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1245/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the rates of refunds applicable, as from 1 July 1970, to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1246/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1970, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1246/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the rates of refunds applicable, as from 1 July 1970, to certain products of the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1247/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1970, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1247/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing the rates of refunds applicable, as from 1 July 1970, to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1248/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, maintenant pour la campagne 1970/1971, certaines dispositions applicables pour la campagne 1969/1970 dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1248/70 of 29 June 1970 maintaining for the 1970/1971 marketing year certain provisions applicable to the 1969/1970 marketing year in the cereals sector) L 142, 30.6.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1249/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1087/69 relatif aux communications des États membres dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1249/70 of 29 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1087/69 on notifications by Member States in the sugar sector) L 142, 30.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1250/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1970/1971, le montant du remboursement et le montant de la cotisation pour la compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1250/70 of 29 June 1970 fixing for the 1970/1971 sugar year the amount of the refund and the amount of the contribution to offset storage expenditure in the sugar sector)

L 142, 30.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1251/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, relatif au droit des travailleurs de demeurer sur le territoire d'un État membre après y avoir occupé un emploi (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1251/70 of 29 June 1970 on the right of workers to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed there)

L 142, 30.6.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1252/70 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 546/70 relatif à la vente à prix réduit de beurre pour l'exportation de certains mélanges de graisses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1252/70 of 29 June 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 546/70 on the sale at reduced price of butter for the export of certain fat mixtures)

L 142, 30.6.1970

## THE COUNCIL

### Directives and Decisions

70/282/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 14 janvier 1970, portant conclusion de l'arrangement concernant certains produits laitiers négocié au sein du GATT (Council Decision of 14 January 1970 concluding the arrangement concerning certain milk products negotiated in GATT)

L 124, 8.6.1970

70/311/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 8 juin 1970, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositifs de direction des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Council Directive of 8 June 1970 concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on the steering devices of motor vehicles and their trailers)

L 133, 18.6.1970

70/312/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 8 juin 1970, autorisant la tacite reconduction de certains accords commerciaux conclus par les États membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 8 June 1970 authorizing the tacit extension of certain commercial agreements concluded by Member States with non-member countries)

L 133, 18.6.1970

### Preliminary acts

Avis conformes 6-70 à 11-70 donnés par le Conseil, lors de sa 113<sup>e</sup> session tenue les 25 et 26 mai 1970 (Confirmatory opinions 6-70 to 11-70 rendered by the Council at its 113th session on 25 and 26 May 1970)

C 66, 6.6.1970

## Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de règlement (CEE) du Conseil : [Consultation and Opinion on the proposals for Council regulations (EEC):]

I. portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fibres textiles et (I. for the establishment of a common organization of markets in the textile fibres sector, and)

II. étendant aux graines de lin le régime de prix prévu pour les graines oléagineuses (II. extending to linseed the price system specified for oilseeds)

C 78, 25.6.1970

### Information

Prorogation de la validité de la liste d'aptitude établie à l'issue du concours général 47/Conseil (Extension of validity of the reserve list resulting from open competitive examination 47/Council)

C 78, 25.6.1970

Remplacement d'un membre titulaire du Comité du Fonds social européen (Replacement of a full member of the European Social Fund Committee)

C 73, 18.6.1970

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

70/281/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 mai 1970, complétant la décision de la Commission, du 3 avril 1968, portant habilitation pour certaines mesures de gestion dans le cadre de l'organisation commune des marchés agricoles (Commission Decision of 27 May 1970 supplementing the Commission Decision of 3 April 1968 allocating powers for certain administrative measures connected with the common organization of agricultural markets)

L 118, 1.6.1970

70/283/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif de la viande de porc (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the creation of an Advisory Committee on Pigmeat)

L 121, 4.6.1970

70/284/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative au Comité consultatif pour les problèmes sociaux concernant les exploitants agricoles (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the Advisory Committee on the Social Problems of Farmers)

L 121, 4.6.1970

70/285/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative à la section spécialisée « riz » du Comité consultatif des céréales (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the rice section of the Advisory Committee on Cereals)

L 121, 4.6.1970



- 70/286/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative au Comité consultatif des céréales (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the Advisory Committee on Cereals) L 121, 4.6.1970
- 70/287/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative au Comité consultatif des fruits et légumes frais et transformés (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the Advisory Committee on Fresh and Processed Fruit and Vegetables) L 121, 4.6.1970
- 70/288/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative au Comité consultatif de la viande de bœuf (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the Advisory Committee on Beef and Veal) L 121, 4.6.1970
- 70/289/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative au Comité consultatif des plantes vivantes et des produits de la floriculture (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the Advisory Committee on Live Plants and Cut Flowers) L 121, 4.6.1970
- 70/290/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative au Comité consultatif du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the Advisory Committee on Milk and Milk Products) L 121, 4.6.1970
- 70/291/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative au Comité consultatif de la viande de volaille et des œufs (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the Advisory Committee on Poultrymeat and Eggs) L 121, 4.6.1970
- 70/292/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, relative au Comité consultatif viti-vinicole (Commission Decision of 15 May 1970 on the Advisory Committee on Wine) L 121, 4.6.1970
- 70/293/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 22 mai 1970, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 500 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Decision of 22 May 1970 on an invitation to tender for the export of 500 tons of rye held by the French intervention agency) L 122, 5.6.1970
- 70/294/CECA :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1970, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (quarantième dérogation) [Commission Decision of 1 June 1970 derogating from High Authority Recommendation 1-64 in respect of an increase in the protection of iron and steel products at the periphery of the Community (40th waiver)] L 123, 6.6.1970
- 70/298/CEE :  
 Décision de la Commission, du 20 mai 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la prime de dénaturation pour la première adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 822/70 (Commission Decision of 20 May 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the denaturing premium for the first partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 822/70) L 123, 6.6.1970

70/299/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 mai 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 20 May 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the second partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 123, 6.6.1970

70/300/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 mai 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la prime de dénaturation pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 822/70 (Commission Decision of 27 May 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the denaturing premium for the second partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 822/70)

L 123, 6.6.1970

70/301/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 mai 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 27 May 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the third partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 123, 6.6.1970

70/302/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la vingt-huitième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 29 May 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twenty-eighth individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 126, 10.6.1970

70/303/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la trente-septième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 29 May 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the thirty-seventh individual award of tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 126, 10.6.1970

70/304/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 mai 1970, relative au projet de loi italien visant la restructuration, la réorganisation et la conversion de l'industrie textile (Commission Decision of 27 May 1970 on the Italian Bill for the restructuring, reorganization and conversion of the textile industry)

L 128, 12.6.1970

70/305/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mai 1970, relative à l'autorisation de deux tarifs spéciaux de la Société nationale des chemins de fer français (S.N.C.F.) pour le transport de combustibles solides en trafic intérieur français (Commission Decision of 14 May 1970 relating to the authorization of two special tariffs of the Société Nationale des chemins de fer français (SNCF) for the transport of solid fuels inside France)

L 129, 13.6.1970

70/306/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à admettre à la commercialisation des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco. et de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing Belgium to allow the marketing of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco. and *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey. seeds subject to lower quality requirements)

L 131, 16.6.1970

70/307/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre à la commercialisation des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco. et *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing the Netherlands to allow the marketing of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco. and *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey. seeds subject to lower quality requirements)

L 131, 16.6.1970

70/308/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la première adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 923/70 (Commission Decision of 3 June 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the first partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 923/70)

L 131, 16.6.1970

70/309/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la prime de dénaturation pour la troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 822/70 (Commission Decision of 3 June 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the denaturing premium for the third partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 822/70)

L 131, 16.6.1970

70/310/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 3 June 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the fourth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 131, 16.6.1970

70/313/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 mars 1970, portant modification des modalités de paiement prévues dans les décisions de la Commission relatives à l'octroi du concours du FEOGA, section orientation, pour les projets introduits au titre des années 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 et ceux introduits dans le cadre du règlement 206/66/CEE du 7 décembre 1966 (Commission Decision of 13 March 1970 modifying the methods of payment specified in the Commission Decisions relating to the grant of EAGGF (Guidance Section) aid for schemes introduced in respect of 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967 and those introduced under Regulation 206/66/CEE of 7 December 1966)

L 137, 24.6.1970

70/314/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à admettre à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco., de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey., et de *Pinus strobus* L., soumises à des exigences réduites

(Commission Decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing Germany to allow the marketing of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey., and *Pinus strobus* L. seeds subject to lower quality requirements)

L 138, 25.6.1970

70/315/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, autorisant la République française à admettre à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco. et de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing France to allow the marketing of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco. and *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey. seeds subject to lower quality requirements)

L 138, 25.6.1970

70/316/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, autorisant la République italienne à admettre à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing Italy to allow the marketing of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco. seeds subject to lower quality requirements)

L 138, 25.6.1970

70/317/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1970, autorisant le grand-duché de Luxembourg à admettre à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco. et de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing Luxembourg to allow the marketing of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco. and *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey. seeds subject to lower quality requirements)

L 138, 25.6.1970

70/318/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 923/70 (Commission Decision of 10 June 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the second partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 923/70)

L 138, 25.6.1970

70/319/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la prime de dénaturation pour la quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 822/70 (Commission Decision of 10 June 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the denaturing premium for the fourth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 822/70)

L 138, 25.6.1970

70/320/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 juin 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 10 June 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the fifth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 138, 25.6.1970

70/321/CEE .

Décision de la Commission, du 12 juin 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la trente-huitième

adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 12 June 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the thirty-eighth individual award of tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 138, 25.6.1970

70/322/CEE.

Décision de la Commission, du 16 juin 1970, concernant l'approbation de la modification de la période d'application des prix minima en Belgique et au Luxembourg pour les pommes de terre de primeur (Commission Decision of 16 June 1970 concerning the approval of the change in the period of application of the minimum prices for early potatoes in Belgium and Luxembourg)

L 139, 26.6.1970

70/323/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 juin 1970, relative à la fixation, dans le secteur de la viande bovine, du prix minimum de vente des produits ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 903/70 (Commission Decision of 11 June 1970 fixing in the beef and veal sector the minimum sales price of products having been tendered for under Regulation (EEC) 903/70)

L 140, 27.6.1970

70/324/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la sixième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 17 June 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the sixth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 140, 27.6.1970

70/325/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juin 1970, relative au modèle de compte rendu type sur la base duquel les États membres adresseront à la Commission les informations nécessaires en vue de l'établissement du rapport global que celle-ci doit adresser annuellement au Conseil concernant l'application, par les États membres, du règlement du Conseil relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (art. 17 paragraphes 1 et 2 du règlement (CEE) 543/69) [Commission Decision of 18 June 1970 on a report to serve as a model for Member States in supplying information needed by the Commission for its annual global report to the Council concerning the application by Member States of the Council Regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport (Article 17(1,2) Regulation (EEC) 543/69)]

L 140, 27.6.1970

70/326/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 juin 1970, modifiant la décision, du 28 novembre 1967, relative à la création d'un comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux dans la navigation intérieure (Commission Decision of 19 June 1970 amending the decision of 28 November 1967 on the setting up of a joint advisory committee for social matters in inland waterway transport)

L 140, 27.6.1970

## Recommendations and Opinions

70/295/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, adressé au gouvernement de la République italienne au sujet de deux projets de décrets du président de la République concernant l'« Azienda autonoma delle ferrovie della Stato » (F.S.) et visant à l'exécution (Commission Opinion

of 15 May 1970 addressed to the Italian Government on two draft decrees of the Italian President regarding "L'Azienda autonoma delle ferrovie dello Stato", and referring to the implementation of):

— du règlement (CEE) 1191/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif à l'action des États membres en matière d'obligations inhérentes à la notion de service public dans le domaine des transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable, (a. Council Regulation (EEC) 1191/69 of 26 June 1969 on action by Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in transport by road, rail and inland waterway,)

— du règlement (CEE) 1192/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif aux règles communes pour la normalisation des comptes des entreprises de chemin de fer (b. Council Regulation (EEC) 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on common rules for standardizing railways accounts

L 126, 10.6.1970

70/296/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, adressé au gouvernement de la République italienne au sujet du projet de décret du président de la République concernant l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 1191/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif à l'action des États membres en matière d'obligations inhérentes à la notion de service public dans le domaine des transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (Commission Opinion of 15 May 1970 addressed to the Italian Government on a draft decree of the Italian President regarding the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1191/69 of 26 June 1969 on action by Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in transport by road, rail and inland waterway)

L 126, 10.6.1970

70/297/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 15 mai 1970, adressé au gouvernement belge sur un projet de communication à adresser à la Société nationale des chemins de fer belges par le ministre des communications concernant l'exécution (Commission Opinion of 15 May 1970 addressed to the Belgian Government on a draft memorandum to be sent to the Belgian National Railways by the Minister for Communications regarding the implementation of):

— du règlement (CEE) 1191/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif à l'action des États membres en matière d'obligations inhérentes à la notion de service public dans le domaine des transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (a. Council Regulation (EEC) 1191/69 of 26 June 1969 on action by Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in transport by road, rail and inland waterway);

— du règlement (CEE) 1192/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif aux règles communes pour la normalisation des comptes des entreprises de chemins de fer (b. Council Regulation (EEC) 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on common rules for standardizing railways accounts)

L 126, 10.6.1970

### Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant la production et le commerce du miel (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the production and marketing of honey)

C 69, 11.6.1970

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant l'exploitation et la mise dans le commerce des eaux minérales naturelles (Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on the development and marketing of natural mineral water)

C 69, 11.6.1970

Réforme de l'agriculture (Agricultural reform)

I. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la modernisation des exploitations agricoles (I. Proposal for a Council Directive on farm modernization)

II. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'encouragement à la cessation de l'activité agricole et l'affectation de la superficie agricole utilisée à des fins d'amélioration des structures agricoles (II. Proposal for a Council Directive on incentives to leave farming and to use farm land to improve the structure of agriculture)

III. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'information socio-économique et la qualification professionnelle des personnes travaillant en agriculture (III. Proposal for a Council Directive on socio-economic advisory services and the professional classification of workers in agriculture)

IV. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la limitation de la superficie agricole utilisée (IV. Proposal for a Council Directive on the reduction of the area of farm land in use)

V. Proposition de directive du Conseil portant dispositions complémentaires à la directive du Conseil concernant la modernisation des exploitations agricoles et à celle concernant l'encouragement à la cessation de l'activité agricole et l'affectation de la superficie agricole utilisée à des fins d'amélioration des structures agricoles (V. Proposal for a Council Directive supplementing the Council Directive on farm modernization and the directive on incentives to leave farming and to use farm land to improve the structure of agriculture)

VI. Proposition modifiée de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant les groupements de producteurs et leurs unions (VI. Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on producer groupings and unions thereof)

C 70, 12.6.1970

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

I. concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement pour les activités non salariées de transport de marchandises par route (I. On the achievement of freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in road haulage)

II. concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement pour les activités non salariées de transport de voyageurs par route (II. On the achievement of freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in road passenger transport)

III. concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement pour les activités non salariées de transport de marchandises et de voyageurs par voie navigable (III. On the achievement of freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in the transport of goods and passengers by inland waterway)

C 72, 17.6.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant plusieurs règlements agricoles en matière de certificats et de prélèvements (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending several agricultural regulations concerning certificates and levies)

C 72, 17.6.1970

Proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant les directives du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de betteraves, des semences de plantes fourragères, des semences de céréales, des plants de pommes de terre et la directive du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes oléagineuses et à fibres (Proposal for a Council Directive amending the Council directives of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed, forage crop seeds, seed grain and seed potatoes, and the Council Directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants)

C 74, 19.6.1970

Proposition de règlement du Conseil pris en application de la décision du 21 avril 1970 relative au remplacement des contributions financières des États membres par des ressources propres aux Communautés (Proposal for a Council Regulation pursuant to the decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of Member States' financial contributions by the Community's own resources)

C 74, 19.6.1970

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil [Proposals for Council Regulations (EEC)]:

I. relatif au régime applicable aux maïs originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (I. Concerning arrangements for maize originating in the AASM and OCT)

II. étendant les régimes applicables à certains produits agricoles, originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer aux mêmes produits originaires de la République unie de Tanzanie, de la République de l'Ouganda et de la République du Kenya (II. Extending the arrangements for certain agricultural products originating in the AASM and OCT to the same products from Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

C 74, 19.6.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant établissement d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des semences (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) setting up a common market organization for seeds)

C 74, 19.6.1970

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil [Proposals for Council Regulations (EEC)]:

I. fixant les prix d'objectif et les prix d'intervention ainsi que les qualités de référence pour le tabac en feuilles, applicables à la récolte 1970 (I. Fixing target and intervention prices and reference qualities for leaf tobacco for the 1970 crop)

II. fixant les prix d'intervention dérivés et les qualités de référence pour le tabac emballé, applicables à la récolte 1970 (II. Fixing derived intervention prices and reference qualities for bale tobacco of the 1970 crop)

C 74, 19.6.1970

## European Development Fund

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

C 64, 2.6.1970



- Avis d'appel d'offres 901, par consultation publique, de la République du Sénégal (ministère du développement rural, direction du génie rural), pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for public tender 901 by Senegal (Ministry for Rural Development, Directorate of Rural Engineering) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 68, 10.6.1970
- Résultats d'appels d'offres (828, 853, 854 et 861) (Results of calls for tender 828, 853, 854 and 861) C 69, 11.6.1970
- Approbation de projets et programmes financés par la FED (Approval of projects and programmes financed by the EDF) C 73, 18.6.1970
- Résultats d'appels d'offres (654, 814, 820, 847 et 869) (Results of calls for tender 654, 814, 820, 847 and 869) C 74, 19.6.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 902, par consultation publique, de la République centrafricaine, pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for public tender 902 by Central African Republic for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 74, 19.6.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 903 lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for public tender 903 by Netherlands Antilles for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 74, 19.6.1970
- Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 878 (Corrigendum to call for tender 878) C 74, 19.6.1970

### Memoranda

- Communication de la Commission, du 27 mai 1970, concernant les accords d'importance mineure qui ne sont pas visés par les dispositions de l'article 85 paragraphe 1 du traité instituant la CEE (Commission Memorandum of 27 May 1970 on agreements of minor importance not covered by Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty) C 64, 2.6.1970
- Prêts industriels à taux réduits susceptibles d'être accordés par la Commission des Communautés européennes dans le cadre de l'article 54 du traité instituant la CECA (Reduced rate industrial loans which can be granted by the Commission under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty) C 73, 18.6.1970
- Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant une demande d'attestation négative (IV/337) [Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 regarding a request for negative clearance (IV/337)] C 79, 26.6.1970

### Information

- Stages dans les services de la Commission des Communautés européennes (In-training periods with the Commission) C 66, 6.6.1970
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du FIRS pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers les pays tiers (2/1970) [Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the FIRS to sell white sugar from stocks for export to non-member countries (2/1970)] C 66, 6.6.1970

Avis de vente par adjudication d'huile d'olive provenant des interventions de l'AIMA, organisme d'intervention de la République italienne (Call for tender for olive oil bought in by the Italian intervention agency AIMA)

C 67, 9.6.1970

Modification de la liste des experts vétérinaires qui peuvent être chargés de l'élaboration des avis en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine et de viandes fraîches (Amendment to the list of veterinary experts authorized to render opinions regarding intra-community trade in cattle, pigs and fresh meat)

C 68, 10.6.1970

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker (EVSt-Z) pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destinés à l'alimentation des animaux (3/1970) [Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the EVSt-Z for white sugar from its stocks for use as animal feed (3/1970)]

C 68, 10.6.1970

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker (EVSt-Z) pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers le pays tiers (4/1970) [Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the EVSt-Z for white sugar from its stocks for export to non-member countries (4/1970)]

C 69, 11.6.1970

Liste des avis formulés sur des programmes d'investissements (art. 54 du traité CECA) [List of opinions on investment programmes (Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty)]

C 69, 11.6.1970

Avis d'adjudication commun à l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (OBEA), à l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F), au Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) et au Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) pour la fourniture de 915 tonnes de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Joint call for tender by OBEA, EVSt-F, FORMA and the VIB for the supply of 915 tons of butteroil for export to certain non-member countries as part of the Community contribution to the World Food Programme)

C 71, 13.6.1970

Avis d'adjudication commun à l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (OBEA), à l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F), au Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) et au Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) pour la fourniture de 1.125 tonnes de butteroil destiné au Mexique, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Joint call for tender by the OBEA, EVSt-F, FORMA and VIB for the supply of 1 125 tons of butteroil for export to Mexico as part of the Community contribution to the World Food Programme)

C 71, 13.6.1970

Avis d'adjudication permanente de l'OBEA pour la vente de beurre destiné à l'exportation après transformation sur le territoire de la Communauté (Call for permanent tender by the OBEA for the sale of butter for export after processing in Community territory)

C 71, 13.6.1970

Modification de l'adjudication permanente de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker » (EVSt-Z) pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'alimentation des animaux (3/1970) [Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the EVSt-Z for white sugar from its stocks for use as fodder (3/1970)]

C 75, 20.6.1970

- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker » (EVSt-Z) pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers les pays tiers (4/1970) [Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the EVSt-Z for white sugar from its stocks for export to non-member countries (4/1970)] C 75, 20.6.1970
- Avis d'adjudication pour la vente des pommes retirées du marché à l'industrie de transformation : adjudication organisée par l'OBEA, organisme d'intervention du royaume de Belgique (Call for tender for apples withdrawn from the market to the processing industry, organized by the Belgian intervention agency OBEA) C 75, 20.6.1970
- Modification des avis d'adjudication permanente du FORMA (Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles), de l'EVSt-F (Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette), du VIB (Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau) et de l'OBEA (Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture) pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation exportatrices (Amendment to calls for permanent tender by the FORMA, EVSt-F, VIB and OBEA to sell butter at a reduced price to certain export processing firms) C 75, 20.6.1970
- Avis de concours pour assistants adjoints COM/B/29 (Notice of competitive examination for administrators COM/B/29) C 76, 22.6.1970
- Avis de concours COM/C/37 (commis) (Notice of competitive examination for secretaries COM/C/37) C 76, 22.6.1970
- Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison franco magasin de produits transformés en application du règlement (CEE) 1149/70 de la Commission du 19 juin 1970 (Call for tender for carriage-paid delivery of processed products in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 1149/70 of 19 June 1970) C 77, 22.6.1970
- Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison franco magasin de produits transformés en application du règlement (CEE) 1153/70 de la Commission du 19 juin 1970 (Call for tender for carriage-paid delivery of processed products in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 1153/70 of 19 June 1970) C 77, 22.6.1970
- Mise à jour de la liste des entrepôts frigorifiques stockant du beurre destiné à l'exportation après transformation (vente par adjudication permanente : règlement (CEE) 1033/69) [Updating of the list of cold stores stocking butter for export after processing (sale by permanent tender: Regulation (EEC) 1033/69)] C 77, 22.6.1970
- Avis d'adjudication du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) pour la vente de pommes, retirées du marché, à l'industrie de transformation (Call for tender by the VIB for apples for processing) C 79, 26.6.1970

## COURT OF JUSTICE

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- Affaire 19-70 : Recours introduit, le 15 mai 1970, par M. Canzio Almini contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 19-70: Suit filed on 15 May 1970 by Mr Canzio Almini against the Commission of the European Communities) C 69, 11.6.1970

Affaire 20-70 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du Finanzgericht de Bade-Wurtemberg (deuxième chambre) dans l'affaire Transports Lesage et Cie contre Hauptzollamt de Fribourg (Case 20-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Second Chamber of the Baden-Württemberg Finanzgericht *in re* Transports Lesage et Cie v. Hauptzollamt Freiburg)

C 69, 11.6.1970

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C 69, 11.6.1970

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1970 (IAEA-SM-119/65, pp. 639-651). (f)

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Commission of the European Communities  
Report prepared by Interatom  
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Commission of the European Communities  
Report prepared by the Directorate-General for Social Affairs, Directorate for Health and Safety, Environmental Health and Control of Radioactivity, Luxembourg and the Ets. Ugine Kuhlmann, Paris (France)  
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