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MAKING A START ON THE REFORM OF AGRICULTURE

*by M. SICCO L. MANSHOLT,
Vice-President of the Commission*

The reform of agriculture in the Community, which was the subject of a memorandum that the Commission submitted to the Council in December 1968, is back on the agenda, and is as topical today as it has been throughout the many months of controversy and polemics since publication of the memorandum. The task this time is to implement the principles already enunciated.

The Commission's proposal was for a broad attack on the urgent and fundamental problems bedevilling the agricultural sector. These inevitably are bound up with similar problems in other sectors, for agriculture is not just a way of working or a way of life, it has also a socio-economic aspect closely dependent on other social factors.

This incidentally is why the "Agriculture 1980" programme set out in the Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the European Economic Community made it clear that the measures taken in support of agriculture would lead to improvements only if fitted into a larger framework. In this connection, mention should be made of two other important steps taken by the Commission in 1969; I refer to the submission of an Opinion on the reform of the European Social Fund and to the introduction of a draft Council decision concerning means of action to be available to the Community for tackling regional development.

In the past sixteen months the Commission's Memorandum has been the subject of considerable debate within the Community and has had to stand up to critical discussion by the public.

Encouraged by the outcome of this discussion and by the reactions of the various bodies consulted, which lent support to its analysis of the situation, the Commission considered the time had come to submit concrete proposals on the structure of agriculture, proposals which the Council was in any case hoping to receive as early as possible.

The Commission, convinced that only radical measures will make it possible to improve the incomes and working conditions of the farmer and at the same time to achieve a lasting reduction of the imbalance at present affecting the agricultural markets, has submitted a series of proposals on improvements in the structure of production and on the arrangements for marketing — and in doing so has taken one more step in the task of implementing the common agricultural policy.

In its proposals the Commission has endeavoured to apply in full the essential principles contained in its 1968 Memorandum. Stress is of course laid on the farmer's freedom to take his own decisions and on his right of initiative, for without this any drive for reform would fail. But the Member States must be in a position to take the action for which they are responsible, and to do so with a maximum of elasticity within the limits imposed by the Community concept. One reason for this decentralization in applying the common policy on structure is to ensure that the fullest possible advantage can be taken in any differences between regions.

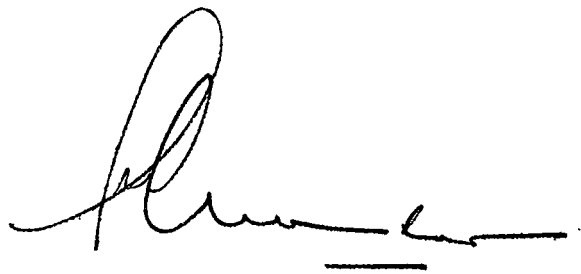
The measures proposed by the Commission form a group which should lead to a decisive reform of agriculture. Considering, as it does, that the position of the farmer must be brought into line with that of people working in other sectors, and that this can happen only if there are far-reaching reforms, the Commission has just put forward proposed directives which in effect cover three essential points: (a) Reform of the structure of production (modernization of farms, incentives to give up farming, redeployment of the area used in agriculture in order to improve the structure of the industry, action to give farmers appropriate training and fuller socio-economic information); (b) Limitation of the area devoted to farming; (c) Adjustment of marketing methods (proposal on producers' groupings and associations thereof).

In this way the Commission has drawn practical conclusions from the principles it put forward in its 1968 Memorandum, but with certain modifications, such as greater elasticity in the proposals for increasing the size of farms. These proposals, it should be stressed once again, form part of a broader plan which will deal with control of the markets, social policy and regional policy. Those who leave agriculture must after all be given guarantees in respect of their social security and vocational re-training and at regional level there must be enough new jobs to absorb the man-

power coming from the farms as fast as structural change makes it available — and the need to move great distances in search of new jobs should be kept to a minimum.

The measures envisaged in the Commission's proposals are to be treated as joint action within the meaning of the financial regulation for agriculture, and will accordingly receive financial support from Commission funds. It is exceptionally difficult to make a satisfactory estimate of the expenditure that will be involved, for the factors on which it must of necessity be based are subject to a degree of uncertainty that rises as the relevant period recedes into the future. In view of the uncertainties attaching to the extent and rapidity with which farmers react, and of the right retained by Member States to concentrate their drive on certain regions, estimates have been limited to an initial period of five years. In any case, the measures will mean that large sums of money will have to be committed, and it is important that the public money available — limited as it will be — should be used to the best effect.

Following up the diagnosis which it put forward in its Memorandum of December 1968, the Commission has now moved on to a further stage, that of concrete proposals. Principles must now be translated into deeds.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P. ...', with a horizontal line underneath the end of the signature.

PART ONE

Features and documents

I. TWENTY YEARS AFTER: ROBERT SCHUMAN'S DECLARATION OF 9 MAY 1950

The important decisions that marked the completion of the Common Market and gave a new lease of life to the Community more or less coincided with the twentieth anniversary of the Schuman declaration of 9 May 1950,¹ the date on which a new-look Europe was born. Advantage was taken of this coincidence to review the ground covered in the last twenty eventful years despite all difficulties.

The anniversary was celebrated in various places: on 5 May in Brussels at the headquarters of the Commission of the Communities; on 9 May in Paris, in the Salon de l'Horloge at the Quai d'Orsay; on 13 May in Strasbourg, where the European Parliament devoted a sitting to commemorating the event of 1950.

On 5 May in Brussels a ceremony was held in the grounds of the Berlaymont building, the Commission's headquarters, before the monument to Robert Schuman, the "promoter of United Europe." Four groups of pupils from the European School laid flowers at the foot of the monument, while numerous personalities looked on. This public ceremony was followed by a private one, at which a number of speeches were made. The speakers were M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, M. C. Scarascia-Mugnozza, Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, representing the President of the European Parliament, M. P. Harmel, President of the Council of the Communities, M. R. Lecourt, President of the Court of Justice, Professor W. Hallstein, former President of the EEC Commission and President of the European Movement, and M. A. Coppé, member of the Commission and honorary President of the international Association of the Friends of Robert Schuman. Each speaker concentrated on one aspect of the construction of Europe since 1950.

On the same day the International Association of the Friends of Robert Schuman awarded the Commission its gold medal. This honour is granted each year to a pioneer of the European idea by the Association, which is headed by M. Alain Poher, President of the French Senate and former President of the European Parliament.

In Paris, M. Maurice Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, organized a ceremony to celebrate the anniversary at the Quai d'Orsay, in the very room where M. Robert Schuman read out the now historic declaration to the press on 9 May 1950. A small number of leading figures were present at the cere-

¹ See "La Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier", Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1951, pages 9 and 10.

mony, including M. Jean Monnet, President of the Action Committee for a United States of Europe, who played a fundamental role in preparing the blueprints for a European Coal and Steel Community.

In Strasbourg the European Parliament celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the 1950 declaration at its session of 12/15 May 1970. At the sitting of 13 May, the Presidents of the three European institutions addressed the House: M. Mario Scelba, President of the European Parliament, M. Pierre Harmel, President of the Council of the Communities, and M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission. The three speakers developed the major themes referred to during the Brussels ceremony.

The principal ideas developed at the Brussels and Strasbourg meetings were concentrated on some fundamental points, as the following extracts from the addresses show.

Birth of a 'dynamic idea

Several speakers referred to the climate in which Robert Schuman's initiative saw the light of day and to the events leading up to it. M. *Mario Scelba* spoke of the tragic experience of the two World Wars, the totalitarian dictatorships, the failure of the League of Nations and of all collective security treaties and bilateral, multilateral and anti-war pacts; the idea of setting up a new order capable of eliminating the causes of conflict had imposed itself as an absolute necessity. For M. *Albert Coppé*, too, the forces which had played a role were: "Our common history, Franco-German reconciliation, the hope that common interests and joint action would bring our nations together." Against this background reference was made to more recent events: "The dangerous days of the spring and summer of 1950; peace in Europe was seriously threatened and a war began to flare up in Korea," to quote the words of M. *Pierre Harmel*, who briefly summed up Robert Schuman's anxieties. "In order to face up to the profound crisis that had arisen less than five years after the end of the world conflict, Robert Schuman put forward the idea, on behalf of the French Government, that world peace could be safeguarded only by creative efforts which matched the dangers that threatened it. For peace, he considered an organized and living Europe necessary. And in words which today seem prophetic he said: 'Europe will not be made all at once, or as a single whole: it will be built by concrete achievements which first create *de facto* solidarity...' To this end the French Government, spurred on by a European group in France led by Jean Monnet, proposed on 9 May 1950 a limited but decisive step: to place the whole of Franco-German coal and steel output under a common High Authority in an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. In this way the solidarity and interdependence between our countries began, while in the meantime the Council of Europe had already been developing the philosophy of a wider Europe for the past year..."



Robert SCHUMAN
1886 - 1963

In Brussels and Strasbourg M. *Jean Rey* paid tribute to M. Jean Monnet: "The man who was there in Paris on 9 May 1950; the man who was the initiator of the great undertaking and who since then has not ceased to devote his energy, his talent and his vision to the future of this great work, in turn as negotiator of the Treaty of Paris, President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and now as President of the Action Committee for a United States of Europe. To him go our respect and gratitude."

It is common knowledge that this initiative was the work of a very small number of persons and that it provoked some surprise. On 28 April 1950, M. Jean Monnet forwarded to M. Georges Bidault, the French Prime Minister, his proposal that a coal and steel pool should be set up; M. Robert Schuman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received it the same day. A memorandum dated 3 May 1950 from M. Jean Monnet, which was recently made public,¹ explains the reasons underlying his proposal. On 9 May 1950, M. *Robert Schuman* explained the details of the French proposal at a press conference held at the Quai d'Orsay. The text of his declaration is so well known that there is no need to quote it here.

At the commemoration ceremony on 5 May a recording was played of the following important extracts from an address given by M. Robert Schuman in the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe on 10 December 1951:

"We are still at the stage of early disappointments and apparent failures. But they are never sufficient justification for discouragement, though they may sometimes justify a salutary impatience.

"Like the laws of nature, true ideas end by being recognized and applied. Our inadequacies, our lack of courage and our passions are responsible for the delay in their discovery and execution.

"It would be wrong, as well as dangerous, to underestimate the difficulties of achieving the integration of Europe. We must make our American friends understand these difficulties. It is easier to emancipate fully evolved countries and transform them into independent States, either through the legal recognition of their development or even by an act of revolution, than to induce sovereign States, which have for centuries enjoyed complete independence, to abandon of their own free will even a fraction of their independence to a supra-national authority, be it federal or otherwise. When force of habit combines with freedom of choice, they offer together a very formidable resistance to those who want changes to be made. So far in history they have given way only to the force of racial affinity, of the aspirations of a nation in process of formation or rebirth.

"We are thus faced with an entirely new problem which is exceptionally far-reaching.

"I do not need to tell you either, how necessary or how urgent it is that the peoples of Europe should unite. You would not be here were you not

¹ See «le Monde» 9.5.1970.

already convinced of that. Your views differ only with regard to the immediate objectives of such unification, the methods to be employed and the pace at which reforms should be carried out.

“It must not be forgotten that although the situation for which we must find a remedy fortifies our conviction of the need to act and the will to succeed it also complicates our task.

“We have never doubted the need for such political integration. Our declaration of 9 May 1950, proposing the establishment of a European Coal and Steel Community, looked confidently forward to the ultimate constitution of a European Federation, without necessarily giving this word its strict juridical meaning.

“In venturing upon this road an infinite number of shades of approach and stages are possible. We shall time and again be obliged to make a choice by common agreement. The important thing is to make a start, to get on with the work. It is in the interest of all of us to ensure that the specific experiments undertaken by us succeed. This will be the best way of convincing our British friends and others who may still be somewhat reticent but amenable to persuasion. To achieve success we shall need a great deal of tenacity and patience, both within our own countries and in negotiations between the Governments themselves. But whatever the result we achieve, the problem of the unification of Europe has been raised and it can no longer be eluded. Should we show ourselves powerless to solve it as a result of our hesitancy, events and the aspirations of the peoples would take it upon themselves to force us to make the necessary decisions. If we do not make up our minds in time, we shall run the risk of letting slip the last chance of salvation for Europe and for our countries and who, I ask you, would be prepared to take such a responsibility?”

The Community: institutions and a system of law

M. *Jean Rey*, President of the Commission, laid particular emphasis on the institutional aspects of the work done in the last twenty years. As he said, “Therein lies the originality of our Communities; among all the big European organizations, which have rendered services that must not be underestimated, only the Communities have been able to construct common policies, because they had the institutional means to do so.

“The same men who in other settings did not succeed in building up a Community policy were able to do so in the setting of the Communities because they had the necessary means. Nothing is more enlightening in this connection than a comparison between the Benelux economic union and the Communities. That is why we wish to stress how important it is that the Community institutions should develop and become stronger, because they have been a funda-

mental element of the successes of the last twenty years and it is more than ever necessary to bear this point in mind now that the Community is going to expand and embrace a larger number of European countries.

“The further we move from the date of 9 May 1950 the more we see the political initiative taken on that day in its real grandeur and the clearer it is that it marked a decisive turning point in the unification of the European continent and in what Robert Schuman himself called ‘a first stage of the European federation’. We are therefore convinced that the declaration of 9 May 1950 will take its place, side by side with great political events such as the Declaration of Independence by the United States in 1776 and the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789, as one of the great dates in world history.”

M. Robert Lecourt, President of the Court of Justice of the Communities, said “Everything sprang from the coming together of a man and his era... Reconciliation, solidarity, a community: that is to say a goal. But also *institutions and rules: in other words law* ... Few generations can have witnessed the birth of a system of law. Our generation has done so. New relations have sprung up between six States. A new legal order has been made available to their nationals. The impact of these changes has of course provoked some shock waves, but in general the courts have absorbed them. There has been no panic and no juridical earthquake...”

“Even so, it was a bold step to imagin that States would give up their absolute sovereign prerogatives, agreeing to replace their laws by rules worked out jointly and directly applicable everywhere under the supervision of the courts of each and every State and accepting the uniform interpretation of a joint Court. But it was even less conceivable that such a system could function, that joint legislation should be possible on so many burning questions where so many interests clashed or that it could be implemented uniformly ...

“But was there any choice ? Since the aim was to organize not a simple free trade area among States but a real unity of markets and an authentic community of populations, it was essential to introduce a permanent source of rules, acts having binding force, and supervision by a regulating Court. The end could not be had without the means. For the sake of efficacy, a traditional international arrangement had to be avoided. This is what was proposed to the States on that 9 May 1950, accepted by them a year later, expanded in 1957 to the dimensions of a common market and completed last month, in its broad lines at least”.

The result is a body of law covering six States and a population of 180 million. One source of legislation regularly produces laws for the whole Community. The binding force of its acts has become a reality; recourse to the Community Court has become more frequent and diversified.

“And so”, M. Lecourt went on to say, “the new legal order is taking shape. As predicted on 9 May 1950, it did not arise ‘all at once’ as a ready-made

'single whole;' it has been built up gradually by 'concrete achievements.' The product of a bold act, it is putting down roots in the course of prudent, progressive development. If what is wanted is a solidarity that is more than a mere façade, this is the basis on which it will have to be constructed."

Nature of Community action and review of achievements

The main features of the European Community — a summary but significant expression in the opinion of M. *Mario Scelba* — were singled out by M. *Walter Hallstein*. The Community, for him, is supranational, democratic and dynamic.

"Its supranational character is no longer the subject of any doubt today. The Community cannot be considered a mere collection of international agreements concluded by the States concerned. It forms an autonomous personality in the political life of Europe and the world, different from and independent of its members. It does not, however, involve the disappearance of the founder States, as many had feared. These States survive as members of the Community. The concept which made this possible from the outset is the federation idea ... Likewise the political nature of the Community is now recognized by everyone. However useful the Community may be from the economic and social angles, its final goal is a political one." The Community's democratic nature, on the other hand, had been insufficiently stressed at the beginning and had remained one might say underdeveloped, contrary to the original intention of its founders. M. Hallstein urged that the European Parliament's powers should be increased and its members elected by direct universal suffrage. He went on to emphasize the Community's fourth and most characteristic feature, namely its dynamism. "This motive power has never deserted us. Despite all resistance and obstacles and despite periods of fatigue, discouragement and doubt, it has brought us step by step nearer our final aim: the political unity of Europe."

M. *Albert Coppé* briefly reviewed what had been achieved, laying emphasis on the changes in public opinion since 1950.

"In the first place, public opinion has become aware of the European institutions. Decisions have been taken by majority vote, though too rarely, it is true, to render our process of Community decision-making very effective. The term supranationality does not seem to have ever succeeded in achieving any great popularity. The expression, 'Community exercise of sovereign powers' seems to be more easily acceptable. Secondly, the masses are taking a constantly growing interest in our economic unity. This is the case in the Benelux countries above all and among employers, workers and young farmers in our six countries. It is no longer possible to ignore the mounting interest in political unity, whereas in 1950 such interest was to be found only in the intel-

lectual classes, and even there mostly among historians. Recent opinion polls in France show that 66% of those questioned would vote for a foreign head of state if his programme seemed to merit preference over those of his competitors”.

M. *Mario Scelba* summed up in three main points what constituted in his view the solid foundations laid in the past twenty years: “...irreversibility of Community policy; renewed undertaking to pursue the economic and political aims of the Treaties of Paris and Rome; value of enlarging the Community to embrace all European States able to accept the commitments required by the Treaties.”

Looking to the future

Whereas a number of speakers referred to certain shortcomings of the Community — in connection, for example, with majority voting in the Council and the extension of common policies to political areas such as foreign affairs and defence — M. C. *Scarascia-Mugnozza*, representing M. Scelba, President of the European Parliament, called for an extension of the Parliament’s role. “The European Parliament demands a speedy process of democratization involving the development of the Community institutions, the increase of powers jointly wielded, and common lines of approach and prospects. This is the fundamental reason which makes election by direct universal suffrage most necessary — not to confer an official blessing which today it lacks or seems to lack, but to interpret the will of the people more faithfully and to allow European citizens a more direct say in the management of our great spiritual and material wealth, and in order to maintain alive in the young faith in an idea which, it is true, is not likely to decline, but which must be nourished in the light of the new modes of thought and existence of the world in which we live and in which we have to act.” M. Jean Rey spoke along the same lines and called for a strengthening of the European institutions in general, and of the Commission in particular.

The reactions of young people and points of concern to them were singled out by M. *Albert Coppé*, who drew attention to three facts:

- “1. Young people are remarkably well informed on the fundamental social and economic problems of our times. This is in itself a comforting result. Our young people seek a renewal of the present structures, which have ceased to satisfy them, and it is their right to do so;
- “2. Young people rightly wish to be present where decisions are being taken;
- “3. Young people have already leapt ahead in the spill-over process. Giving priority to economic considerations as the line of least resistance has not caught on with them. Young people no longer accept the singling out of the purely economic aspects.

“The impatience of young people to forge ahead must not disconcert their elders. It is the reward of those who twenty years ago chose the path of economic integration, not merely because it was the line of least resistance but because it was the path of political education leading to joint decision-making at a European, Community level. This education has given unhopd-for results.”

M. *Pierre Harmel*, President of the Council, looked to the future and the prospects it holds in store, taking as a starting-point the new impetus born of the Summit Conference:

“The impetus given at The Hague in December 1969 will certainly be spoken of by the historians of Europe as the motive power for fresh activity. For a year already it had been expected and felt inevitable. The preceding year, 1968, had been too bad, too disappointing: the events in Prague had revealed the fragile nature of our peace; we were undergoing monetary or social crises; the young generations of Europe who had not experienced wars and loss of liberty were unsatisfied by the prosperity offered them; the Middle East had flared up; an endless war was raging in South-East Asia... Everyone felt that with such strains Europe could respond once more only by making a leap forward; it was prepared, but had to choose between marking time and making progress. The Hague should therefore be spoken of as a bound forward like that of twenty years earlier, when it was urged that ‘bold and constructive acts, not vain words, must bring about immense consequences...’.

“We believe that the four directions chosen by our Heads of State or Government at their Conference of 6 December 1969 are in practice the following: to decide on the entry of the Communities into the final phase, to establish the new aims of internal development, to declare themselves ready to enlarge the Community by admitting new countries, to propose that the political aims of the Treaty of Rome be considered and call for progress towards political unification. This is, to quote Robert Schuman’s words again, what can be built today on ‘the first firm foundation of a European Federation which is indispensable to the preservation of peace.’ I can assure you that for five months there has been the same unflinching political determination in each of the six States, backed by the Commission’s untiring efforts, to advance along the four paths mapped out at The Hague.”

In his conclusion M. Harmel took up Robert Schuman’s idea: “Everything demands a solid nucleus: a democratic, united, prosperous, open and generous Europe. A formidable, hegemony-inclined Europe is not needed! In this day and age Europe’s vocation lies elsewhere. It is sufficient to build it up along the lines proposed by Robert Schuman on 9 May 1950: ‘A Europe in which the Ruhr, the Saar and the French coal-basins work hand-in-hand and allow the benefits of their pacific efforts to be enjoyed by all Europeans without exception, whether in the East or West, and by all the territories, in particular Africa, which look to the old world for their development and prosperity’.”

II. THE REFORM OF AGRICULTURE: PRACTICAL MEASURES PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION

The "reform of agriculture" in the Community was the subject of six proposed directives¹ submitted by the Commission to the Council on 29 April 1970. They were practical proposals designed to implement the main principles set forth in the "Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the EEC" adopted by the Commission in December 1968.

It was on 18 December 1968 that the Commission submitted to the Council this Memorandum² which underlies the proposed directives. In order to achieve the Treaty aims with regard to the income and living conditions of farmers, the Commission proposed an overall solution consisting of a body of vigorous and urgently required measures. Stressing the close link between farming and the economy at large, it drew attention to the fact that operations on behalf of agriculture cannot be confined to improving this sector only, and that they must be carried out in a wider framework than that of the agricultural policy alone.

In the meantime, this Memorandum has been the subject of wide exchanges of views and given rise to a very important agricultural policy discussion which has extended far beyond farming circles and even the frontiers of the Community. It has also been studied in the various Community instances and the Economic and Social Committee in particular has formulated a very detailed Opinion on it.

Thus; the Memorandum has undergone the test of authentic democratic discussion. In spite of all the criticisms expressed with regard to certain points of the document, the need for measures involving profound structural reforms has not been disputed by any participant in the discussion. The Commission knew from the outset — and had said so, moreover, in the introduction to the Memorandum — that the acceptance and achievement of such measures would not fail to raise opposition and would certainly present considerable difficulties.

Since more than a year has passed, the Commission now believes that it has at its disposal enough criticisms, constructive proposals for amendments and different opinions to be able to formulate concrete proposals. At the same time it is convinced that European agriculture can be profoundly adapted within about ten years by implementing the common measures it has proposed.

In this way the Commission affirms its belief that only measures of a fundamental nature will make it possible to attain the twofold objective of a

¹ See Editorial of the present Bulletin and Official gazette C 70, 12-6-1970.

² See Supplement to Bulletin 1-69.

decisive improvement in the income and living conditions of farmers, and a lasting remedy to the imbalances of agricultural markets.

The free decision and the initiative of the agricultural population obviously constitute the exclusive basis of all action for reform. But very special attention is given to the responsibility of Member States, which must be exercised with all possible flexibility in the setting of the Community concept. What the Commission proposes is to have the Council adopt, in a form having the nature of a legal obligation, directives which are so to speak Community outline laws, while leaving the Member States ample freedom of action.

The measures proposed by the Commission concern, on the one hand, those persons who decide to remain in farming by offering them the possibility of adapting their farms and their skills and, on the other, those who are prepared to leave the land and thus to contribute towards the improvement of agricultural structures or the reduction of the acreage under crops.

However, the Commission is anxious to recall that these proposals only constitute one element in a greater entity which also comprises market regulation, social policy and regional policy and cannot be satisfied with partial solutions. Reduction of the agricultural labour force, which is the prior condition for greater flexibility in land use, implies action in other fields also.

Those leaving agriculture must be assured that this will in no way jeopardize the guarantee they enjoy with regard to social security. If they are still young enough to take up a new occupation it is essential to facilitate the change-over. The decline in the agricultural labour force is linked with the implementation of a dynamic regional policy whose main objective is the utilization of all the possibilities of a region so that it may constitute a viable economic unit under modern economic conditions and, in particular, may create a sufficient number of new jobs to absorb the labour set free by the farming sector.

The ideas put forward by the Commission in its Memorandum of December 1968 with regard to the creation of MAEs (modern agricultural enterprises) and PUs (production units) have provoked differences of opinion. For various reasons, the Commission considered it advisable, with a view to ensuring the indispensable achievement of the aims of the Memorandum, to replace these two concepts by those of "agricultural enterprise capable of development" and "adjusted gross product," thus allowing the farmer more flexibility in the organization of his production.

The Commission is not unaware that the implementation of these measures will require the commitment of considerable public funds. For this purpose the proposals provide for arrangements to make the necessary means and instruments available. Thus, the Commission considers that the public funds available for agriculture should in future be able to follow a development in harmony with the one which economic growth permits for the national budgets. The Commission also stresses that some of the funds required are already available

for national structural measures; it will be possible to channel and adapt them to finance the measures proposed without any need to incur fresh expenditure in each case. Compared with the expenditure at present borne, both at Community and national level, for market support and structural improvements, the Commission remains convinced that this financial effort is necessary and possible and will prove effective.

Generally speaking, the goal to be reached is that the public funds, which are necessarily limited, should be employed in the most effective way possible, above all by obviating economically misdirected investments.

The following five proposals for Council directives and the proposal for a Council regulation, whose foreseeable costs are summarized in the final table, form part of the "package" of proposals which constitute an interdependent whole:

Proposal for a Council directive on the modernization of farms

This directive proposes the creation of structural conditions which will enable a notable improvement to be made in agricultural income and living conditions. The Member States must set up a system of incentives for farms calculated to expand to promote their activities and development under rational conditions.

In this connection, the criterion selected by the Commission is that, within a certain number of years and thanks to modern working methods, these farms should reach (and this must be proved by drawing up a development plan) an adjusted gross product of between 10 000 and 12 500 u.a. per worker for a maximum working year of 2 300 hours, and this for at least two workers. The farmer or farmers are obliged to have an accounting system and must have adequate occupational training.

Title I of the directive provides for development plans for farms; Title II lays down a procedure for examining applications and Title III provides for several incentive measures for farmers whose applications have been accepted and whose development plans are approved.

Proposal for a Council directive providing incentives to withdraw from farming and encouraging the redeployment of land to improve agricultural structures

The Commission considers that the number of agricultural producers in the European Community must continue to diminish but that the withdrawal from farming should take place under acceptable social conditions. Conse-

quently, it envisages the payment of at least 1 000 u.a. per annum to farmers who wish to leave agriculture and are at least 55 years of age.

This amount applies to married farmers, owners, share-farmers, wage-earners and family helpers. The retirement pension granted by the State, as it exists in the various EEC countries, will be deducted from this amount as from the age of 65.

In the event of their abandoning farming, a structural contribution bonus equivalent to at least eight times the amount of the lease of the land set free is paid to proprietors or share-farmers aged less than 55.

Owner farmers who make use of one of these regulations and who let out their useful land for at least eighteen years to tenant farmers benefiting from an aid in pursuance of the directives on the modernization of farms may obtain aid up to a maximum of 6% in the capitalization of the rent for the first nine years.

In every case withdrawal from farming must take place and the useful land be allocated to the achievement of the Community programme. This programme may be put into effect in two ways: by carrying out afforestation and setting aside land for recreational activities, or by enabling other farmers to modernize their farms with the help of the land vacated: this should be done preferably by means of the long-term lease (18 years).

*Proposal for a Council directive on farming qualifications
and on the provision of social and economic information
for farmers and farm workers*

With a view to enabling farmers and farm workers to take a decision concerning their occupation in the future and that of their children, the directive provides in Title I that the Member States should set up a system to provide farmers, farm workers and family helpers with more social and economic information.

The aim of the agricultural advisory services must be to inform farmers directly and objectively and thereby to place them in a better position to take well thought out and motivated decisions. The Commission's proposal is therefore based on the opinion that farmers and farm workers should be informed and advised with a view to:

- a) continuing in agriculture but, as the case may be, changing the line of their activity; this change may comprise an alteration in the type of production, a reorganization of the structure of the farm, a change of farm or a change of employment within agriculture;
- b) switching to a different industry;
- c) stopping work for good.

Advisory service work requires personnel who have received advanced vocational and academic training, and those who have graduated from social science institutes will have to have a thorough knowledge of agriculture. The advisory services will consider the agricultural population as a population category constituting a complete entity so that this population may obtain a better idea of its own situation and be encouraged to take the decisions which the circumstances require.

*Proposal for a Council directive on the reduction
of areas farmed*

The Commission believes that in order to ensure the balance of the agricultural market it is necessary to reduce areas farmed. In its directive it proposes to prohibit the taking over of additional land for farming and opposes land clearing for the promotion of agricultural production. Furthermore, the Member States must set up a system of aids to promote the assignment of farmland to afforestation or to recreational and public health purposes.

The proposed directive provides for a bonus equal to at least 80% of the cost of afforestation for owners of farming land who withdraw this land from agriculture and undertake the afforestation of part or the whole of it. In addition, the owners of these new woodlands or recreational land will receive compensation for their land tax over a period of at least nine years. Owners who give up all agricultural activity or whose share-farmers stop farming — and who assign their land to afforestation or recreation — will receive an indemnity to compensate for loss of income during a period of at least nine years. One important obstacle to afforestation of land or its assignment to recreation is thus removed. These measures apply to agricultural land which has been farmed for at least three years and which has given a certain minimum yield during that period.

In order to ensure the maximum efficacy of the measures contemplated, the Commission proposes that the Member States should draw up regional programmes for afforestation, recreation and public health.

The Commission hopes that the contents of this directive will make a contribution to this vitally important question, since it has long ceased to be a national problem and has become a Community one.

*Proposal for a Council directive laying down supplementary provisions
for the directive on the modernization of farms and for the directive
providing incentives to farmers to withdraw from farming and
encouraging the redeployment of land to improve agricultural structures*

This proposed directive supplements the proposals for improving production structures in that it also takes account of the orientation of production

with a view to restoring lasting equilibrium on the agricultural markets. Its implementation will supplement the objectives of the directive on the modernization of farms. In other words, the farms have, on the one hand, to be enabled to extend their activity to new types of farming and new branches of production and, on the other, they must be encouraged to expand chiefly those types of farming and branches of production which do not give rise to further surpluses.

Thus, in this directive, the Commission proposes the possibility of granting a special bonus to farmers whose development plans are approved and who, in the years ahead, slant their production towards beef, veal and mutton. This bonus amounts in all to 60 u.a. per hectare, up to a maximum of 5 000 u.a. spread over a period of three years. In order to prove that they are deliberately going over to meat production these farmers must satisfy a certain number of special conditions. It is also these farmers who are given first option on the agricultural land vacated under the system of compensation for giving up farming.

If a development plan provides for investments in pig raising or in the eggs and poultry sector (an agricultural production sector without land), development aid cannot be granted unless at least half of the fodder can be supplied by the farm. If the dairy stock is increased aid can only be granted if the area of pasture corresponds to at least one third of the total area of the farm. The Commission thus opposes industrialized farming without its own fodder basis.

In view of the situation on the milk market, the draft directive also provides (until 31 December 1973) for a slaughtering bonus equal to at least 200 u.a. per cow if agricultural production is completely given up.

Amended proposal for a Council regulation on farmers' groupings and associations thereof

All the measures mentioned hitherto would remain incomplete if agriculture were not enabled to adapt itself better to market processes. The Commission recalls that in February 1967 it already submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on farmers' groupings and associations, but the Council has not yet examined the question. It is true that the Member States have incorporated parts of the Commission's proposals into their municipal legislation: many farmers' groupings have been set up, chiefly in fruit and vegetables, but in other production sectors as well. Furthermore, the Member States have built up their legislation; there is hardly any harmonization at Community level and the danger of distortion of competition is increasing constantly. By submitting the present proposal for an amendment, the Commission wishes

to endeavour to obtain a minimum amount of Community harmonization and to have the experience gained since 1967 taken into consideration.

The most important changes compared with the original proposal relate to the extension of its scope to the following sectors: beef and veal, pigmeat, mutton and lamb, fruit and vegetables, oilseeds and fishery products. Amendments have also been made in the proposed criteria for recognition. Some have been widened and others deleted. Thus, provisions are to be found relating to adequate economic activity, legal personality and the keeping of accounts. Another possibility for recognition exists when the supply of products to the market is not effected by the grouping but by the members individually, provided, however, that certain conditions laid down by the organizations are observed.

Procedure, financing, the role of the Member States

All the proposals for directives on the reform of agriculture have one point in common, i.e. the responsibility for implementing these rules is left to the Member States. However, these must start from a Community concept. Decentralization as regards implementation enables the maximum advantages to be obtained from the differentiation of the various measures according to regions.

The Member States should take the necessary legal or administrative measures on the basis of the new directives. These measures are communicated in draft form to the Commission which, within the subsequent three months, and after consulting the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund Committee (EAGGF), submits a draft decision to the Standing Committee on the Structure of Agriculture for its opinion. The Commission then makes its definitive decision.

If the national measures are favourably judged, the Guidance Section of the EAGGF can refund to the Member States half their expenditure within the limits of the maximum amounts provided for by the various directives. A refund equal in general to 30% of expenditures is proposed only for the farmers' groupings.

Every year the Commission will draw up a report on all the measures for submission to the Parliament and the Council.

The present proposals concern only a first batch of interdependent joint measures as covered by the Council Regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy. It is planned to supplement them by further proposals in order to complete the programme for the reform of agriculture in the EEC.

Total expenditure arising out of the first six proposals ⁽¹⁾

million u.a.

Year	Total for each proposal							of which expenditure covered by the EAGGF Guidance Section						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1971	89	33	19	2	64	8	215	45	17	10	1	32	2	107
1972	286	218	40	18	259	43	864	143	109	20	9	130	13	424
1973	358	416	60	62	289	78	1 263	179	208	30	31	144	23	615
1974	553	616	77	118	27	119	1 510	276	308	39	59	14	36	732
1975	635	793	92	166	10	160	1 856	318	396	46	84	5	48	897
Total	1 921	2 076	288	366	649	408	5 708	961	1 038	145	184	325	122	2 775

¹ Estimate for the first five years.

III. TRAINING EXECUTIVES FOR INDUSTRY AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

The efficient management of enterprises, a decisive factor in their capacity for adaptation, depends to a very large extent on the qualifications of the personnel, that is to say, on their training.

From the point of view of industrial policy, this training raises three main problems:

- (i) The training of senior managerial staff;
- (ii) The recruiting of engineers, research workers and highly qualified specialists;
- (iii) Adaptation of general education to the needs of a rapidly changing economy. Here, the question arises as to whether action should not be taken at Community level.

The Commission's Memorandum on industrial policy in the Community did not treat these problems exhaustively but confined itself to examining those aspects that directly affect industrial development. Furthermore, the Commission intends to help towards laying down a European policy on post-graduate education in a forthcoming memorandum on scientific and technical policy.

Management training in Europe

As management becomes more scientific and less intuitive, the need for training becomes essential. Whatever the intellectual abilities and the character of an individual may be, and whatever experience he may have acquired, it is certain that suitable training will lead more surely, and, above all, more swiftly, to his carrying out his managerial duties with optimum efficiency. Similarly, the rapid development of the scientific bases of management calls for regular updating of knowledge.¹

The training and further training of executives is an extremely wide field, with different levels (managers, senior, medium-grade or junior executives),

¹ The following outline has been prepared of an optimum programme for the training and further training of the manager of an enterprise:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Type of instruction</i>
23-25 years	2 years	Post-graduate instruction in business administration
29 years	6 weeks	Specialized retraining linked with a change in the enterprise or in the function of person concerned
36 years	12 weeks	Training for general management
47 years	2 weeks	Familiarization with new methods.

different contents (specialized courses or, on the contrary, more all-round courses), and different methods (intra-mural or extra-mural training). All these variants cater for specific and definite needs. However, from the Commission's point of view, two levels and two types of training would seem to merit priority:

- (i) University or post-university level, which, by thorough instruction over a lengthy period (one or two years), must guarantee industry a sufficient number of budding executives trained for modern management, from whom future directors and managers will be recruited;
- (ii) Managers at the height of their responsibility, or about to achieve it, who must be made familiar with the principles of modern management to enable them to call upon the right men and the right techniques.

These two forms of training are generally carried out in the same training centres in Europe, although the problems they present are different.

At the Commission's request, a survey was recently carried out concerning the largest business schools (22 centres in 12 European countries),¹ from which the following conclusions can be drawn:

- (i) Capacity in Europe is quite insufficient to meet demand: taking all courses together, the 22 schools have an annual output of 3 500 students, of whom some 500 are post-graduates. For the countries concerned, it is estimated that the annual requirements of new executives in 1980 will amount to 85 000. This output of the European schools must be compared with the 45 000 graduates, 5 000 post-graduates, and 350 doctors of business administration (15% of university graduates) who are turned out annually by the American universities.
- (ii) The resources at the disposal of the training centres are quite inadequate, and this affects their equipment and organization:
 - a) On average, each centre has less than 15 full-time teachers and assistants;
 - b) 63% of the schools have no computer at their disposal (10% possess one, 27% are connected to one);
 - c) 70% of the business schools have neither a long-term plan nor a research programme. Only 16% have a research centre, with a separate budget.
- (iii) Consequently, these schools are highly dependent on the American business schools: 40% of the teaching material is American in origin; the 22 European schools have altogether 38 bilateral cooperation arrangements with American institutes.

¹ Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia.

The steps taken over the last twenty years have not always met with the interest and support they deserved on the part of industry, and this explains in great part the more restricted development of this kind of training in Europe. Some enterprises do make a reasonable and considered contribution to the operation and development of training centres; but this support is not as considerable as could be wished, because many managers are still sceptical about both modern management methods and the efficacy of systematic training. This attitude, which is more prevalent in some member countries than in others, is not necessarily due to a lack of push, but more to a conception of the manager of a firm which sets more store by personality and experience than by training.

In addition, business schools are not integrated into the higher education system — in fact, there is a gap between the two, at least in certain countries. The universities tend more or less to ignore teachers of management methods as exponents of a newfangled discipline, while the latter wish to escape from the dogmatism of traditional pedagogics. This split is injurious to both parties, since it hampers cross-fertilization of ideas and methods by the exchange of teachers and teaching material. For it is important that the post-university centres, while retaining their freedom of action, should be able to rely on a multi-discipline infrastructure for support.

Finally, another characteristic of the European business schools is the insufficiency of their international appeal. With three exceptions, hardly more than 5% of their students come from other countries. This would seem to be no longer compatible with the requirements of economic life, which is getting more international day by day. Comparisons of experience, exchanges of teachers, collaboration in research projects, a wider appeal to foreign participants, and teaching with a more definite international slant, are all becoming essential.

Recruitment of technical executives

With few exceptions, industry in the Community does not suffer from a quantitative or qualitative lack of institutes for higher education for engineers, research workers and specialists.

Leaving aside the problems raised by the general crisis in higher education, two questions should be examined here: the transparency of the labour market for engineers and higher-grade technicians; and the shortage of data-processing experts.

a) Transparency of the labour market for engineers and higher-grade technicians

The Commission has submitted to the Council three proposed directives on freedom of establishment for engineers and technicians. These supply

solutions which would facilitate freedom of movement for engineers in the immediate future, and would enable them, under certain conditions, to use the qualifications obtained in their country of origin. The proposals do not, however, settle the problem of mutual recognition of diplomas, or that of approximation of courses and methods. Pending the realization of these aims, exchanges of teachers and contacts between universities should be increased forthwith.

A study carried out at the Commission's request by the European Community Institute for University Studies (ICEEU) on the training of engineers in the European Community has already shown — even though the final results are not yet available — that there is a serious lack of knowledge in each of the Member States regarding the training given in the other Member States. This lack of knowledge, on top of social obstacles (differences between social systems), cultural obstacles (language barriers, children's schooling), functional obstacles (posts reserved for nationals in firms and public services), and administrative obstacles (diplomas, validity of qualifications, public services), means that, in fact, firms are restricted to nationals of their own country in recruiting their higher-grade technical personnel.

The ICEEU's study satisfies three objectives:

- (i) On completion, it will place at the disposal of enterprises a virtually exhaustive list of schools for engineers, containing precise information on the kind of training given;
- (ii) It will provide the indispensable basis for freedom of movement of higher-grade technical personnel and the achievement of what might be called the Common Market in technical and scientific "grey matter." The importance of this second objective from the industrial policy standpoint cannot be overestimated. National interpenetration of senior technical staff would have the advantage not only of giving the enterprises a wider choice of personnel, but also of making it easier for them to attain Community proportions and complete the unification of the market from the commercial point of view, weakening traditions and prejudices which effectively restrict intra-Community competition in many fields;
- (iii) Finally, the Institute's study should enable desirable guidelines for a training policy to be laid down. It would already seem to be a serious mistake to limit action to establishing a minimum programme for engineering schools at Community level, which could hamper efforts at improvement and innovation. An attempt to define the engineer's career in a forward-looking fashion would be more fruitful: qualifications linked with the acquisition of a basic training could be amplified by the addition of new ones linked with the periodical further training rendered essential by the speed-up in the development of techniques.

b) The shortage of data-processing experts

According to a study which appeared in the Dutch monthly magazine "Maandblad voor Bestuurlijke Informatieverwerking" (Administrative data-processing monthly) in February 1968, requirements in the six Community countries of specialists at different levels in the field of data processing would rise from 156 000 in 1968 to 291 900 in 1972.

The opportunities for training people to meet these very rapidly growing requirements continue to be so inadequate as to result in a real bottleneck hindering the development of this field and the use of data processing in the Community's economy, as has been ascertained in the course of the investigations of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy (Expert group for information science).

According to the above Dutch source, the number of instructors for the various levels of training is 1 359 for the six countries of the Community and 457 for Great Britain.

Germany	576
France	406
Italy	205
Netherlands	86
Belgium/Luxembourg	86
<i>Community</i>	1 359
United Kingdom	457

Various steps have been taken at national or European level in order to solve this problem. At international level, mention might be made of the project for a European Information Science Institute envisaged by the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy; and the project for an International Institute for the Management of Technology envisaged by the OECD for the purpose of training specialists in dealing with innovations, some of whom will receive a training in data processing adapted to this speciality. Furthermore, most of the universities are at present developing tuition in the field of data processing. However, they themselves seem to be having some difficulty in recruiting teachers at the right level.

Adaptation of general education to the needs of industrial society

Treatment of the problems of firms in general education is at least as important as specialized training. It is now hardly conceivable that the education given in schools and universities to people of whom a large proportion will

gravitate towards managerial careers should not include preparation for these careers just as it is beginning to prepare people for the professions of engineer or doctor even before their final career decision has been taken.

It is also necessary to stress how false is the dichotomy between a utilitarian concept of education, based exclusively on supplying industry with strictly specialized and conditioned producers and consumers, and a "humanist" conception according to which the sole object of education should be to raise men and women to the highest cultural level that their faculties will permit them to attain and which entirely ignores the needs of the economy.

The speeding-up of changes which characterizes modern industrial economies is bound to cause adaptability to be ranked above all other qualities. If it is agreed that this quality calls for a solid basic training rather than too narrow or too early specialization, it will be seen that humanist and utilitarian concerns can be quite easily reconciled.

Enterprises will look more and more for men capable of changing from one speciality to another. For this reason they already tend to prefer the more mobile young executives to the veterans, who are often considered not very adaptable. The serious social problems raised by unemployment among higher-grade cadres over 50 years of age will get worse if measures are not taken to make people more mobile at any age, which presupposes not only stepping up retraining but also acquisition of a mentality geared to change as early as the worker's university days.

The question posed insistently by a section of modern youth, regarding the final aims of material progress, would appear to be more fundamental but more remote from immediate industrial problems. By laying more stress on the qualitative aspects of development, the Community would make a useful contribution towards winning back into the European social and cultural fold young people who seem to be straying away from it today, and would at the same time increase the support that its ideals have already won for it among the rising generation.

A European management and training foundation

Industry cannot be adapted to the new conditions resulting from the enlargement of the markets unless the management of European enterprises is improved, and this entails a policy for training and mobility of manpower which goes beyond the national terms of reference.

European industry (and the major enterprises in particular) must concentrate more on such questions. It would be in its interest to organize a study of the problems of management at Community level by initiating a permanent exchange of experiences, and to establish at this level permanent contacts with the universities and institutes of higher education.

A decisive role could be played here by a European Management and Training Foundation, which European industry could take the initiative in setting up, and which it would agree to finance, at any rate in part.

Such a Foundation, by bringing together representatives of the universities, institutes and schools and representatives of industry within the flexible framework of a body independent of the Member States and the Community, could fulfil three functions:

1. Constitute a centre for the study of business management. In this way, the best specialists could exchange notes and examine, in particular, the adaptation of techniques which have proved their worth in the United States to the special conditions of Western Europe.
2. Establish the most accurate forecasts possible regarding industry's needs of supervisory technical and managerial personnel, and compare these needs with the potentialities of the educational establishments.
3. Maintain permanent contacts with universities, institutes and schools, and stimulate and encourage improvement of their quality and development; help to compile and keep up to date, for the use of firms and students, a list of schools and institutes, whether of university status or not, whether public or private, containing information, which would be as exact as possible, on the special features of each establishment; stimulate international exchanges of teachers and students; and thus facilitate the free movement of senior staff at Community level and prepare the future executives of the transnational European enterprises.

The Foundation envisaged is in no way meant to replace certain organizations already in existence, such as the Fondation Université-Industrie in Belgium or the recent Fondation Nationale pour l'enseignement de la gestion des entreprises in France; the British Foundation for Management Education; the European Industrial Research Management Association (EIRMA), which was set up on the initiative of the OECD and has given rise to a University-Industry liaison committee; the European Association of Management Training Centers (EAMTC), established in Brussels; or the Association Europe-Université-Industrie. The new Foundation should be a meeting place and centre of stimulation in a field where a maximum of independent initiative must be combined with a maximum of Community or European joint action.

The advisability of government support for such a Foundation should be assessed subsequently in the light of the tasks of general interest it could carry out and with due regard to the various projects which at present call on or could call on aid from the public purse. The work now being done on the subject of post-graduate education, in the context of working out a Community scientific and technical policy, will make possible a better evaluation of the way in which a European Management and Training Foundation could be smoothly integrated into an institutional framework whose outlines are not yet sufficiently defined.

IV. ELECTRICAL AND NUCLEAR ENGINEERING IN THE COMMUNITY

The structure of the heavy electrical engineering industry in the Community is at present being radically transformed by mergers and realignments which have been or are due to be carried out.

At the same time a direct relationship is becoming increasingly apparent between the electrical engineering capacity of the firms concerned, particularly in the key turbo-set sector, and their capacity to construct high-power (600-1000 MWe) nuclear plants designed to meet the current needs of the market.

Certain new factors have affected this structure:

- the merging of the electrical engineering departments of the two largest German electrical equipment firms — Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft (AEG) and Siemens;
- a similar, though smaller-scale, concentration of the French electrical engineering industry around the nucleus of the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité (CGE);
- A project mooted by a major US firm, Westinghouse, for setting up a holding company with interests in European electrical engineering firms; the outcome is uncertain after a) the refusal of the French Government on 4 December 1969 to allow Westinghouse to take over control of Jeumont-Schneider (France), and b) the recent take-over of the Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi (Belgium) and the negotiations in progress with Tosi and Marelli (Italy) and Cenemessa (Spain);
- a trend within the Community towards power plants with light-water reactors, in either the boiling or the pressurized version; this trend is confirmed by the decision taken by the French Government on 13 November 1969, if not to abandon the natural-uranium graphite-gas type of reactor, at least to authorize Electricité de France (EdF) to construct light-water reactors;
- the trend towards vertical integration, which is particularly noticeable in Germany, in industrial activities relating both to the construction of light-water reactors and to operations connected with the fuel cycle;
- the fact that, within the Community at least, the industrial use of the heavy-water and high-temperature reactor types is still quite a long way off.

* * *

A study carried out by the competent department of the Commission, and forwarded to the Council, shows the present distribution of industrial tasks among the various firms in the Community and sets out the facts and tendencies with respect to concentration.

The situation in the Community is as follows:

Germany

A nation-wide concentration process has resulted in the creation by AEG (50%) and Siemens (50%) of a joint subsidiary, the Kraftwerk-Union (KWU), the object of which is to combine their production resources in the conventional field of electrical engineering and at the same time to organize a single sales agency for the supplying of conventional and nuclear electrical power plants on a turnkey basis.

AEG and Siemens continue to be autonomous as regards the development of the two light-water-reactor variants (boiling and pressurized), but approaches to customers are made by KWU, which is thus in a position to offer electricity producers the choice between the two reactor types; this cannot, of course, be done by the two big US concerns, between whom there is still very keen rivalry. AEG and Siemens have also set up a joint subsidiary for the fabrication of electrical transformers (Trafo-Union). The other activities of the two firms, particularly in electronics, data processing and telecommunications, remain separate.

The case made out by AEG and Siemens for the KWU operation is based on the need to concentrate the European industry in order to cope with the increased risks resulting from the greater size of units and with competition from the two leading US firms, General Electric and Westinghouse. These two firms meet practically all the demand on their home market for heavy electrical equipment and also supply a substantial part of the world market.

As is known, AEG and Siemens have long-standing associations with General Electric and Westinghouse respectively. However, according to information supplied by AEG and Siemens, they may now compete freely with the US firms for nuclear contracts on all the world markets except in the US. It would appear that in return they have exclusive dealing rights in Germany. While AEG still use the General Electric BWR (boiling water reactor) basic licence, Siemens, by the terms of its technical cooperation agreements, is no longer bound by the Westinghouse PWR (pressurized water reactor) patents. Thus Siemens have the right to give any future partner, even if non-German, the benefit of their general technical knowhow, with rare exceptions which represent less than 1% of the value of the nuclear boiler.

It appears that AEG and Siemens will soon be in a position to rid themselves completely of their technological dependence on General Electric and

Westinghouse, and thus to compete freely and fully, even on the American market, in the field of light-water reactors on the basis of the original improvements which they have made to this reactor family, and which they intend to supplement in order to achieve complete European "naturalization" of the techniques in question.

Another example of realignment in West Germany is Siemens's acquisition of a majority holding (60%) in the Interatom company, with the proviso that half the shares held by Siemens would be assigned at a later date to AEG in pursuance of the KWU agreement.

This regrouping process has also taken the form of vertical concentration in the fuel-cycle sector of light-water reactor construction. Firstly, Siemens (with AEG subsequently participating to an equal extent) has associated with Nukem to incorporate the "Reaktor Brennelemente GmbH (RBG)" company, and secondly, AEG and General Electric have together established the "Kernreaktor Teile (KRT)" company for the production of fuel elements for light-water nuclear power plants. In addition, AEG and Siemens have acquired 60% of the capital of Alkem, hitherto held by Nukem.

The range of nuclear power plant types offered by the KWU is extremely wide (boiling-water, pressurized-water and heavy-water reactors). Through its subsidiary Interatom, this group has also, in collaboration with Belgonucléaire (Belgium), Neratoom (Netherlands) and Luxatome (Luxembourg), embarked on the designing and construction of a prototype fast reactor (SNR, 300 MWe).

Following the extension of the Mulheim/Ruhr, plant the joint capacity of AEG and Siemens for the production of heavy electrical engineering equipment is about 6 000 MWe per year, or almost two-thirds of the West German constructors' total production capacity and 100% of the country's estimated needs in 1975.

The large firm of Brown Boveri/Mannheim (BBC) also produces heavy electrical engineering equipment (turbo-alternators); it is linked through the parent company Brown Boveri/Baden (Switzerland) to the subsidiaries Tecnomasio (Italy) and Compagnie Electromécanique (France). The entire group (Switzerland included) represents a total production capacity of more than 6 000 MWe.

Another group engaged in the same activity is Man/Gütehoffnungshütte (GHH), which is relatively smaller; it collaborates with Brown Boveri Mannheim/Krupp in the field of high-temperature gas reactors in order to ensure coordination of development efforts.

As regards the fuel cycle, KRT and RBG have already been mentioned as producing elements for light-water reactors. In addition, Nukem fabricates certain types of fuel elements and converts uranium hexafluoride into uranium oxide, and Alkem produces plutonium-containing fuel elements.

Irradiated fuels are recycled at GWK, which was formed by Hoechst, Nukem and Gelsenberg; the plant's capacity is limited, but it is designed to enable German industry to acquire the necessary operational experience with this type of installation.

France

In France, an agreement has been reached between the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité (CGE) and the Thomson-Brandt-GSF group which is aimed at specialization in their activities (electrical engineering, electronics, telecommunications, mass-use equipment, data processing, automation, etc.), and concentration of the electrical plant production potential in the Alsthom company.

Thus the Alsthom company's capacity for producing heavy electrical engineering equipment has been raised to about 2 000 MWe per year, or 70 % of the French constructors' total production capacity and two-thirds of France's estimated needs in 1975.

Westinghouse offered to purchase the 61 % share held by the Belgian family of Empain in the Jeumont-Schneider company, but on 4 December 1969 the French Government opposed this take-over bid.

In the nuclear field, Alsthom and the Alsacienne (ALSPI) holding company incorporated Sogerca in 1968 with a view to negotiating a contract for the purchase of licences for the construction of boiling-water nuclear power plants. In connection with the construction of the Franco-Swiss nuclear power plant at Kaiseraugst, Sogerca assisted in the preparation of two tenders submitted by AEG and General Electric respectively.

The GAAA (Groupement Atomique Alsacienne Atlantique) group,¹ which is associated with the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité group, is interested in the development of heavy-water, gas-graphite natural uranium, light-water and fast reactors. This group is at present participating with CEA and EdF in the construction of Phénix (250 MW) — the first large fast nuclear power plant in the Community.

Lastly, Schneider is at present cooperating with Belgian industry, through the subsidiaries of Framatome, under licence from Westinghouse, in the construction of the Tihange light-water nuclear power plant, after having constructed the Chooz power plant under the same conditions.

Although EdF (Electricité de France) has now been authorized by the French Government to construct light-water power plants, it is still impossible to say exactly how responsibilities will be apportioned between the constructors

¹ GAAA's capital is held as to 30% by CGE, 30% by Babcock and Wilcox, 20% by Chantiers de l'Atlantique and 20% by the Alsacienne holding company.

and EdF, particularly as regards industrial architecture. Up to the present this has been undertaken entirely by EdF, both for nuclear and for conventional power plants, thus precluding French industry from making turnkey bids on the French market, and also affecting its export potential.

Nor is it yet possible to say whether a vertical concentration of reactor construction and fuel-cycle activities will take place in France as in Germany. Hitherto, these activities have been entirely in the hands of the CEA (French Atomic Energy Commission), which is responsible for defining technical specifications and negotiating the financial conditions for the use of such fuels by EdF.

Two companies have been formed mainly for the purpose of fabricating fuel elements for graphite-gas reactors — namely SICN (Société Industrielle des Combustibles Nucléaires) and CERCA (Compagnie pour l'Etude et la Réalisation de Combustibles Atomiques). SICN is linked with GAAA through the ALSPI (Alsacienne de Participation Industrielle) group, and CERCA is associated with the Schneider group. A third company, CICAF (Compagnie Industrielle de Combustibles Atomiques Frittés), linked with CERCA, produces sintered uranium oxide pellets.

A large-capacity plant has been constructed by the CEA at Cap de la Hague for reprocessing irradiated natural uranium fuels. It is proposed partially to adapt this plant to the reprocessing of light-water reactor fuels.

Belgium

The Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi (ACEC), the main supplier and industrial architect of the PWR power plants at Chooz, Tihange and Doel, have gained nuclear experience of their own while operating on a licence from Westinghouse. The first two of these power plants were or are being constructed jointly with French industry on a 50/50 basis. ACEC recently concluded an agreement with Westinghouse under which the latter will take a majority holding of 67.8% in the Belgian company's capital.

Métallurgie et Mécanique Nucléaire SA (MMN), which was incorporated mainly by Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de Guerre et Métallurgie Hoboken, is having fuel elements for light-water power plants fabricated under a Westinghouse sub-licence through the agency of the ACEC/Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence group. In order to join in other fuel-cycle activities it is participating in the Groupement Général des Combustibles Nucléaires together with Union Minière, Métallurgie Hoboken, Belgonucléaire, the Société Générale des Minerais and Génie Métallurgique et Chimique. It will supply part of the second core for the Chooz power plant, part of the first core for the Tihange power plant and the first core for the Doel power plant.

Belgonucléaire is also engaging in applied research; recently it set up collaboration with Alkem (Alpha Chemie und Metallurgie GmbH) in the fabrication of plutonium fuel elements. It is also cooperating with Siemens (West Germany), Neratoom (Netherlands) and Luxatome (Luxembourg) in the construction of SNR (Schneller-Natrium-Reaktor) 300 MWe prototype fast nuclear power plant, and within Internuclear in compiling tenders for high-temperature nuclear power plants.

Italy

The structure of the Italian heavy electrical plant industry has the following characteristics:

- the existence of large state holding companies;
- links with the largest world-scale constructors — involving financial participation on the latter's part — which industry forged long ago, and more recently in the nuclear field.

In consequence:

- the Ansaldo Meccanico Nucleare company of the Finmeccanica (IRI) group is licensed by General Electric to undertake construction of turbines for thermal power stations and of complete nuclear power plants;
- Asgen (Ansaldo San Giorgio) is licensed by General Electric to construct alternators for thermal power plants;
- Snam Progetti of the ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) group has concluded co-operation agreements with the British group TNPG (The Nuclear Power Group);
- Fiat, Efim Breda, Ercole Marelli and Franco Tosi hold licences from Westinghouse;
- Tecnomasio Italiano Brown Boveri is part of the Brown Boveri group (Baden).

Until recently, most of the realignment and restructuring operations in Italy have been confined to the national level.

However, there have been some regroupings or contacts for that purpose at international level. Ansaldo San Giorgio and Compagnia Generale d'Elettricità have merged (half the capital of the new Asgen company being provided by Finmeccanica and half by General Electric). A framework agreement is said to have been signed by KWU and Fiat for case-by-case cooperation. Tosi and Ercole Marelli may, as already stated, form part of Westinghouse European Holding. No accurate information is at present available on whatever intention AMN of the IRI-Finmeccanica group may have as regards cooperation with organizations in other states, but the Commission has been informed of exploratory contacts with industrial groups in the Community with a view to cooperation in the nuclear field.

In addition, constructors of heavy electrical plant have formed companies for the fabrication of fuel elements and control rods. For example, AMN (Ansaldo Meccanico Nucleare) and GEC (General Electric Company, US) have incorporated Fabbricazioni Nucleari, Fiat and Westinghouse have set up Coren, and ENI and UKAEA have together established Combustibili Nucleari, whose present small production capacity could doubtless be expanded if the need were felt.

Again in the nuclear field, the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning issued directives on 2 August 1968 concerning the organization of the state nuclear industry, which is required to aim at apportioning tasks in such a way that IRI will specialize in reactor engineering and construction activities, while ENI will deal with fuel cycle operations, including irradiated fuel reprocessing, for which CNEN is setting up pilot installations. As regards the short term, however, the Committee has agreed to a certain overlapping of functions.

In practice, this situation finds expression in the submission of joint tenders to ENEL (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica) for complete nuclear power plants. For the fourth Italian power plant, ENEL was actually able to choose between tenders from SNAM (TENI)/TNPG (advanced gas reactors), AMN/GE (boiling-water reactors), and Fiat-Breda/Westinghouse (pressurized-water reactors). As is known, at the end of 1969 ENEL chose a boiling-water power plant with a capacity of about 800 MW to be supplied by AMN/GE.

Netherlands

Neratoom began work in the boiling-water reactor field five or six years ago, when the Dodewaard power plant was constructed, but this has so far not been followed up. The contract for the 450 MWe PWR power plant at Borssele (Zeeland), which it was decided to construct some months ago, has been awarded to Siemens (who resumed activities in this field on 1 April 1969 through KWU). However, this contract contained a clause stipulating that 73% of the supplies were to be assigned to Dutch industry. A less advantageous bid had been submitted by Neratoom in collaboration with Westinghouse.

This choice shows that the Dutch electricity producers are determined above all to have competitive production equipment which will certainly prompt Dutch industry to specialize in the fabrication of certain components rather than assume the tasks of industrial architect.

It would also appear that the large firms which constitute Neratoom are tending to resume freedom of action in their dealings with other parties.

In addition, Rotterdamse Droogdokmaatschappij (RDM) (of the Rijn Schelde group), which has for some years been constructing pressure vessels for nuclear power plants, has recently concluded a licensing agreement with BBC for the fabrication of turbines.

Stork (VMF group) have entered into relations, and also concluded licensing contracts with KWU.

Activity in the field of fuel element fabrication in the Netherlands is now at a standstill as a result of Philips's announcement that it is proceeding no further after the production of the first core for the Dodewaard power plant.

* * *

In the field of irradiated fuel reprocessing, *Eurochemic*, an ENEA joint enterprise operating in Belgium, is able to treat a wide variety of irradiated fuels. Its capacity is about 100 tons per year in the case of enriched uranium.

PART TWO

Community activities in April 1970



I. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

Classification of goods

1. On 27 April 1970, following a favourable opinion from the CCT Nomenclature Committee, the Commission adopted a regulation¹ laying down the conditions for the classification of certain live animals of the bovine species and certain types of meat of bovine animals under CCT sub-headings 01.02 A IIb) 2 aa) and 02.01 A II a) 1 bb) 1 aaa), 22 aaa) and 33 aaa). The purpose of the regulation, adopted pursuant to the Council Regulation of 16 January 1969, is to allow the import at reduced rates of duty or levy of the animals and meat in question accompanied by a certificate of origin.

Amendment

2. On 27 April 1970¹ the Council adopted a draft, submitted by the Commission, amending the Regulation of 28 June 1968 on the Common Customs Tariff. The amendments made by the new regulation only affect CCT nomenclature to a very minor extent, and are prompted by technical customs points arising after adoption of the Council Regulation of 6 March 1970² concluding a trade agreement between the EEC and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Suspension of CCT duties

3. A Council Regulation of 28 April 1970³ extended to 15 May 1970 the suspension of duties on certain potatoes (under sub-heading 07.01 A III).

¹ Official gazette L 95, 29.4.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 58, 13.3.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 96, 30.4.1970.

Postponed application of CCT duties

4. By a decision of 30 April 1970¹, pursuant to Article 26 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission authorized Germany to postpone the application of CCT duties to certain Algerian wines. This decision, which in fact extends a previous authorization that had expired on 31 March 1970, is effective till 31 August 1970.

Tariff quotas

5. In pursuance of the provisions of Protocol No. XV annexed to the Rome Agreement on List G of 2 March 1960, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands have applied for the national tariff quotas specified in this Protocol, for 1970. The Commission accordingly decided, on 10 April 1970, to grant five duty-free national tariff quotas to the three Member States for 1970 — three for unwrought lead and two for unwrought zinc.² The volumes of unwrought lead are 76 000 tons for Germany, 10 000 for Belgium and 30 500 for the Netherlands; those of unwrought zinc are 7 600 tons for the Netherlands and 20 000 (unalloyed, unwrought zinc) for Germany.

Safeguard measures

6. The situation resulting from the end of the transition period laid down by the EEC Treaty — Article 226 on safeguard measures having lapsed — was described in the Commission's reply to a written question put by M. Vredeling,³ a Dutch member of the European Parliament.

Article 226 states: "In the course of the transitional period, where there are serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity or difficulties which may seriously impair the economic situation in any region, a Member State may ask for authorization to take measures of safeguard, in order to restore the situation and adapt the sector concerned to the Common Market economy." It may be added that these exceptional measures were subject to fairly stringent conditions and were to "disturb the functioning of the Common Market" as little as possible.

"The Commission" — says the reply to the parliamentary query — "is fully aware that Article 226 has lapsed. It follows that the Commission can no longer take decisions authorizing safeguard measures under Article 226. It is always possible, however, that difficulties in specific sectors or regions, similar to those which could be remedied under certain conditions by the application

¹ Official gazette L 112, 25.5.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 96, 30.4.1970.

³ *Ibid.* C 46, 20.4.1970.

of Article 226, may still occur in the Community. In this contingency the measures and instruments specified by the Treaty should be employed to remedy such difficulties — priority being given to those calculated to forestall them.

“Where the Commission is not empowered by Community law to take *ex officio* the measures it deems appropriate, it will propose them to the Council. In such cases the Commission will certainly request the Council to hold the consultations specified by the Treaty and to ask the European Parliament for its opinion.

“The Commission has only lost the power to authorize Member States to depart from the Treaty. This situation will give full significance to the Treaty rules and the powers they confer on the Commission:

“(i) Firstly, the Commission will have to continue to ensure, as instructed to do by Article 155, the application of the Treaty and of the provisions enacted in pursuance thereof — this with all the more attention since expiry of the transition period means that Community law can only be departed from in exceptional cases, while the obligations imposed by this law on the Member States are extended;

“(ii) Secondly, the Commission will be able to exercise more completely its powers to employ the instruments provided by the Treaty to avert possible structural and regional difficulties, notably by harmonizing economic policies and implementing a regional policy.

“Aids by Member States are banned in principle, and can only be granted exceptionally. Subject to this limitation, difficulties in specific sectors or regions can be remedied by the ‘positive’ effects of such aids, under the control of the Commission and, in exceptional cases, of the Council. The expiry of Article 226 should be a reason for taking more advantage of the possibilities afforded by the Treaty in this field.

“In case of need the Member States could initiate a readaptation policy including aids whose compatibility with the Common Market can be accepted by the Commission by virtue of the exceptions to Article 92(1) laid down by the Treaty.

“The Commission, it may be added, has always considered that the disappearance of customs barriers and the gradual development of the Common Market, which strengthen the Community impact of measures taken at national level, should be accompanied by increasing endeavours to harmonize the conditions under which national aids are granted. The end of the transition period merely highlights — and renders more necessary, as the Honourable Member points out — this course of action, which has to reconcile the requirements of competition and those of national structural policies in a synthesis calculated to promote the harmonious development of the Community.”

Finally, the Commission draws the attention of the Dutch member of parliament to "the scope for action which will be afforded, in this field notably, by the Social Fund, the EAGGF and the ECSC readaptation assistance and reconversion loans. The Commission recalls that it has proposed to the Council the establishment of a rebate fund in the framework of the regional policy. Furthermore, Community aids can be instituted under Treaty Article 235."

COMPETITION POLICY

Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

7. The Commission has authorized Friedrich Krupp GmbH to acquire the shares of Polysius AG. In accordance with the rules of the ECSC Treaty, this transaction was subject to prior authorization under Article 66.

The Krupp group is a major steel producer, while Polysius is a user of small quantities of steel. The Commission considered that the proposed transaction did not enable the firms involved to impede the maintenance of effective competition on the Community's iron and steel market or to escape the competition rules deriving from the application of the ECSC Treaty.

TAXATION POLICY

Tax harmonization

8. At its session of 9/10 April 1970¹ the European Parliament approved, subject to a few amendments, the two proposed directives submitted by the Commission to the Council to eliminate tax obstacles to the establishment of new groups by companies of different Member States.

One of these proposed directives concerns the common taxation arrangements applicable to mergers, the splitting up of companies and the transfer of assets between companies of different Member States. The second deals with the taxation arrangements for parent and subsidiary companies of different Member States.

The two proposed directives are to be discussed by the Council, which has to take a unanimous decision under Article 100 of the Rome Treaty.

¹ See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Engineers

9. At its session of 9/10 April 1970 the European Parliament approved on the whole, subject to a few amendments, the proposed directives submitted in May 1969 by the Commission to the Council on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of "self-employed activities in research, design, consultancy and applications in the technical field." The proposed directives concern various occupations, but mainly engineers.¹

In its Opinion the Parliament approved, in particular, the distinction laid down "between two categories of engineers, those with a university training and those coming from an advanced technical teaching institution." It trusted that the Commission would "step up its work on co-ordinating laws and regulations, notably regarding training programmes, field of activity, discipline, probity and professional repute." The Parliament expected the Commission "to submit, as soon as possible, proposals for the directives still needed on the liberalization of technological activities and, in general, of all self-employed activities."²

The Economic and Social Committee also rendered an Opinion on the proposals at its session of 22/23 April. It approved them in general terms but made a number of comments. In particular it trusted that the Commission would submit to the Council, as early as possible, proposals for activities of agronomists, biologists, surveyors and advisers on industrial ownership rights.²

Wholesale trade in coal

10. At its April session the European Parliament also passed a resolution on the two proposed directives concerning wholesale trade in coal³ adopted in September 1969 by the Commission and subsequently submitted to the Council. The Parliament's Opinion approves the two proposals, subject to a few amendments, "but regrets the Commission's failure to submit the proposed directives in accordance with the timetable laid down by the General Programmes for the elimination of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom of supply services."² The Economic and Social Committee approved the two proposals unanimously (with one abstention), subject to a number of comments.²

¹ See Bulletin 7-69, Ch. IV, sec. 8.

² See "European Parliament" and "Economic and Social Committee" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

³ See Bulletin 11-69, Ch. IV, sec. 4.

General nurses

11. At its session of 22/23 April,¹ the Economic and Social Committee also rendered an Opinion on the three proposed directives, submitted by the Commission to the Council, laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment in respect of self-employed activities of general nurses.² The Opinion approves the proposals, subject to some comments. The Committee felt, for instance, that the Council should call on the Commission to try to work out an adequate solution for the problem of harmonizing ethical rules for all medical, semi-medical and pharmaceutical occupations.

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND THE CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW BY CONVENTIONS

Public works contracts

12. At its session of 20/21 April 1970 the Council considered a number of major points arising in connection with two directives proposed by the Commission, one of which is to ensure that all Community firms, regardless of nationality, can compete for all public works contracts awarded in the Member States and the other to coordinate the award procedures used in the Member States — by the State, local authorities and other public bodies — for contracts of a certain size (more than one million units of account).

The discussion hinged on sub-contracting problems, the construction team system employed in certain countries and the national “sealed envelope” procedure, which raises the problem of abnormally low tenders at Community level.

“Following thorough discussion, which provided a basis for compromise on the various problems involved,” — states the press release issued after the meeting — “the Council agreed to instruct the Permanent Representatives Committee to resume its work on the subject in the light of these discussions, and to report to it at its meeting on 14 May.”

Motor insurance : Green Card

13. Replying³ to a written question from Mr. Fellermaier, a German member of the European Parliament — expressing concern about the inadequate progress he felt had been made in the matter — the Commission stated that “although

¹ See “European Parliament” and “Economic and Social Committee” (Part Two, Ch. IV).

² See Bulletin 12-69, Ch. IV, sec. 12.

³ Official gazette C 42, 8.4.1970.

work on the approximation of Member States' legislation required for this purpose has been expedited, achievement of the desired result has been precluded by specific problems resulting from the appreciable differences between the Member States' laws on compulsory third party motor insurance, in particular the scope given in each Member State to the initiative and organization of insurers on the one hand, and to public law on the other. So, successful completion of the Commission work in this field has been prevented to date by these problems and not by the absence of a political will on the part of the Member States."

Furthermore, "reciprocal abolition of the insurance Green Card by one Member State and certain non-member countries has been possible solely on the basis of bilateral agreements between the representative insurers' bodies of the countries concerned. As soon as work began on the matter, the Commission, for its part, asked Member States' insurers to conclude between themselves an agreement on similar abolition in the Community framework. Work on such an agreement is well advanced."

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Work on establishment of an economic and monetary union

14. The Committee set up in this connection met again on 7 and 30 April. Its chairman is Mr. Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. The Committee held its first meeting on 20 March 1970, and is to meet again on 14 and 20 May before producing a preliminary report for consideration on 29 and 30 May by the Ministers of Finance in Venice, and on 8 and 9 June by the Council.

In accordance with the Council's Decision of 6 March 1970, this Committee has seven members: Mr. Clappier, Chairman of the Monetary Committee; Mr. Stammati, Chairman of the Budget Policy Committee; Professor Brouwers, Chairman of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee; Mr. Schoellhorn, Chairman of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee; Mr. Ansiaux, Chairman of the Central Bank Governors' Committee and Mr. Mosca, Director-General of the Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

The Committee's report is to contain an analysis of the various suggestions providing a basis for identifying the fundamental options involved in phased establishment of the common economic and monetary union explicitly looked forward to in the final communiqué of the Summit Conference at The Hague.

Monetary Committee

15. The Monetary Committee held its 138th session on 10 April 1970 with Mr. Clappier in the chair. On the basis of a draft produced after the alternate members' meeting on 6 April, the Committee adopted the final version of a report to the Council and the Commission on establishment of a Community system of medium-term financial assistance. It also discussed a number of international monetary problems.

Budget Policy Committee

16. The Budget Policy Committee held its 28th session on 14 April 1970, with Mr. Stammati in the chair. It considered the German budget for 1970 and adopted Opinions to the Council and the Commission on the Belgian and

Luxembourg budgets for the same year. Finally, the Committee discussed the repercussions on its work of the Council's Decision of 6 February 1970 on the multiannual budget estimates of the Community.

The alternates met on 13 April 1970 for further work on the study of the utilization of budget policy as an instrument of economic policy.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

17. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 39th meeting in Brussels on 28 April 1970. It did further preparatory work on the first draft of the third programme, especially the chapters on the prerequisites — in particular the main structural measures at national or Community level — for attainment of the indicative figures to be laid down for the 1971/75 period.

Working Party on scientific and technical research policy

18. The Working Party met on 14 April 1970 and resumed its comparison of the Member States' scientific and technological programmes.

Furthermore, since 15 April the collaboration project set out in the Working Party's report has been the subject of meetings by specialist working parties of the EEC countries and the nine non-member countries (United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland).

Panel of Experts on economic budgets

19. The Panel met on 13 April 1970 to discuss the preliminary hypotheses as to world business activity and the economic development of the EEC countries in 1971. Among other points, the experts made a comparative examination of the forecasts of the various member countries and the Commission.

The Panel established the timetable for preparation of the preliminary economic budgets for 1971, which are to be sent to the Commission by 15 May and examined by the latter before being submitted to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee.

Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets

20. The Working Party met in Brussels on 17 April 1970 for a preliminary discussion of the delimitation of the public sector with a view to application of the European system of integrated economic accounts.

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21. Meeting on 9/10 April 1970, the *European Parliament* debated the economic situation in the Community¹ and then passed a resolution stating in particular "that a changeover, under a monetary system based on fixed exchange rates, from a customs union to an economic union is a tricky, complex operation which cannot be undertaken unless coupled with a clear-cut programme laying down close cooperation in the field of economic, monetary and social policy." The Assembly considered that further fundamental imbalances and monetary crises in the Community could not be ruled out, and urged the Commission "to submit, before the year is over, an action programme linking the measures proposed by the Commission to get the economy under control and to promote stable growth with the phased establishment of a monetary union." The European Parliament's resolution states that "introduction of flexible exchange rates would signify, in fact, the absence of the political will to establish such a union" and stresses the need to harmonize the economic policies of the Member States.

22. The *Economic and Social Committee* adopted an Opinion on the economic situation in the Community at its meeting in Brussels on 22/23 April.² According to this Opinion, adopted by a large majority, the Committee considers that economic activity will remain at a high level in 1970 despite the curbs introduced in several countries; but since endeavours to increase production are running into manpower and supply difficulties, the rise in prices should continue to gather momentum in the early months of the year. For the Economic and Social Committee, the most important question is whether the fundamental balances, notably a more acceptable rate of price increases, will be re-established at least in the second half of 1970. As regard the broad lines re-established at least in the second half of 1970. As regards the broad lines of economic policy, the disinflationary policy advocated by the Commission in December 1969 is still a topical matter according to the opinion of the Committee, which lays particular stress on the importance of a prudent policy with regard to current public expenditure and on the need for close price supervision, with avoidance, in particular, of an increase in the tax burden and social security charges.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

23. During its meeting of 20/22 April 1970 the Council finally reached agreement on a regulation laying down additional provisions relating to the common organization of the market in vine products.

The Council then immediately proceeded to the formal adoption of the various regulations on which agreement in principle had been reached in Decem-

¹ See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

² See "Economic and Social Committee" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

ber 1969, including the definitive financial regulation for the common agricultural policy and the regulation on the common organization of the markets in unmanufactured tobacco.¹

All the major agricultural products now come under the Community's market regulation arrangements; regulations still remain to be drawn up for a number of products which are of less economic importance on the whole but nevertheless often have great political significance in specific regions; this is especially the case with fisheries, textile fibres, potatoes, hops, mutton and horsemeat.

On 27 and 28 April the Council discussed the progress of work on the proposed regulation setting out a structure policy for the fisheries industry, and on the joint arrangements to be made for deep-sea fishing.

At the same meeting the Council also heard a report from the Chairman of the Special Committee on Agriculture about progress made on the proposed regulations organizing the market in textile fibres and extending to linseed the price arrangements laid down for oilseeds.

On 29 April the Commission submitted to the Council its first proposed directives for the reform of agriculture in the EEC.²

Common organization of the markets

Wine

24. On 28 April the Council adopted a regulation laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in vine products.³ This regulation gives statutory form to the resolution approved by the Council on 6 February,⁴ defining its general provisions more accurately so as to make them enforceable. It takes into account the special features of the wine market and regional production conditions.

Together with the essential implementing regulations which are to enter into force at the same time, the regulation sets up a Community organization of the market in vine products, so that there will be free movement of wine within the Community from 1 June 1970.

The common organization includes arrangements for prices and market intervention, arrangements for trade with non-member countries, common production rules, planting controls, common standards on definitions and

¹ See Bulletin 5-70, Part One, Ch. I, and official gazette L 94, 28.4.1970.

² See Part One, Ch. II.

³ Official gazette L 99, 5.5.1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* C 19, 13.2.1970, and Bulletin 3-70, Part One, Ch. II.

oenological practices, movement within the Community and fitness for human consumption.

Under the *price* an market intervention *arrangements*, a guide price is fixed each year, before 1 August, for each type of table wine representative of the Community's output for the coming marketing year. The Council also has to fix, for each type of table wine, a price below which the intervention machinery is activated, taking into account the market situation, the need to guarantee the stability of market prices, the quality of the harvests, and the data contained in the forward estimates drawn up each year by the Commission. The Council is to adopt as soon as possible the measures needed for the current marketing year, ending on 15 December 1970.

Normally, the *intervention measures* are of two kinds — aid for storing wine and distilling.

Aid for private storage will generally be granted if the forward estimates indicate that the quantities available for any one marketing year exceed estimated requirements by more than five months' supply. Aid will also be granted when the average price for a particular wine remains below the activating price for two consecutive weeks; in this case aid is granted until the price recovers.

Distilling may be resorted to only if the aids to storage are not enough to bring about a recovery in prices. The Council will lay down the conditions under which this will be done; these may vary from one wine-growing area to another, and they will be adopted in such a way that the spirits market does not suffer any disruption.

The *arrangements for trade with non-member countries* require that all quantitative restrictions on imports into the Community be removed. The CCT duties are to be applied, and reference prices will be fixed (one for red and one for white wines) for the purposes of a countervailing charge to ensure Community preference. The countervailing charge will not be levied on imports from countries which guarantee to keep their prices above the reference price, nor to imports of quality wines (such as port and sherry with registered designation of origin accompanied by a certificate of origin). The reference prices will be calculated on the guide prices for those table wines most representative of Community production. Export rebates may be paid out of Community funds as necessary to enable economically significant quantities of wine to be exported.

As in the other basic agricultural enactments, the safeguard clause contained in this regulation allows the Council to take all appropriate measures as regards trade with non-member countries to offset any disruption or threat of disruption of the Community market. The producer Member States are authorized to limit their imports from any other Member State if the whole range of administrative instruments needed for managing the wine market is not yet in place.

The regulation contains *production rules*, designed to prevent any surplus from building up in the Community, which exclude aid for the planting of new vines unless authorized by the Council for certain exclusively wine-growing areas, where this aid would increase growers' incomes.

For all *new plantings*, prior notification must be given to the appropriate authorities in the member countries and a licence obtained. It is on the basis of these notifications that forward estimates are drawn up at national level. Each year the Commission submits to the Council a report including information on the trend of production and consumption in terms of these estimates. If it emerges from this report that the tendency is for production to exceed expected consumption, and consequently growers' incomes are threatened, then the Council will have to adopt the necessary measures to prevent structural surpluses being formed.

The regulation also lays down *rules for enriching* and increasing the natural alcoholic strength, specifying that the addition of sucrose in aqueous solution in certain wine-growing regions in Zone A (Germany and Luxembourg) can be continued until 1 July 1979, provided that the volumetric increase does not exceed 15%.

The regulation allows Community wines to be freely *blended* with each other. Blending of wines which can be made into table wines is not authorized unless the wines to be blended come from the same wine-growing region and are blended in that region. Blending of Community wines with imported wines is forbidden; the Council may waive this rule in exceptional cases.

Member States may maintain rules whereby, to use a specific geographical designation, a table wine has to be made from certain specifically designated vines, coming from only one area (which is exactly defined) and whose name it bears. Using a geographical designation to refer to table wines made from a blend of wines from grapes harvested in different wine-growing areas is only allowed if at least 85% of the table wine blended in this way comes from the wine-growing area after which it has been named.

In order to promote a quality product as defined in the basic wine regulation (No. 24, dating from 1962), the Council adopted — also on 28 April — a regulation making *special arrangements for the production, marketing and control* of quality wines produced in specified areas.¹

This regulation lays down a certain number of Community requirements — notably for the demarcation of the "specified areas" and the listing of vines and growing methods — but it leaves wide scope for national regulations taking account of special features and traditional practices in the quality-wine-growing industry. As regards the designation under which quality wines are to be

¹ Official gazette L 99, 5.5.1970.

marketed, the regulation provides either for the use of the term "v.q.p.r.d." or for another designation traditionally used for these wines in Member States.

The Council considered the Commission's proposals for implementing regulations¹:

- (i) determining the types of table wine,
- (ii) fixing the guide prices for the period from 1 June to 15 December 1970,
- (iii) establishing general rules for fixing the reference price for wines,
- (iv) on the definition of certain products originating in non-member countries,
- (v) fixing the activating price for certain kinds of table wine for the period from 1 June to 15 December 1970.

The main points on these regulations have been worked out, and the Council has agreed to resume discussion at its next meeting, as soon as it has received the Parliament's opinion on the first two regulations adopted.

Grain and rice

25. By a regulation adopted on 7 April 1970, the Commission amended an earlier text on import and export licences for grain, products processed from grain, rice, broken rice and products processed from rice.²

On 9 April the Commission amended its regulation on certain measures to be taken in respect of grain and rice following the devaluation of the French franc.³ This regulation provides for the granting of a subsidy to imports into France of maize groats and meal for use in the brewing industry, from no matter what country, and the levying of a compensatory charge on exports to other member countries, so that no disturbance of the Community market arises from the difference in prices in France and the other member countries after the devaluation of the French franc.

On 23 April the Commission adopted two regulations fixing the tolerance for losses of paddy rice and grain held in store by intervention agencies;⁴ under these regulations, any losses above this tolerance will have to be paid by the intervention agency.

Beef and veal

26. Under the terms of a Commission regulation adopted on 16 April, concerning special arrangements for imports of certain types of frozen beef and veal,⁵

¹ Official gazette C 55, 9.5.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 78, 8.4.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 80, 10.4.1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 90, 24.4.1970.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 85, 17.4.1970.

the quantities expressed as bone-in meat, relating to applications filed between 1 and 10 April 1970 for licences giving entitlement to the special import arrangements, are reduced by 42.07%; the purpose of this is to avoid exceeding the estimated industrial needs calculated from the supply and demand situation for beef and veal for processing for the period 1 April to 30 June 1970.

Milk and milk products

27. On 23 April the Commission adopted a regulation on certain measures to be taken as regards milk and milk products following the devaluation of the French franc.¹ The provisions of this regulation are intended to take into account the French decision to take a second series of steps, from 1 April 1970, to realign the intervention price for butter — which fell after devaluation of the franc — on the common intervention price. The French buying-in price, which had stood at FF 890/kg since 1 January 1970, was raised to FF 920 (the common price being FF 963.65).

During a session on 9 and 10 April, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution endorsing, subject to a number of amendments, a proposal from the Commission to the Council authorizing Italy to maintain on a temporary basis until 31 March 1972 the arrangements for providing certain districts with liquid milk from central depots which have an important social role. The Parliament regretted, however, that it had not been possible to terminate these arrangements from 1 April 1970, commenting once more that “the disequilibrium on the milk market is due in part to the fact that the common organization of the market in liquid milk has still not been introduced.”

Sugar

28. By a regulation dated 6 April 1970 the Commission decided, after taking into account the situation on the world market, to close the permanent tender for determining the refund on exports of raw beet sugar.²

Fruit and vegetables

29. In the course of April the Commission adopted a number of regulations on the administration of the system of import licences for table apples.

On 14 April the Council adopted a regulation on the distribution of apples which have been subject to intervention.³ One of the provisions of this regula-

¹ Official gazette L 90, 24.4.1970.

² *Ibid* L 77, 7.4.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 84, 16.4.1970.

tion is that producers' organizations resorting to support buying on the apple market should make some or all of their apples available to agencies designated by the Member States so that large quantities of apples will not be destroyed and can be distributed to charitable organizations and persons in need of public assistance.

Again on 28 April the Council adopted a regulation fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for cauliflowers for the period from 1 May 1970 to 30 April 1971.¹

During its meeting on 20/21 April the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, annulled² the two regulations it had adopted on 23 July 1969³ introducing preferential arrangements for imports of citrus fruit from Spain and Israel. Following discussions held in GATT — which led the Community to withdraw its request for a derogation⁴ — it seems advisable to tackle in some other way the problem of safeguarding the Mediterranean citrus fruit market which these arrangements aimed at solving.

Approximation of legislation

30. During its meeting on 23/24 April the *Economic and Social Committee* adopted two formal Opinions on approximation of legislation.⁵ The first, adopted almost unanimously, related to a proposal from the Commission to amend for the fifth time the Council's directive on the approximation of legislation on *preservatives* approved for use in *foodstuffs*, with a view to adding to the list of these products thiabendazole (for surface treatment of citrus fruit and bananas). In the second, the Committee endorsed, with a few observations, the proposed directive on *mayonnaise* and sauces derived from mayonnaise, while stressing the need for "horizontal" harmonization which would enable a real Community food code to be drawn up.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Memorandum on Industrial Policy

31. The Council at its session on 20/21 April (to quote the Press release issued afterwards) "heard a statement by M. Colonna di Paliano on the main points in the Commission's Memorandum on the industrial policy of the Community.

¹ Official gazette L 96, 30.4.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 88, 22.4.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 200, 9.8.1969; see also Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 100.

⁴ See Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, sec. 92.

⁵ See Part Two, Ch. IV, "Economic and Social Committee."

“Following an exchange of views during which the members of the Council congratulated the Commission and thanked it for the quality and scope of the work it had accomplished, the Council agreed:

- “(i) to submit the Memorandum to the European Parliament and to the Economic and Social Committee, for their respective Opinions;
- “(ii) to instruct the Permanent Representatives’ Committee to conduct an overall examination of the problems set forth in the Commission’s Memorandum, with a view to obtaining guidelines as regards the schemes of action to be granted priority treatment, having regard also to the French delegation’s Memorandum on this subject, and to report back to it at the June meeting, when the Council will be discussing the strengthening and development of the Community;
- “(iii) to communicate this Memorandum to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, inviting it to give particular attention to the new factors contained therein.”

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

Scientific and technical research policy

32. In accordance with the Council decision of 6 March 1970, the seven groups of experts consisting of *representatives of the Member States and of nine other European countries* held their first meetings in Brussels from 15 to 24 April 1970. Their purpose is to ascertain the attitudes of the various delegations to the action proposed by the Six on further cooperation in scientific and technical research. They also have to discuss any other proposals or suggestions made by non-member countries and make a first examination of the ways and means of carrying out the projects adopted.

The work of the expert groups has to be completed by 15 June with the presentation of a report to prepare the ground for the ministerial decisions.

At their first meeting, the groups discussed the cooperation proposals submitted by the Community countries and in certain cases suggestions advanced by other delegations. Generally speaking, the forms of action proposed by the Six were favourably received by the non-member countries, all of which stated that they were interested in being associated with the finalization of the projects to be carried out. They all thought, however, that the time they were allowed for submitting their report would be too short for them to be able to make

a detailed study of the projects in question and of the relevant implementation and financing procedures by 15 June 1970. Final procedural decisions concerning the detailed examination will therefore have to be made at ministerial level.

At the same time as the work of the expert groups of the Fifteen, the usual discussion of the Six continued in the *Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy*, which met on 14 April 1970. This meeting was mainly devoted to the comparison of programmes. After noting the report of the Statistical Experts Group on public financing of research and development in the Community countries (1967/70) and the outlines given by the various delegations of the current intentions of their respective countries concerning scientific and technical policy, the Working Group discussed in particular its work programme in the context of the comparison procedure.

The Working Group also instructed a sub-group to elaborate the method of implementing the proposal for setting up a *European Data Processing Institute*. The discussions in the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy highlighted the desirability of concentrating efforts on the training of data-processing instructors. The sub-group's brief also includes investigating how short training courses might be organized and how these might be made to lead to a long course of study, specifically adapted to the very high standard of training required for data-processing instructors.

In connection with the Group's work, mention should be made of the activities of the Expert Group on *Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation* (IDST) which, following its meetings on 10, 11, 24 and 25 March, submitted its report to the Working Group on 1 April in accordance with its terms of reference. The report includes recommendations on the objectives of Community action in the field concerned, the creation of permanent institutional machinery for coordinating the policies of the Member States and setting up a system of metallurgical documentation and information.

Training

33. On 30 April 1970, the situation with regard to scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows:

Student trainees: 37 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged; 11 student trainees were accepted for training periods at a later date.

Grant-holders: 49 scientific and technical grant-holders were actively engaged, 35 of them preparing theses, and 14 specializing in particular nuclear fields. Five new grants were awarded during April.

Joint action

Future activities of Euratom

34. The Scientific and Technical Committee met on 20 April 1970 at the Geel Establishment of the Joint Research Centre to examine the proposed *supplementary research and training programme* for 1970 submitted to it for an opinion by the Commission, in accordance with the Treaty.¹

After discussing the draft, the Committee rendered an opinion on the four main points of the supplementary programme. It agreed unanimously that a new type of target for extending the potential of the CBNM Linac accelerator should be investigated and that irradiation studies of fuels for high-temperature gas reactors in the BR-2 reactor should be carried out. The Committee considers the programme for installation of the MK-5 experimental loop in the Essor reactor to be well worth while. It also regards the SORA pulsed reactor project as being of major scientific interest.

At its meeting on 6 December 1969, the Council had agreed to make the *Joint Research Centre* referred to in Article 8 of the Euratom Treaty into an "efficient and suitable Community instrument." Accordingly, on 23 April the Commission submitted to the Council a first memorandum containing its ideas on the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre.

As it informed the Council on 16 February 1969, the Commission had instructed an ad hoc working party, made up of its own staff-members and chaired by its Secretary-General, to study patterns of organization designed to give the Joint Research Centre greater autonomy. It also asked four personalities for their opinions on a general conception of the function of the Centre in relation to the general lines of Community research and the rapid succession of radical changes taking place in the advanced technologies and their applications.

At its meeting on 22 and 23 April 1970, the Commission studied the report it had received from the ad hoc working party. It decided to pass the report to the Council with the comment that, broadly speaking, this document was in line with the Commission's intentions regarding both the decisions it was empowered to make and the proposals it was to put to the Council. The Commission points out, however, that the document covers only some of the matters arising from the Resolution of 6 December 1969; in particular, the Commission is waiting for the opinions of the persons consulted on the future function of the Joint Research Centre before adopting its proposals to the Council and the decisions it is empowered to make. The April 1970 document's basic recommendation for implementing the various objectives in the Council Resolution of 6 December 1969² is decentralization in the preparation of research

¹ See Bulletin 5-70, Part Two, sec. 40.

² See Bulletin 1-70, Part Two, sec. 34.

programmes; the Council and Commission should confine themselves to adopting decisions for outline programmes, consisting in determining the broad lines of action or objectives, together with the budgetary ceiling, without going into the details of the research projects. Concerning the actual structure of the programmes, the Commission stresses the need to introduce a 'flexible programme' machinery, which would allow adjustments to be made every two years and the programme to be over five years.

The second section of the Commission's proposals concerns strengthening the organization of the Joint Research Centre Directorate.

The Director-General of the Joint Research Centre should be invested with a number of powers at present held by the Commission so that he can:

1. Decide on plans for fulfilling programme objectives determined by the Commission and Council.
2. Determine for each objective, within an overall budget ceiling, the resources required (investment, manpower, running expenses).
3. Sign contracts for purchases of equipment, conclude agreements with firms for contract work, etc.

He should also have a preponderant share of the powers of appointment. In view of the large measure of responsibility possessed by the Director-General, provision is made for a collegiate body consisting of representatives of the Commission, the staff and scientific and industrial circles in the Community to advise and assist him in making his major decisions. The collegiate body would give opinions which might in some cases have a suspensive effect.

At the same time, more influence would be exerted by the advisory committees on programme management, consisting of experts from the Member States, set up for certain schemes by the Council decision of 30 June 1969; according to their terms of reference, they are to help in drawing up the Centre's programmes, harmonizing them with the Member States' activities and implementing them in the best possible way.

The Commission's memorandum states that in order to give the Joint Research Centre a higher degree of administrative responsibility, similar to that of an industrial enterprise, it is deemed necessary to introduce new criteria for personnel recruitment and administration, so as to achieve greater mobility of employees, and to introduce a functional budget system determined in accordance with the research aims. From a legal standpoint, the implementation of such a policy would call for the amendment of certain regulations, notably the financial regulation and the Statute of Service for officials.

The entire reorganization would be based on deconcentration, in the form of extensive delegation of authority to officials in charge at all levels of the hierarchy, which should be accompanied by active participation of employees and research staff in the running of the Centre.

The committee of four experts appointed by the Commission continued its work, meeting on 31 March in Brussels, on 8 April at the Ispra Establishment and on 27 April at the Petten Establishment. By the end of May the committee is to submit to the Commission a first interim report containing proposals on the lines which the future policy of the Joint Research Centre should follow.

At its session of 20 and 21 April 1970, the Council decided, in pursuance of its Resolution of 6 December 1969 on the future activities of Euratom, to set up a co-ordinating committee to develop *co-operation on fast reactors*, consisting of officials responsible for the national fast reactor programmes and Commission representatives. The committee's task will be to work out and implement plans for coordination and cooperation on the broadest possible scale between the various programmes, by means of the most suitable procedures, and to make any helpful suggestions in this connection.

The competent authorities of the Council have continued to study the legal problems arising from the *use of the JRC for non-nuclear work*, and have also begun to examine suitable subjects, on the basis of a working document prepared by the Commission's staff.

Dissemination of information

35. Nearly 400 research staff and representatives of the coke-producing and -consuming industries of 17 European and non-member countries met in Luxembourg on 23 and 24 April to compare experience during the Commission-sponsored seminar on "Technology and trends in hard-coal coking."

Some 12 technical reports were submitted during the seminar, and the discussions were led by Mr. K.H. Hawner, a director of Ruhrkohle AG, Mr. R. Cheradame, Technical Director-General of the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches des Charbonnages de France, Paris, and Mr. J. Ligny, President of the Association charbonnière de Charleroi et de la Basse-Sambre. The seminar proceedings, including the reports submitted, the discussions, a list of participants, and a bibliography of research on coking in the six Community countries between 1960 and 1970, will be published around the beginning of July 1970.

At a meeting of the OECD Committee for Scientific and Technical Information held in Paris on 22-24 April, Commission representatives helped to work out a scientific and technical information policy, with particular reference to the financial aspects of information by means of mechanized documentation systems and to government responsibility for the organization and functioning of scientific and technical information in general.

During April, 22 293 scientific documents were introduced into the semi-automatic documentation system, bringing the total to 987 722 documents.

In addition, 10 Technical Notes were disseminated; 10 first patent applications were filed and 14 patents were granted.

ENERGY POLICY

Nuclear energy

36. On 6 April 1970, the Commission approved the conclusion of a toll enrichment contract between the Supply Agency and the USAEC. The contract is for the following quantities: 23 kg of 93%-enriched uranium for the fuel elements for the DIDO reactor at the Kernforschungsanlage Jülich; 30 kg of 93%-enriched uranium for the fuel elements for the AVR reactor, also at the KfA Jülich; 3 kg of 90%-enriched uranium for the fuel elements for the research reactor of the Physikalisch-Technischen Bundesanstalt in Braunschweig. The USAEC will start supplying the enriched uranium in July 1970.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Access to the market

37. During its session of 22 and 23 April 1970, the *Economic and Social Committee* rendered its Opinion¹ on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the establishment of common rules for ordinary and *specialized scheduled bus and motor-coach services* operated between Member States. While it broadly approved the Commission's proposal, the Committee nevertheless suggested certain amendments. It thought, in particular, that licences should be granted for an unlimited period and that the examination of the market situation to which applications for the introduction of scheduled services are subject should be limited to the examination of the ordinary scheduled road services market.

On 9, 16 and 17 April 1970 meetings were held with the government experts of the Member States to examine, on the basis of working documents drawn up by the Commission, the measures needed to implement the provisions of paragraphs (1 a) and (1 b) of Article 75 in the fields of *road transport of passengers and goods* and inland-waterway transport of passengers where such measures have not yet been adopted or proposed.

On 24 April 1970 a meeting was held in Brussels with the representatives of the European Liaison Committee of Common Market Forwarding Agents (CLECAT).

The object of this meeting was an initial exchange of views on the guidelines to serve as a basis for establishing Community regulations on *access to the occupation of transport ancillary* and the practice of this occupation.

A second meeting was planned for June.

¹ See "Economic and Social Committee" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

Technical harmonization

38. On 22 April 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a decision on the scope and execution of joint action by the Member States, within the framework of the competent international organizations, concerning the introduction of *automatic coupling on European railways*. This proposal, which is based on Article 116 of the EEC Treaty, provides that Member States would undertake to express their agreement in principle with the introduction of automatic coupling, not to fix the effective date of this before the questions pending, particularly with regard to financing, are solved and to expedite the financial studies concerning these.

Transport rates and conditions

39. On 21 April 1970, and in accordance with Article 149 (2) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission submitted to the Council a new amendment to its proposal for a regulation concerning *the abolition of discrimination in transport rates and conditions* (based on Articles 7, 75 and 79 (2) of the EEC Treaty) This new proposal brings within the scope of the proposed regulation discriminations in transport rates and conditions for traffic from or to ports. To this end it repeats the main provisions of the initial proposal of 29 October 1965.¹

In letters dated 29 July 1969² the Commission had urged the Member States to ensure the application of the arrangements for rates introduced by the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968³ (on the introduction of *a system of bracket rates* applicable to road haulage of goods between the Member States) within the time-limits specified therein. Despite repeated requests by Commission representatives at Council sessions and intergovernmental meetings, these time-limits have now been greatly overstepped. All the common transport policy measures decided on by the Council in July 1968, especially with regard to road haulage of goods between the Member States, are thus liable to be called into question. Furthermore, as the tariff arrangement specified by the Regulation of 30 July 1968 was introduced by way of experiment for a limited period, a fresh delay in its actual implementation would be liable to deprive it of all significance.

The Member States were reminded of the preceding considerations in a letter of 21 April from the Commission stressing that, if the tariff arrangement were not effectively implemented at a very early date, the Commission would find itself obliged to institute against the Member States concerned the procedure for a formal finding that they have failed to fulfil their obligations, in pursuance of Article 169 of the Treaty.

¹ Official gazette L 66, 7.4.1966.

² Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. VI, sec. 66.

³ Official gazette L 194, 6.8.1968.

The Commission was consulted by the *Italian Government* concerning a draft decree of the President of the Republic for the purpose of creating the necessary machinery for implementing provisions of the same Council Regulation (July 1968) and of Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 358/69¹ in Italy. On 22 April 1970 the Commission gave a favourable opinion on this decree except as regards the time-limit specified for the communication of individual contracts to the competent authorities.²

Rate system for the use of infrastructures

40. The committee of government experts helping the Commission to coordinate the studies of the Member States in connection with the proposal for a first Council directive on the reorganization of the national systems of *taxation of commercial vehicles*, held its second meeting on 23 and 24 April 1970. It made an initial examination of the provisions the national administrations proposed to implement to effect the calculations stipulated by the Council Decision of 27 January 1970: these were to enable an assessment to be made of the results that would ensue from the implementation of the above-mentioned proposal. At the next meeting, planned for 4 and 5 June, the first quantified data drawn up by the national authorities will be examined.

In its statement at the Council session of 6 and 7 December 1960 on the organization of the study of transport costs the Commission announced its intention to examine the comparative situation of the modes of transport with regard to the actual charges on them (wages, taxes, etc.) while specifying that, with regard to this point, the studies should be slanted in such a way as to bring out the factors which will serve as a basis for an examination of the conditions for an approximation of the competitive positions between transport enterprises and between modes of transport.

On 15 April 1970 the Commission submitted the report on the results of this study to the Council. The study, carried out in close cooperation with government experts, endeavours to bring out the effect of public intervention in taxation and social matters in international road haulage. The report comprises two parts: the first is a comparative study of the cost prices of transport on a certain number of routes and an analysis of the cost differences which appear in the main items of these prices. The second part analyses the effect on certain specific taxes of the introduction of the harmonization measures likely to be contemplated.

¹ Official gazette L 53, 4.3.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 112, 25.5.1970.

Consultative Committee on Transport

41. On 16 and 17 April 1970 the Consultative Committee on Transport examined a report drawn up by its group of rapporteurs concerning the *control and penalties* to be provided for in the Community rules on road transport. As a number of amendments were adopted, the Committee instructed the group of rapporteurs to finalize these and to submit a draft opinion to it at the next meeting on 25 and 26 June 1970.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

42. The Commission took two formal decisions concerning the grant, under Article 56 (2 a) of the ECSC Treaty, of two conversion loans to the *Netherlands*. These form part of a Community financing programme of a maximum amount of 2.76 million u.a. for the conversion of the "Willem Sophia" coalmine, for which the Commission had obtained the Council's approval in July 1969. It had been decided then that it will be possible to grant from this total amount individual loans to enterprises to be set up in the new industrial complex. The present schemes are the first under this programme.

In pursuance of the same article of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission took four decisions in principle on the grant of loans for financing four industrial schemes — one in *Germany*, two in the *Netherlands* and one in *France*; the Commission received two new requests concerning one scheme in *Germany* and another in *Belgium*.

Studies

43. On 7 April the advisory panel to formulate the general lines of the study on development in the *south of Belgium* held a meeting in Brussels with representatives of the Institute responsible for the work. It approved the general lines for the completion of the second phase, which relates to the social and economic analysis of the region, drew up the list of subjects to be dealt with in the third phase concerning the region's development prospects, and laid down the guidelines of the fourth phase dealing with forecasts and the action programme.

On 14 April 1970 the Institute responsible for investigating operations to improve the industrial potential of the *Nantes/Saint-Nazaire* metropolis submitted to the Commission its first progress report on the establishment of an industrial maintenance service company.

For the exploitation of the three studies on conurbations, the Community's main points of entry and exit by sea and the quaternary sector, which are of fundamental interest for guiding regional development in the Community countries, the Commission invited the member countries to appoint experts to cooperate with it in examining the research results recorded. The first meeting could examine the study on the Community's main *points of entry and exit by sea*.

The Committee for the *Aachen/Liège/Belgian Limburg/Dutch Limburg* frontier region held its third meeting on 23 April 1970.

* * *

44. At its session of 22 and 23 April 1970 the *Economic and Social Committee* approved by a large majority the "Proposal for a Council decision on the organization of Community measures with regard to regional development" as well as the "Memorandum on regional policy in the Community,"¹ submitted by the Commission to the Council on 17 October 1969. In the Opinion it rendered on this subject,² the Committee thought that the proposal may be considered as an effort to coordinate, in an initial period and at Community level, the regional policies stemming from national initiatives. This first measure will have, however, to be supplemented, for in order to ensure harmonious and balanced development for the Community the national programmes should be aligned on Community objectives. The Committee considers in particular that the Commission, in conjunction with the Member States, should draw up an overall concept of area redevelopment for the future.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment

45. The *conference on employment problems* — the first Community meeting of the six Ministers of Labour, Commission representatives and representatives of employers' and workers' associations — was held in Luxembourg on 27/28 April 1970, with Mr. Major, the Belgian Minister of Employment and Labour, in the chair. Appropriate follow-up action will be discussed by the Ministers of Labour at the Council session of 25/26 May.

¹ Supplement to Bulletin 12-69.

² "Economic and Social Committee" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

Occupational training

46. In continuance of the work on the series of steelworkers' training manuals, the Editorial Committee responsible for the "Manual on New Technical Processes in the Iron and Steel Industry" met in Brussels on 21 April to finalize the third volume, on new techniques in steelmaking proper (i.e. crude-steel production), which is to appear shortly. The fourth and last volume, dealing with the rolling side, is in preparation.

Readaptation and retraining

47. In April the Commission decided, in accordance with Article 56 (2) of the ECSC Treaty, to increase by a further Hfl. 9 500 000 (2 624 309.39 u.a.) the appropriation for the workers affected by the outright closure of a colliery in the Netherlands. An equal amount is being contributed by the Netherlands Government.

Social security

48. At its 107th meeting on 15 April, the Administrative Committee for the *Social Security of Migrant Workers* considered the amended passages in the revised draft implementing regulation which relate to unemployment benefit, family allowances, and the entitlements of pensioners' and annuity-holders' children and of orphans. The original basic regulation as proposed by the Commission having undergone substantial alteration at the hands of the Council, more particularly in consequence of the compromise settlement of November 1969, the revised draft implementing regulation required appropriate adjustment before the Commission could submit it to the Council.

At its 43rd meeting on 14 April, the Administrative Committee's Audit Committee discussed changes that would be needed in the administrative procedures laid down by the regulations on social security arrangements for migrant workers to bring them into line with the development of administrative methods generally. It also considered the position with regard to indebtedness between different social security schemes. The difficulties previously noted in this connection were now found to be a good deal less in evidence, and claims are being discharged at a satisfactory rate.

Other matters discussed included how the new German legislation on sickness insurance would affect the calculation of the sums to be refunded by different social security schemes to one another, and what safeguards would be needed when the new enactments came into force to prevent possible abuses.

Wages and terms of employment

Hourly earnings

49. A Statistical Office study¹ shows that the rise in nominal hourly earnings between April 1964 and April 1969 was steepest in the Netherlands, viz. +55%, Italy following with +40%, Germany with +37% and Luxembourg with +30%. On the other hand the rise in real earnings, i.e. allowing for consumer price increases, worked out at +7% in Italy, +3% in Germany and Luxembourg, and only +1% in the Netherlands. For France the figures are available only to September 1968, and are not properly comparable: for the record, however, it may be noted that between April 1964 and that date nominal hourly earnings rose by 40% and real earnings by 21%.

Collective-bargaining agreements

50. On 2 and 8 April experts from the competent national bureaux and representatives of the employers and workers' associations considered a Commission pilot report on the collation of collective-bargaining agreements in the mechanical and electrical engineering sectors, which is to go before the Council. As they deemed the findings to be of value, they expressed themselves in favour of having similar studies on collective-bargaining agreements carried out in other industries.

Social matters in inland water transport

51. The Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in inland water transport held its sixth meeting in Brussels on 21 and 22 April 1970. It completed its consideration of the Commission's material on continuous and semi-continuous sailing. In addition, it was asked for its comments on a Commission paper dealing with the lining-up of requirements as to crewing, and set up a working party to prepare suggestions in this connection.

Housing

52. A study session on miners' and steelworkers' housing was held in Dortmund on 29 and 30 April. The chair was taken by Mr. Van Berk, Chairman of the ECSC Consultative Committee, and Mr. Michels, a member of the Committee and Chairman of the Community ICFTU miners' and steelworkers' committee.

¹ Statistical Office: Social Statistics 8-69.

The meeting was given an account of the Commission's work in the housing field, and representatives of the industries then described how matters had been going in practice in this regard. The discussions were concerned mainly with current financing difficulties, rents and incomes, the need for modernization operations to bring old property up to standard, and the housing requirements arising out of the concentration of production units in the coal and steel areas.

In conclusion a paper was presented on modern town-planning and housing policy, after which the participants were taken on a tour of the various ECSC-aided residential complexes in the Dortmund steelmaking area.

Health protection

Occupational safety, health and medicine

53. In view of the constant *accidents with agricultural machinery on inclines*, the Italian national accident prevention agency, ENPI, has for some years been holding an annual competition with prizes for the safest machines. Hitherto this has been for Italian manufacturers only, but ENPI has now decided to hold it at European level, with the aid of the national safety agencies in the other Community countries. The competition is to take place at Perugia on 22/27 September. In preparation for the occasion representatives of the national agencies met recently in Luxembourg, with a Commission representative in the chair. A panel of judges, consisting of six ENPI appointees and five members proposed by the other countries, will examine the machines entered and award the prizes.

The Steel Industry Safety Commission's working party on accident prevention arrangements met in Luxembourg on 9 and 10 April and agreed the final text of a study on the accident statistics to be kept at plants as reference data for the organization of safety precautions. In the working party's view the only statistics needing to be kept regularly were those relating to the causes and circumstances of accidents; for other items sample surveying would be sufficient. Meantime a study has also been begun on ways and means of giving workers a financial stake in successful accident prevention.

A panel of experts which met on 6 and 7 April at the INAIL artificial limb supply centre at Vigorso di Budrio, province of Bologna, discussed the latest developments in connection with the *rehabilitation of amputees* in the six countries, and urged that the Commission take steps to do away with duties and taxes on prostheses and prosthesis parts made in the Common Market, to harmonize the nomenclatures and specifications for prostheses chargeable to social security schemes, to streamline production and distribution of prefabricated parts (more especially by standardization to reduce the unduly wide

range of models available), to upgrade the occupation of orthopaedic fitter, and to coordinate research more closely so as to make for quicker transition from the prototype to the provisional and the final prosthesis, thus benefiting all amputees. Attention was drawn in particular to the prospects for the development and wide use of the myo-electric prosthesis, given recent improvements in Italy and the fact that immediate post-operative fitting was now possible.

Seven meetings of the *Mines Safety and Health Commission's* various working parties took place in April. The subjects dealt with included fire-resistant fluids; underground combustion and fires, with special reference to the effects on ventilation of fires in downcast shafts; fireproof clothing, and the preparation of a research project on fireproof clothing for rescue workers; winding rope clamps and cables; cage falls; sheathing of cables powering mobile machinery below ground, and safety problems with regard to locomotive batteries.

Health protection (Euratom)

54. A Commission-sponsored meeting of some 25 experts from the six countries was held in Cherbourg on 14 and 15 April on the health implications of the *storage of radioactive substances* above and below ground. Its main object was the exchange of information.

First of all, the meeting worked out the present position with regard to production of radioactive waste, and forward estimates over periods of varying length. A number of criteria were formulated as to the technical and economic considerations involved in selecting storage sites; most of the experts in addition acknowledged the importance of psychological factors.

The health aspects were then comprehensively discussed. The different types of waste pose different problems of radiation protection according to their particular composition and concentration of radioactivity; the experts noted, however, that stringent measures were being taken to prevent environmental contamination. Ongoing supervision was the rule, and it appeared that radionuclides were being contained very successfully. This tended to encourage the spread of storage on these lines.

In view of the high cost of establishing a storage site, owing to the lengthy preliminary studies required, and of maintaining intensive supervision over a period of centuries, it was desirable that sites should be kept fairly few in number and international cooperation among the six countries be organized in this connection.

Consultation with the two sides of industry

55. On 14 April 1970 a consultation was held with representatives of European trade unions, with Mr. von der Groeben in the chair, and on 17 April a second, presided over by Mr. Levi-Sandri, with representatives of a number of European employers' federations.

The Commission is planning shortly to lay before the Council a draft on the legal form of the *European limited company*, and one problem arising in this connection is the provision to be made in the company's articles of association for the *representation of the workers' interests*. To acquaint itself with the views held in the circles immediately concerned, the Commission asked the European workers' and employers' organizations to give it their comments.

The consultations related more particularly to the question of workers' representation at plant and at enterprise level. The Commission received the very definite impression on the two occasions that there is not as yet any sign of a common stance on the subject: in accordance with their different past experience in the different countries, the groups representing the two sides of industry expressed sharply dissimilar views.

III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

56. The problems with regard to the enlargement of the Community were again considered by the Council at its session of 20/21 April 1970. The following Press release was issued:

“The Council continued its work on the establishment of a common basis for negotiations with the countries which have applied to join the Community.

“On the basis of reports by the Permanent Representatives’ Committee, the Council reached agreement on

- (i) certain supplements to the conclusions approved by it in March concerning the transition period,
- (ii) problems concerning economic and monetary union within the context of the development of the Community,
- (iii) problems concerning ECSC.

“With regard to problems concerning the Commonwealth, the Council, after an exchange of views, instructed the Permanent Representatives’ Committee to go further into these matters and report back at the next Council session.”

* * *

57. The Economic and Social Committee at its session of 22/23 April took cognizance of an information report by its *ad hoc* sub-committee on the British, Irish, Danish and Norwegian applications for membership.¹

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES

EEC-Greece Association

58. On 16 April 1970 the Commission issued the following communiqué: “The Commission of the European Communities has followed the evolution of the situation in Greece with growing concern. The recent trials in Athens and the continuing arrests of persons held in particularly high esteem have increased its concern still further.

¹ See “Economic and Social Committee” (Part Two, Ch. IV).

“These events do not suggest a return to normal democratic life, which is awaited more and more impatiently by public opinion in Europe.

“Because of the repeated offences against human and civic rights, the Commission feels it must reconsider the working — already very difficult — of the agreement associating Greece and the European Community.

“The Commission deeply deplores this situation, being more than ever convinced that total participation by the Greek people in the work of European integration remains eminently desirable”.

EEC-Turkey Association

Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee

59. The Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee held its 9th meeting in Antalya from 20 to 25 April 1970. The Committee discussed the Association's record in the five years since it came into effect and the current negotiations with Turkey on the changeover to the transitional phase of the Association.

At the end of its proceedings, the Committee adopted a recommendation calling on the Council of Association, the Community and the Turkish Government to take all requisite steps to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion as soon as possible.

Aid for victims of the Gediz disaster

60. Following the Gediz earthquake, the Council of the European Communities decided to grant Turkey 10 000 tons of non-durum wheat and 10 000 tons of rye as food aid. Items not distributed to the stricken communities are to be sold on the Turkish market and the proceeds used to help rehabilitate the region devastated by the earthquake. At its session of 9/10 April 1970, the *European Parliament* — stressing the Community's solidarity with this associated country — had adopted a resolution stating that the Community should “grant substantial and immediate aid, proportionate to the magnitude of the Gediz catastrophe” to Turkey.

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association

Mr. Rochereau in Togo

61. Mr. Rochereau, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for development aid, visited Togo from 24 to 27 April 1970 to attend the ceremonies marking the tenth anniversary of the country's independence. He saw

the Head of State and had talks with members of the Government on the implementation prospects of the new Yaoundé Convention. During his stay, Mr. Rochereau also examined the progress of European Fund schemes in Togo.

Yaoundé Convention

62. On 14 April 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a communication on *extension of the transitional period* till the effective date of the new EEC-AASM Association Convention signed in Yaoundé on 29 July 1969. The Convention is unlikely to come into force as scheduled on 30 June 1970, in view of the current state of ratification procedures, so that further transitional measures are required. The main problems arise in the field of financial and technical cooperation, because of the rundown of the availabilities of the European Development Fund. The Commission has therefore asked for the Council's agreement to financial proposals concerning three sectors — preparatory studies regarding the third EDF, commercial promotion and training programmes.

At the end of April 1970 thirteen of the eighteen AASM (the last one being Rwanda) had lodged with the Council's General Secretariat their instruments *ratifying the new Yaoundé Convention*. All the others will probably have done so by 30 June 1970. But at the same date France was the only one of the six Member States to have ratified the Convention, and it appears that several will be unable to follow suit even by the end of this year.

European Development Fund

Visits and meetings

63. On 14 April 1970 the EDF received a *Malagasy* delegation headed by Mr. Natai, Minister of Agriculture, to discuss the means to be employed to repair the damage caused by the Geneviève cyclone to the "hydro-agricultural improvement of the Bas-Mangoky" project, financed by the EDF and affecting 2 000 peasant families.

On 21 April a *Burundi* delegation headed by Mr. Simbananiye, Minister-Delegate in the President's Office and responsible for the Plan, had talks at the EDF after having been received by Mr. Rochereau, Chairman of the Development Aid Group. The purpose of the visit was to discuss the investment projects to be submitted by Burundi for financing from the third Fund.

From 30 March to 30 April 1970, EDF officials were in *Upper Volta*, *Togo* and *Dahomey* to vet schemes in hand financed by Community aid. An EDF mission was also in *Congo* (Kinshasa) from 24 April to 1 May, to finalize

with the national authorities the projects to be financed from the third Fund. A mission for the same purpose visited the *Netherlands Antilles* and *Surinam* from 10 to 23 April.

On 8 April 1970, a new fishing quay financed from the second Fund was formally inaugurated at the port of Abidjan. An initial quay section of 400 metres, built to improve the technical facilities of the *Ivory Coast's* sea fisheries, was already financed by the first Fund in 1961. The new quay was opened by the Minister Dicoï Garba.

The Lomé-Tsévié road, financed from the second Fund to a total of 1 446 000 u.a., was inaugurated on 27 April by the *Togo* President, General E.G. Eyadema, on the occasion of the ceremonies commemorating the 10th anniversary of independence and the presence in Lomé of Mr. H. Rochereau, President of the Development Aid Group.

Training, in-service periods, seminars

64. Three seminars on the various aspects of the EEC-AASM association were held in Turin, Bad Neuenahr (Germany) and Trieste respectively. They were attended by 175 African students living in Germany, Belgium and France.

A group of 14 officials, attending the French Centre de perfectionnement pour le développement et la coopération économique et technique, spent two days at the Commission studying the working methods of the European Development Fund.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

Ireland

65. On 28 April 1970, Mr. Jean Rey was visited by Mr. Patrick J. Hillary, Minister for External Affairs of Ireland, accompanied by H.E. Ambassador Sean P. Kennan, Head of the Irish Mission to the European Communities, and senior officials from the Irish Department of External Affairs.

The talks hinged on the prospects of European integration, with special reference to the preparation of negotiations on accession. In this connection, Mr. Hillary explained the White Paper just published by the Irish Government on membership of the European Communities and its implications for Ireland.

Algeria

66. The Commission has submitted a memorandum to the Council on the state of the Community's relations with Algeria, advocating the prompt opening of negotiations with this country and making proposals for putting these relations on a Community basis.

Malta

67. The initial session of negotiations with Malta was held in Brussels from 7 to 9 April 1970. The two delegations submitted their offers and requests for the first stage of the proposed agreement. The joint communiqué issued after the proceedings, which are to be resumed in June, stated that this first encounter "indicated a considerable similarity of views."

Lebanon

68. On 14 April the Commission submitted to the Council a report on the exploratory talks with the Lebanon — held in Brussels on 5 and 6 February 1970 — following the Lebanese application for a preferential trade agreement.

United Arab Republic

69. On 6 April last the appropriate Council bodies gave initial consideration to the Commission's report on the exploratory talks with the UAR. Examination of the report is to be continued using Commission statistical documentary material on UAR foreign trade and the production and export of certain Egyptian agricultural and industrial products.

India

Mr. Jean Rey in New Delhi

70. From 31 March to 5 April, Mr. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to New Delhi, where he had a number of talks on relations between India and the Community. In particular he saw Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs, and Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat, Minister in charge of Foreign Trade.

Latin America

Mr. J.-F. Deniau in the Argentine and Uruguay

71. Mr. Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, paid an official visit to the Argentine from 6 to 9 April and to Uruguay from 10 to 11 April. Those accompanying him included Mr. L.G. Rabot, Director-General for Agriculture in the Commission.

In the *Argentine*, Mr. Deniau met Mr. J.B. Martin, Foreign Minister, Mr. J.M. Dagneno-Pastore, Minister for Economic Affairs and Labour, Mr. E. Baldinelli, Secretary of State for External Trade, Mr. L.A. Raggio, Secretary of State for Agriculture and Livestock and Mr. A. Estrany-Gendre, State Under-Secretary for international economic relations. While in *Uruguay*, Mr. Deniau saw Mr. J. Peirano-Facio, Foreign Minister, Mr. A. Malet, Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance, Mr. J. Sanguinetti, Minister of Industry and Trade, and Mr. J. Rodriguez-Lopez, Director of the Plan. As will be remembered, both countries have asked for the conclusion of a trade agreement with the Community.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

Liberalization of imports from state-trading countries

72. The Commission adopted a proposal for a Council regulation adding a number of products to the list annexed to the Council Regulation of 9 December 1969 establishing common arrangements applicable to imports from state-trading countries. This first proposal for an extension of the liberalization list relates to 27 headings of the CCT.

Trade agreements: tacit renewal, prolongation and waivers

73. At its session of 20 and 21 April 1970, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, authorized the prolongation by one year, i.e. until 31 December 1970, of the trade agreement concluded between *France* and the Socialist Federal Republic of *Yugoslavia*.

Special commercial policy measures

Cotton textiles

74. As part of the moves to renew the Long-term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles, the European Economic Community held negotiations with *India* and *Pakistan* in Brussels from 21 to 23 April 1970. The Community was represented by the Commission, while the Member States participated as observers. The various delegations agreed to conclude a mutually acceptable self-limitation agreement on the basis of Article 4 of the Long-term Arrangement (which will probably be renewed for a period of three years as of 1 October 1970). In this context, the Community offered India and Pakistan an appreciable increase in the overall quota for the products involved.

The delegations also agreed to take various steps to improve the way the Arrangement works. In addition, they reviewed certain administrative procedures to ensure greater flexibility in its application.

Jute and coconut products

75. The *Community-India* joint committees set up by the agreements on trade in jute products and coconut products met in Brussels on 22 April 1970 to analyse the problems of trade in these products.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Tin

76. At its session of 20 and 21 April 1970, the Council decided to authorize the Commission to conduct on behalf of the Community, in respect of commercial policy matters, the negotiations for the renewal of the third International Tin Agreement due to expire on 30 June 1971. This problem was dealt with in a Commission memorandum to the Council. The Commission is following the conference on the renewal of this Agreement, held in Geneva from 13 April to 15 May 1970, with keen interest, especially in view of its considerable importance for developing countries exporting this product.

In the relevant statement published by the Council it is pointed out that "in view of the type of agreement envisaged, some of the provisions at present being negotiated come within the scope of commercial policy, while others relate more broadly to economic and financial policy. For this reason, the Commission has been authorized, in accordance with Article 113 of the Treaty, to negotiate the commercial aspect of the proposed Agreement, whereas the Member States will, naturally, step in as regards the other aspects of the negotiations."

Olive oil

77. In a memorandum to the Council the Commission reaffirmed that it was opportune and legally necessary for the Community to join the International Olive Oil Agreement. In October 1969 this problem was already the subject of a memorandum to the Council,¹ in which the Commission proposed initiating procedures for membership of the international agreement, a move which in its view was warranted for economic and political reasons. The Community has not yet taken a decision on the subject, some Member States having pressed for a period of reflection to look further into the matter.

In this respect the Commission recalls that, at the United Nations Conference on olive oil held in Geneva from 3 to 7 March 1969, and at the last two sessions of the International Olive Oil Council, all parties to the international agreement expressed the wish that the Community should become a member. In a letter of 26 September 1969 addressed to the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission, the Director of the International Olive Oil Council recalled this wish, pointing to the arrangements made at the conference to render it legally possible for the Community to accede to the agreement.

In its memorandum the Commission stated that it was at present all the more convinced of the advisability for the Community to accede to the protocol of 7 March 1969, and consequently to the international agreement, as new tasks had been conferred on the Community in matters of commercial policy with effect from 1 January 1970.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Tariff preferences

78. The UNCTAD *Special Committee on Preferences* held its 4th session in Geneva from 31 March to 17 April 1970. The meeting provided an opportunity for intensive consultations between the preference-granting and the developing countries on the implementation of a system of generalized tariff preferences. The Committee reviewed in detail the preliminary offers lodged by the preference-granting countries with UNCTAD in November 1969. The developing countries had an opportunity to put many questions to the preference-granting countries on the features of their offers, to criticize and to make suggestions. They received detailed explanations from all these countries. The EEC offer

¹ See Bulletin 12-69, Ch. VII, sec. 99.

was well received on the whole. In particular, the developing countries' representatives welcomed the absence of exceptions for industrial manufactures and the duty-free entry envisaged for them. But they hoped for an improvement in what they felt to be the very limited scope of the EEC offers for processed agricultural products.

There was a wide-ranging debate on the special measures which might be taken to help the least developed countries and on special and reverse preferences. The AASM representatives, backed by their EEC counterparts, showed that the special preferences they currently receive under association arrangements would be compatible with a system of generalized tariff preferences. In particular, they stressed that the case for retaining such preferences was strengthened by the fact that they were granted to some of the most backward of the developing countries.

At the end of the Committee session, the UNCTAD Secretary-General, Mr. Pérez Guerrero, said that generalized preferences had attained the point of no return. All the Committee members concurred. In his final declaration the Chairman, Mr. Swaminathan, voiced the developing countries' satisfaction with the endeavours made by the industrialized countries. It may be added that representatives of the developing countries trusted that the preconditions in certain offers would be considered realistically and rationally and that they would in no case hold up the implementation of the generalized preferences. Speaking on behalf of the EEC, the Commission's representative stressed the special responsibility of the latter, which had sponsored the whole idea of preferences. The Community would continue to work for their earliest possible implementation.

The comparison of the offers lodged by the various preference-granting countries was not completed when consultations began with the developing countries. The work on generalized preferences will therefore be resumed very shortly in the OECD, with a view to ensuring an equitable balance of the burden on the various preference-granting countries. Further consultations are to be held shortly in the Special Committee on Preferences, so that this body can prepare its final report for submission to the tenth session of the Trade and Development Board.

Food aid

79. Following the Gediz earthquake, the Council — acting on a Commission proposal — decided at its session of 27/28 April 1970 to supply *Turkey*¹ with an emergency food aid of 10 000 metric tons of rye and 10 000 metric tons of non-durum wheat, under the Community cereal aid programme for 1969/70 and 1970/71.

¹ See Part Two, sec. 60, and official gazette L 112, 25-5-1970.

There were several other new developments in April. For instance, the agreements signed on 19 March between the Community and the World Food Programme (WFP) for the supply of 35 000 metric tons of butter oil and 120 000 metric tons of skim milk powder to developing countries¹ came into practical effect; at its session of 20/21 April the Council approved an initial set of projects submitted by the WFP. These pose no problems. A Community contribution had been requested under these projects, which involve 32 020 metric tons of butter oil and 64 693 metric tons of skim milk powder.

Secondly, under the agreement signed on 25 March between the Community and the *International Committee of the Red Cross*¹ on the supply of skim milk powder for humanitarian purposes, the Council approved the dispatch — proposed by the ICRC — of 1 100 metric tons of skim milk powder to India, where there are famine conditions in certain regions.

Finally, the Commission proposed to the Council that this year it should again grant food aid to the developing countries from the stocks of butter and milk powder held in the Community. In addition to the previous commitments to the WFP and ICRC (123 000 metric tons of skim milk powder and 35 000 metric tons of butter oil in all), the Red Cross has asked for a further supply, while applications have been received from Joint Church Aid and ten developing countries — the United Arab Republic, Ceylon, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia and Turkey. The Commission has accordingly proposed supplying the equivalent of a further 50 000 metric tons of butter and 40 000 metric tons of skim milk powder.

Consignments will usually be delivered fob. The operation, including the processing of a certain quantity of butter to butter oil, would cost 1 675 000 u.a. The food itself is worth 37 000 000 u.a., on the basis of the London butter price and the agreed price for skim milk powder.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Official visit by Mr. van Lennep

80. Mr. Emile van Lennep, OECD Secretary-General, paid an official visit to the Commission on 14 April 1970. He was accompanied by senior OECD officials and was received by President Rey and several members of the Commission at a working meeting. Economic, monetary, scientific and industrial policies and tariff preferences were discussed.

¹ See Bulletin 5-70, Part Two, sec. 92.

Council of Europe

81. From 17 to 23 April 1970 the *Consultative Assembly* of the Council of Europe held the first part of its 22nd ordinary session in Strasbourg. Mr. Olivier Reverdin was in the chair. The discussions hinged on the Israel-Arab conflict and its impact on the situation in the Mediterranean area, environmental problems and the political situation in Portugal.

Mr. Luns submitted the report of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in his capacity as Chairman of this body. He took the opportunity to brief the Assembly on the outcome of the meeting by the Council of the Six which had just ended in Luxembourg. Mr. Ralf Dahrendorf, Federal German State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, concentrated on East-West relations in Europe and set off a lively debate between German parliamentarians supporting and opposing the "opening to the East". The speech by Miss Angie Brooks, President of the UN General Assembly, centred on united Europe as a crucial stage towards a united world. Finally, the Assembly discussed future relations between Europe and North America with some members of the US House of Representatives.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

82. From 14 to 24 April 1970 the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held its 25th session in Geneva. The problems of intra-European trade and the human environment were the focal points. An analytical report on East-West trade was submitted by the Executive Secretary; part of this document deals with the activities of the regional groupings and considerable space is given up to the European Economic Community. The ECE passed a resolution stating that the Committee on the Development of Trade should study the report in detail at its October session, with special reference to what appropriate suggestions could be adopted for eliminating impediments to intra-European trade. The endeavours which have been made for several years by the delegations from the East and West bloc countries to come closer together were again in evidence at the 25th session, as was the attempt to concentrate on a limited number of priority topics at each session.

United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Programme

83. From 6 to 15 April 1970 the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Programme held its 17th session at the New York headquarters of the United Nations. The Commission of the European Communities was present as an observer.

The Committee considered the annual progress report of the Executive Director on the Programme and noted that a record sum of about \$337 million had been committed in 1969. In addition, between the inception of the Programme and the end of 1969 about \$893 million have been set aside for development projects, emergency operations and the administration of the Programme. The draft report, established pursuant to resolution 2462 (XXIII) of the UN General Assembly on multilateral food aid, was adopted unanimously by the Committee after a protracted discussion. The report, as amended during the debate, was appended to the annual report to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and to the FAO Council.

Finally, the Intergovernmental Committee approved 29 projects involving \$126 603 700. Three projects involving an aggregate expenditure of \$16 075 000 (which had been approved by the Executive Director) were also notified to the Committee.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament, meeting on 9 and 10 April in Luxembourg, discussed a report on the economic situation of the Community in 1969 and the prospects for 1970, as well as two reports on freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of wholesale trade in coal and of engineers. The Parliament also approved two proposals for directives on the common taxation arrangements applicable to companies and mergers of companies belonging to different Member States. Lastly, two reports relating to certain Italian dairies and the methods of calculating time-limits for Community provisions were discussed.

Opening the session, President Scelba paid tribute to the memory of *H.R.H. Félix de Bourbon-Parme, Prince of Luxembourg*, and to the victims of the disaster which had plunged Turkey into mourning. On the proposal of M. De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), Chairman of the Committee for the Association with Turkey, the Parliament adopted a resolution presented by the chairmen of the four political groups and inviting the Commission to make proposals to the Council so that the Community might grant substantial and immediate aid, proportionate to the magnitude of the Gediz catastrophe. President Scelba referred to the assassination of *Count von Spreti*, German Ambassador to Guatemala, and expressed the feelings of horror and reproval which this aroused.

The economic situation in the Community (10 April)

The report presented by M. Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) on behalf of the Economic Affairs Committee dealt with the statement made by M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, to the Parliament on 4 February 1970 as well as with the Memorandum on the Community's economic policy for 1970 and the one on medium-term guidelines for the economic policy of the Community (1971/75). The rapporteur also handled the agreement between the governors of the central banks of the Member States concerning short-term monetary support and the proposal for setting up a Community system of medium-term financial aid.

During the debate, M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy), M. Bousquet (UDE, France) and M. Lande (Socialist, Germany) expressed the agreement of their political groups with the terms of the resolution. The speakers asked for

more frequent dialogue and concertation with the Commission and, in the monetary field, supported a policy of fixed exchange rates. *M. Bersani* underlined the difficulties of channelling investments and raised the problem of the internal structure of European society in general. He urged that the incomes policy should be made a reality. For his part, *M. Bousquet* emphasized that the common economic policy should be both economic and monetary and asked for the determination of a medium-term economic policy — the basis of any common economic policy. *M. Lange* made an appeal to the Member States for Europe to have at its disposal the instruments needed to establish a common economic policy. He also spoke in favour of institutionalized programming at European level. *M. Romeo* (Liberal, Italy) asked that each Member State should study its economic policy in a Community perspective and noted that Italy took little account of Community directives.

In reply to the various speakers, *M. Barre*, Vice-President of the Commission, noted no fundamental differences of views between the text of the resolution proposed by the Economic Affairs Committee and the Commission's ideas. The issue was the possibility for the Community to become a coherent economic and monetary unit able to play an international role. The Community's economic development must be based on a structural action to reduce certain disparities which were the cause of imbalances between the countries. Co-ordination of economic policies was inadequate for achieving this. The social Fund, the EIB and the EAGGF must become instruments for action linked with the Community's economic policy. The Commission would make proposals in the framework of the Third Medium-term Programme.

At the conclusion of the debate the Parliament approved a resolution in which, speaking of short-term economic policy, it emphasized the danger for the economic cohesion of the Community of the persistence of diverging inflationary strains which the Member States must combat without touching the investments necessary for structural adjustments. The changeover from a customs union to an economic union will only be possible if it is accompanied by a clearly defined programme providing for close co-operation in the field of economic, monetary and social policy.

With regard to the harmonization of economic and monetary policies, the Parliament considered that the system of short-term monetary support was important chiefly from the political and psychological points of view. The Parliament urged that the Commission should this year present an action programme linking the measures proposed for the purposes of mastering the economic situation and promoting stable growth with the achievement, in stages, of a monetary union. The Parliament expressed its opposition to the introduction of flexible exchange rates and asked for democratic control over the Community's economic policy, a structural policy aimed at growth, the reduction of social and regional disparities and the creation of a European office for economic programming.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services (9 April)

Several proposals for directives were referred to the Parliament in accordance with the 1962 General Programmes on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services. Two proposed directives concern wholesale trade in coal and three others engineers.

Wholesale trade in coal. The report (document 246), presented by M. Bermani (Socialist, Italy) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, dealt with the directives on self-employed activities in wholesale trade in coal and the activities of intermediaries in trade and industry in the same field.

The Parliament approved these proposed directives, but regretted their tardy submission and considered that they ought to have been accompanied by proposals to co-ordinate the laws and regulations governing access to and exercise of these activities. Lastly, the Parliament urged that nationals of all Member States should enjoy the same conditions of application to trade associations in private law as nationals of the country concerned.

Engineers. The report (document 9), presented by M. Boertien (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, dealt with three directives and one recommendation. The directives concern the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of self-employed activities in research, design, consultancy and applications in the technical field, details of the transitional measures for access to these activities and the co-ordination of certain laws and regulations concerning the training of engineers. The recommendation concerns the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The rapporteur proposed that the Parliament approve the directives subject to a few amendments.

M. De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium) and M. Lautenschlager (Socialist, Germany) approved the Legal Affairs Committee proposals on behalf of their political groups, as did M. Biaggi (Liberal, Italy), rapporteur of the Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems and M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy), who referred in particular to the problem of Italian architects. M. Burger (Socialist, Netherlands) asked that the provisions concerning the right to bear the title of the host country should not be obligatory. M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, said he agreed with the Legal Affairs Committee position and drew attention to the importance of achieving greater uniformity in the training of the persons concerned. He assured the Parliament that the Commission was endeavouring to find a solution to the problem of Italian architects.

At the close of the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution approving on the whole the proposals for directives and the recommendation presented by the Commission. The Parliament nevertheless regretted that these directives did not solve the problem of Italian engineers, that the provisions on the use

of titles were not more clearly defined and that the arrangements envisaged did not ensure an adequate degree of legal protection for the beneficiaries. Refugees should also be able to profit from these texts.

Taxation arrangements applicable to companies (9 April)

The Parliament discussed two reports presented by the Committee for Finance and Budgets concerning two proposed directives on the common taxation arrangements applicable: (i) to mergers, the splitting up of companies and the transfer of assets taking place between companies of different Member States; (ii) to parent companies and subsidiary companies of different Member States. As M. Rossi (Liberal, France), rapporteur, wrote, the object of both of these directives is tax harmonization for an economic policy end, i.e. to act on competition and the competitiveness of enterprises at world level.

The difference between the two directives is that the first one concerns the common taxation arrangements which would be applicable to merged companies, whereas the second covers only companies which preserve their legal independence.

The first directive on the taxation arrangements applicable to merged companies was the subject of a report by M. Artzinger (Christian Democrat, Germany) who, after reviewing the various provisions, recommended that the Parliament adopt it. This the Parliament did in a resolution, subject to a few provisos concerning the need to encourage efforts by small and medium-sized enterprises to link up, the implementation of an efficacious competition policy, the establishment of a common code for mergers and the problem of firms' permanent branches abroad.

M. Koch (Socialist, Germany), M. Boertien (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and M. Cousté (UDE, France) approved the resolution on behalf of their political groups; M. Romeo (Liberal, Italy) also approved. M. Cousté asked for a European code on competition and mentioned the problem of the regrouping and specialization of small and medium-sized enterprises. M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, said that work was in progress to make mergers possible between European enterprises and to create a European company. After referring to competition and the control of mergers — questions still occupying the full attention of the Commission — M. von der Groeben assured the Parliament that he would attentively study the points made by previous speakers.

The *second directive* approved by the Parliament was the subject of the report by M. Rossi (Liberal, France) and concerned *the common taxation arrangements applicable to parent companies* and subsidiary companies of different Member States. On the rapporteur's proposal the Parliament approv-

ed the directive subject to certain amendments. It recognized that the introduction of common taxation arrangements was a solution for the taxation problems of combinations of enterprises. However, such arrangements must dovetail with the Treaty rules governing competition.

With regard to the field of application of the directive, an amendment was tabled by *M. Bousch* (France) and *M. Liogier* (France), on behalf of the UDE Group, asking that the common arrangements be applied only to companies which, according to criteria yet to be defined, can be considered as European and not to companies of non-member countries established in the Community. *M. Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, and *M. Cousté* (UDE, France) emphasized that it was Europe's duty to defend the independence of its research and industry and to help European companies to attain world dimensions. *M. Cipolla* (Communist, Italy), *M. Spénale* (Socialist, France) and *M. Glinne* (Socialist, Belgium) approved this amendment. *M. Cifarelli* (Socialist, Italy) and *M. Bersani* (Christian Democrat, Italy) in particular were opposed to an amendment which was inspired by European nationalism and, in *M. Cifarelli's* opinion, by medieval ideas. The Parliament rejected the amendment and thought that the common arrangements should be applied only to companies which have their head offices in the Community. Previously, the report and the resolution as a whole had been approved by *M. Koch* (Socialist, Germany), *M. Artzinger* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and *M. Cousté* (UDE, France) on behalf of their political groups, and by *M. Romeo* (Liberal, Italy). The speakers emphasized the need rapidly to create a legal framework for a European-type company.

M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, referred to the need for tax harmonization in the Community and informed the Parliament that the work in progress to define the articles of a European-type company would be completed within a few months. Concerning the UDE amendment, *M. von der Groeben* emphasized the difficulty of finding criteria to define a truly European company and drew attention to the rule of reciprocity which the non-member countries could apply.

Arrangements concerning Italian central dairies (9 April)

In his report drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, *M. Kollwelter* (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) recalled that the proposed decision submitted to the Parliament authorizes Italy temporarily to maintain certain arrangements concerning central dairies. As particular supply problems arise in certain regions of Italy and the central dairies play an important social role, the Parliament approved the decision. It invited the Commission to take care that intra-Community trade in milk products was not disturbed by these derogatory measures and took the opportunity to demand the rapid implementation of the common organization of the liquid milk market.

M. Liogier (France), for the UDE Group, had asked that the report be returned to Committee, emphasizing that the numerous derogations to the Community rules would only delay the building of Europe. The problems of the Italian regions should be solved by specific action under European regional policy. M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) disapproved the return of the report to Committee, stressing that the delay which was the cause of the derogations resulted mainly from the lack of a European programme for the modernization of agricultural structures.

Method of calculating time-limits in Community provisions (10 April)

Following a report drawn up by M. Pintus (Christian Democrat, Italy) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, the Parliament approved a regulation to facilitate more precise application of Community provisions where time-limits are concerned and thus contribute towards the elaboration of an independent system of Community law.

COUNCIL

The Council held three meetings¹ in April.

108th meeting — Agricultural questions (13 and 14 April 1970)

The Council was presided over by M. Charles Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture and attended by M. S. L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission. The Governments of the Member States were represented by their Ministers of Agriculture accompanied, in the case of two countries, by State Secretaries for Agriculture.

The Council continued its discussions of the unsolved problems concerning the basic regulation laying down additional provisions relating to the *common organization of the market in vine products*. It instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to examine or re-examine certain items in the dossier. On the Commission's proposal it adopted the regulation on certain uses for *apples* which have been the subject of intervention measures. It also adopted measures amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1586-69 consequent upon the devaluation

¹ On the various items studied at Council sessions see the chapters of this Bulletin dealing with the problems discussed.

of the French franc. Lastly, it made certain appointments to the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers and the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training.

109th meeting — General matters
(20 and 21 April 1970)

The Council was presided over by M. Pierre Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Charles Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, and M. Jozef De Saeger, Belgian Minister of Public Works, and attended by M. Jean Rey, President, and the Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission. The Governments of the Member States were represented by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of Agriculture who, in the case of two countries, were accompanied by the Minister of Public Works or the Minister of Equipment and Housing, and of three others by the State Secretary or Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. One country sent the State Secretaries of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Finance and another the Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Public Works.

In view of the impending appointment of the members of the new Commission, the Council decided not to replace M. *Guido Colonna di Paliano* for the remainder of his term of office (1 July 1970). M. Colonna had submitted his resignation as a member of the Commission as from 8 May 1970. This resignation had been accepted by the representatives of the Governments of the Member States. When the Commission's Memorandum on the Community's industrial policy was examined (see below) the President of the Council made a point of expressing the latter's gratitude to M. Colonna, who was attending for the last time, for the distinguished services he had rendered to the cause of Europe as a member of the Commission.

The Council continued its work on the establishment of a common basis for negotiations with the countries which have applied for *membership* of the Community. It reached agreement on certain additions to the conclusions regarding the transitional period, on problems of economic and monetary union and on those concerning the ECSC.

The Council adopted the basic regulation laying down additional provisions relating to the common *organization of the market in vine products*. This regulation is the legal formulation of the contents of the Council resolution on the matter of 6 February 1970.¹ It lays down the general provisions of the latter so as to make them enforceable. The regulation, together with the essential implementing regulations which are to enter into force at the same time,

¹ Official gazette C 19, 13.2.1970.

sets up a Community organization of the market in vine products, with free intra-Community circulation of wine.¹

Pursuant to point 16 of the Hague communiqué, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs presented a memorandum to the Council on the need to associate *youth* ever more closely with the creation of European unity. He stressed the advisability and urgency of convening a "constituent assembly" for youth, of setting up a European university and acting through the press, television, schools and educational bodies. The Council agreed to examine this problem at its meeting in May.

The Council heard a statement by M. Colonna di Paliano on the main points of the Commission's Memorandum on the *industrial policy* of the Community, exchanged views on this question and made arrangements for the studies to be continued.² It then examined certain important questions raised by access in the Community to *public works contracts* of a certain economic importance (involving sums exceeding 1 million u.a.) and worked out the bases for a compromise solution to these questions. It took a number of decisions relating to food aid, commercial policy and the future activities of Euratom (co-operation on fast reactors). Lastly, under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty, it formally approved the Commission grant of an industrial conversion loan.

110th meeting — Agricultural questions (27 and 28 April 1970)

The Council was presided over by M. Charles Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture, and attended by M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission. Four Member Governments were represented by their Ministers of Agriculture, one by the Minister of Transport and one by the Deputy State Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Council discussed the question of establishing common arrangements for deep-sea *fishing* and structural policy for this sector. It also examined the arrangements for the common organization of the market in *textile fibres* and the price system for *linseed*. It further took certain temporary measures suspending the CCT duty on *potatoes*, adopted the regulation fixing the basic and buying-in prices for *cauliflowers* and the regulations laying down additional provisions relating to the common organization of the *market in vine products*, and concerning quality wines produced in specified areas, which it adopted at its preceding meeting. Other proposed regulations relating to the vine sector were examined and the Council agreed to a change in the common organization of *sugar* markets (Surinam), took a decision granting additional food aid as

¹ See Part Two, sec. 24 of this Bulletin.

² *Ibid.*, sec. 31.

a gift to *Turkey* following the earthquake in that country on 28 and 29 March 1970, and made certain appointments to the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training.

COMMISSION

1. The Commission has appointed M. *Gérard Olivier* as Deputy-Director General of the Legal Service. M. Olivier succeeds M. Much, appointed Director-General of the Legal Service in February 1970, upon the departure of M. Gaudet. M. Olivier, who was born in 1923, has a *licencié ès lettres* degree, is a Doctor of Laws, prizeman of the Paris Law Faculty, graduate of the Ecole libre des Sciences politiques and a former student of the Ecole nationale d'Administration. After being in turn Chief Executive Assistant to the Prefect of the Meurthe et Moselle Department and Secretary-General of the Jura Prefecture, M. Olivier entered the Legal Service of the ECSC High Authority in 1955.

2. Continuing the reorganization of the Director-General for Personnel and Administration, the Commission has decided to provide for the replacement of M. Karl Moos, M. Lando Tinelli and M. Ganzio Almini, who, on 1 March 1970, left the departments of the Commission in which they held respectively the posts of Director of Staffing, Recruiting and Careers, Director of Personnel Administration and Individual Rights and Principal Adviser to the Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration.

In 1952, M. Moos became an executive officer of M. Heinz Potthoff, a member of the ECSC High Authority, before becoming chief executive assistant; he also held these posts under M. Hettlage, the successor to M. Potthoff in the High Authority. In 1967 he was assigned to the post of principal adviser in the Directorate-General for Credit and Investments before being appointed director in the Commission's Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration in 1968. M. *Lando Tinelli* had been a director in the Directorate-General for Administration and Personnel of the Euratom Commission (1961) and then, after the merger of the institutions, a director in the Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration of the Commission (1968). M. *Ganzio Almini*, Doctor of Laws, entered the service of the High Authority in 1954. After having been executive officer of M. Enzo Giacchero, a member of this institution (1958), he was executive assistant and then chief executive assistant to M. Piero Malvestiti, President of the High Authority, before becoming principal adviser to M. Dino del Bo, M. Malvestiti's successor. Having been appointed Director of Personnel of the High Authority and then, in 1968, Director of the Publications Office, he became, in 1969, principal adviser in the Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration.

As part of the reorganization of this Directorate-General,¹ the Commission has appointed M. *Daniel Strasser*, previously Director of Administration in the set-up prior to the reorganization, to the post of Director of Personnel. The post of Director of Buildings and Works Services has been filled by the appointment of M. *Enrico Angelini*, who had hitherto been Head of the Statute Division. Lastly, M. *Antonio Ciancio*, executive assistant to M. Levi Sandri has been appointed Director of the Translation, Interpreters, Library Directorate.

3. The Commission has also appointed M. *Robert Partrat* as Head of the Execution of programmes and structural policies Division in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs; he succeeds M. Roland Tavitian who, in January 1970, was appointed Director of Economic Structure and Development in the same Directorate-General.

The post of Head of the Financial institutions and capital markets Division in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (which fell vacant on the appointment of M. Gianpietro Morelli as Secretary of the Monetary Committee) has been filled by the appointment of M. *Marcel Sarmet*.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 11/70 — Internationale Handelsgesellschaft mbH v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel.

On 26 March 1970 the Frankfurt Verwaltungsgericht filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 12(3) of Regulation No. 120/67 and of Article 9 of Regulation No. 483/67 concerning the period of validity of export certificates and sureties.

Case 12/70 — M. Paul Craeynest and M. Michel Vandewalle v. the Belgian State

On 27 March 1970 the Belgian Supreme Appeal Court asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the value as evidence of the DD4 movement certificates within the framework of Council Regulation No. 13/64/CEE of 5 February 1964 providing for gradual establishment of a common organization of the markets for milk and milk products.

¹ See the annex to this Bulletin: New Structure of the Commission's Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration.

Case 13/70 — Francesco Cinzano & Compagnia v. Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken

On 6 April 1970 the Bundesfinanzhof submitted to the Court a request for a preliminary ruling on the question as to whether Article 32(2) of the EEC Treaty is infringed when a Member State imposes on wine-based beverages imported from another Member State a duty designed to compensate for the tax levied on domestic spirituous liquors and brandies.

Case 14/70 — Deutsche Bakels GmbH v. Oberfinanzdirektion, Munich

This case concerns a request for a preliminary ruling which the Bundesfinanzhof filed with the Court on 6 April 1970. It relates to the following question: "For such time as the Common Customs Tariff headings are not accompanied by explanatory notes adopted at Community level can the effect of an obligatory interpretation of these headings be attributed to the explanatory notes adopted by the national authorities?"

Case 15/70 — Dr. Amadeo Chevalley v. Commission

This case concerns a complaint for non-fulfilment of responsibilities lodged under Article 175 of the EEC Treaty. The petitioner had asked the Commission to intervene against an Italian Bill which violates the Treaty rules regarding agricultural prices, and particularly as regards the assessment of the value of farmland.

Judgments

Case 24/69 — Commission official v. Commission

This suit, which chiefly concerned the effective date of the petitioner's appointment, was rejected as inadmissible.

Case 28/69 — Commission v. Italian Republic

The Commission had filed with the Court of Justice a petition to have recorded a failure of Italy to fulfil its obligations under Article 95 of the EEC Treaty. More precisely, the Commission complained in both parts of its petition that Italy was charging higher consumer tax — compared with that on corresponding home products — on cocoa powder and other products derived from cocoa originating in other Member States.

The ruling handed down in this case on 10 April 1970:

- (i) Allowed the first part of the petition and recorded the infringement committed by Italy in applying to imported cocoa powder a higher consumer tax than that borne by the corresponding home product;
- (ii) Rejected the second part of the petition, since it was not proven that the tax disparity stipulated in the texts of the Italian law results in a concrete discrimination to the disadvantage of the imported products in question.

Case 42/69 — Commission official v. Commission

In a judgment of the Court dated 14 April 1970 this suit was rejected as insufficiently motivated.

Cases 63 and 64/69 — Compagnie française commerciale et financière v. Commission

Case 65/69 — Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit v. Commission

The purpose of these petitions was the annulment of a number of provisions of Regulations (EEC) Nos. 1670/69 and 1660/69 on measures in the agricultural sector following the devaluation of the French franc and, in particular, the removal of the provisions on fixing compensatory amounts to be charged on exports and subsidies to be granted on imports.

In its judgments, handed down on 16 April 1970, the Court rejected the three petitions as inadmissible, since the two claimant companies were not directly concerned by the provisions in question.

Case 68/69 — Elisabeth Brock v. Bundesknappschaft (Federal social insurance fund for mineworkers)

A lawsuit is pending before the Bundessozialgericht in which it is a question of ascertaining whether, and from what date, the contributions paid by a German miner to the Netherlands insurance for miners during the years 1927 to 1933 may be considered when calculating the minimum number of years of insurance required by German legislation for taking account of the so-called "periods of interruption." As this question was explicitly regulated in Council Regulation No. 130/63 only with effect from 1 January 1964, whereas, in the above-mentioned lawsuit, the contingency had already occurred in December

1958, the Bundessozialgericht, by an order of 30 October 1969, asked the Court of Justice to give preliminary rulings on the following questions:

“1. Does the system established by annex G paragraph I B No. 1 of Regulation No. 3, amended by Article 6 of Regulation No. 130/63/CEE, also apply to pensions within the meaning of Regulation No. 3 paid in respect of contingencies which have occurred before the entry into force of this amendment ?

“2. If this is so, are these pensions revised automatically or only at the request of the person concerned and as from what date ?”

In the decision it handed down on 14 April 1970 the Court of Justice replied as follows to the first question:

“The system established by annex G paragraph I B No. 1 of Regulation No. 3 amended by Article 6 of Regulation No. 130/63 applies to pensions claimable as from 1 January 1964, even when the latter are paid in respect of contingencies which have occurred before the above-mentioned date.”

Basing itself on the principle that in case of doubt the provisions of Regulation No. 3 are to be interpreted in favour of the migrant worker, the Court came to the following conclusion with regard to the second question:

“According to Community law, pensions are revised at the request of the person concerned; such revision is made, in accordance with the distinction laid down in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 53 of Regulation No. 3, with effect from 1 January 1964, or from the date of the request. National provisions which are more favourable for the insured person continue to apply.”

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 86th session in Brussels on 22 and 23 April, under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, general interests group) whose term of office expires on 17 May.

The Committee took note of an information report on the enlargement of the Community and adopted eight Opinions.

Information report on the enlargement of the Community

The Economic and Social Committee unanimously decided to submit to the Commission and the Council an information report on the membership applications from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway. This report, which was presented by M. Ventejol (France, workers' group) stated

that it was now incumbent on the countries which had decided to unite, to complete the economic union, after the customs union, and to advance towards political union in order to translate into action the will of their peoples to form a Community of free men without loss of time. It emphasized that the enlargement of the Community constituted a political task destined to reinforce Europe's vocation — already conferred by the Treaties of Paris and Rome — to play a world role. Furthermore, enlargement would bring rapid economic and social expansion without imposing any excessively heavy burdens on the parties concerned. The enlarged Community would be able to ensure harmonious development and social progress among its members. It would have to strengthen its democratic character by means of its institutions and respect for freedom, be the embodiment of active solidarity for the non-member countries, particularly the developing countries, and, lastly, constitute an effective contribution to world peace.

Opinions rendered by the Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a decision on the organization of Community measures with regard to regional development and the Memorandum on Regional Policy in the Community.

Following a report by M. Kramer (Germany, employers' group), the Committee approved this Opinion by 58 votes to 11, with 9 abstentions. In this Opinion, the Committee advocated a more Community slant to regional policy and stressed the need for a long-term conception of this policy which would take into account foreseeable developments in the economic and social field. The idea of framing jointly with the Member States an overall concept of future regional development is spelled out in detail. The elaboration of such a concept would enable the Member States to align their regional policy activities on the future structure of the whole Community area. A second idea put forward concerns the role of regional policy in the elaboration and implementation of an effective policy for the regions crossed by or in the vicinity of State frontiers. Lastly, among regional policy tasks, the Committee stressed the need to create new highly skilled jobs.

As for the means of action of regional policy, the Committee considered financial contributions and the creation of the necessary infrastructures insufficient in themselves; these measures must be supplemented by the creation of a climate of development which presupposed co-operation between the public authorities. While agreeing that the achievement and financing of regional policy were initially the responsibility of the Member States, the Committee suggested that the Commission should lay down certain priorities for Community measures of encouragement. Lastly, the Committee considered that it should

participate from the very beginning in studies intended to create new infrastructures of importance for the economy of the regions.

Opinion on the economic situation in the Community.

Following a report by M. Malterre (France, general interests group), the Committee adopted this Opinion by 53 votes to 15, with 10 abstentions. It emphasized that the marked expansion recorded in 1969 could be considered as a positive element only if the imbalances which had appeared in prices and the balance of payments could be greatly reduced in 1970. In this connection, the Committee considers that 1970 will be a year of transition because new Community arrangements will come into force in 1971. In the Committee's view it is important that this new experiment in economic life should be started on a healthier footing.

For 1970 the Committee approved the policy of "deflation" recommended by the Commission to the extent that the signs of a slackening in the international business situation do not spread to the Community. It was concerned about the magnitude of current public expenditure and the need to step up the productivity of enterprises in view of the curtailment of investment credits.

With regard to prices the Committee advocated indirect action (such as the stabilization of tax and social burdens and the removal of obstacles to competition) to keep a close watch on their development. Lastly, the Committee asked those responsible for economic policy to give up protectionist measures and strengthen their co-operation in the spirit of the Rome Treaty and of the Commission's proposals for the creation of an economic and monetary union.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the establishment of common rules for ordinary and specialized scheduled bus and motor-coach services operated between Member States.

Having been presented with a report by M. Renaud (France, employers' group), the Committee approved this proposal in principle and noted that it made allowance in its broad lines for the Committee's Opinion on the introduction of common rules for international road passenger transport. The Committee at that time stressed the need to provide guarantees for existing and future regular routes, with the particular object of obviating unfair competition from non-scheduled services.

While it approved the Opinion on bus and motor-coach services by 78 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, the Committee nevertheless expressed certain reservations concerning the adoption of an additional regulation on vehicles with no more than 9 seats employed in international road passenger transport and on the procedure for granting licences and the application of the principle of reciprocity.

Opinion on the proposed Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on mayonnaise, sauces derived from mayonnaise and other emulsified condiment sauces

Following a report by M. Ramaeckers (Belgium, general interests group), the Committee adopted its Opinion by 61 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions. It recalls the need to solve the problems common to all foodstuffs by the creation of a real European food code. The attitude of several members of the Committee who voted against or abstained was due to certain problems which implementation of the directive will create in Germany as regards the description of various products.

Opinion on the proposed Council Directive amending for the fifth time the directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation concerning preservatives approved for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption (thiabendazole)

Following a report by M. van Greunsven (Netherlands, workers' group), the Committee rendered a unanimous Opinion, less 7 abstentions, expressing satisfaction at the Commission's action in this matter.

Opinion on the proposed Council Directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in wholesale trade in coal and in the activities of intermediaries in trade and industry in the same field.

as well as on those

on transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities in the same trade and the same activities.

On a report by M. Babou (France, workers' group), the Committee approved these proposed directives by 69 votes, with 1 abstention, subject to certain comments. The abstention resulted from the protest in plenary session by a member of the Committee who opposed the composition of the Study Group on wholesale trade in coal, which excluded certain members of the Committee specially competent in this field from participating in the preparation of the Opinion.

Opinion on the proposed directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of self-employed activities in research, design, consultancy and applications in the technical field.

This Opinion, presented by M. De Bruyn (Belgium, general interests group), was approved by the Committee, with certain provisos, by 55 votes

to 1, and 11 abstentions, as far as concerns the removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services, by 54 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions, where it concerns transitional measures, and by 50 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions, as regards the co-ordination of certain provisions relating to the training of engineers.

Opinion on the proposals for Council Directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of self-employed activities of general nurses.

The Committee approved by 34 votes to 7, with 16 abstentions, the Opinions presented by M. Zoli (Italy, general interests group), approving the Commission proposals, subject to certain provisos. The result of the vote expresses the opposition of some Committee members who were in favour of the Commission's proposal on the co-ordination of training conditions (whereas the Committee suggested different procedures, particularly for the fixing of the total minimum duration of the training course).

Opinion on the proposed Council Directive prolonging the period provided for in Article 7(1 c) of the Council Directive of 26 June 1964 on Intra-Community trade in livestock on the hoof.

Following a report by M. Flandre (France, general interests group) the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion approving the proposed directive, which rectifies a material error in a previous one.

Address by President Berns at the end of his term of office

M. Berns recalled that between September 1968 and April 1970 the Committee had drawn up 106 Opinions, 6 information reports and 1 study. In this task it had succeeded in asserting itself as a homogeneous assembly despite its complex composition. The ESC had shown itself capable of adapting to its two missions, one which consisted of drawing up general policy Opinions without encroaching on the vote of the Parliament and the other of framing technical Opinions. Asking himself how much ground had been covered since 1968, M. Berns noted that thanks to preparatory consultations the Committee had been associated with the conception of certain studies, on such problems as medium-term policy, social development and the economic situation, pending in the Commission. Recalling the Committee's attitude in February 1969 with regard to the general situation of the Community, the retiring President said he was pleased with the similarity of the opinions then expressed by the Committee and those behind the final communiqué of the Hague Conference.

For the future, President Berns advocated still more effective participation by the Committee in the elaboration of Community policies: "The responsible

political authorities will have to be aware that, unless they wish to be condemned to failure or jeopardize the health of the economy, the political decisions will inevitably have to take account of economic and social realities, possibilities and necessities", he said. "It is precisely in objectively assessing these values that the economic and social circles will have an increasingly important role to play. The ever-closer association of the Committee with the determination of the Community policies will therefore, with advantage, remain one of the major objectives of the ESC." While stressing that the solution found for a technical problem very often constituted a preliminary to the materialization of a political scheme of wider scope, the President did not hide the difficulties the Committee has experienced owing to the increase in the number of problems of pure detail. He suggested that the Committee should institute more expeditious procedures by means of which "the opportunity of discussing at greater length questions which relate to the major choices of Community policy would be reserved to the plenary assembly."

Lastly, the President noted that in recent years the Committee's Opinions had been better heeded by the Commission and the Council.

M. Berns in Japan and India

M. Berns visited Japan from 12 to 17 April 1970. During a tour of the Osaka World Exposition he was received in the European Community pavilion. He also visited the pavilions of the Community member countries and that of Japan. In Osaka M. Berns held an information conference attended by the press and representatives of economic and social circles.

In Tokyo President Berns met representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Planning and of the Chamber of Commerce. He also had a discussion with M. Nabeshima, President of the Japanese Chamber of Agriculture.

On his return journey President Berns stopped in New Delhi, where he participated in an information meeting arranged by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and attended by representatives of the various Ministries.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Bond issue

Germany

The European Investment Bank has concluded a contract relating to the issue on the German capital market of bonds for 100 million Deutsche Marks

underwritten by a consortium of German Banks headed by the Deutsche Bank AG and including the Dresdner Bank AG, the Commerz Bank AG and the Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale.

The bonds, which bear interest at the rate of 8% per annum (semi-annual coupon), were offered to the public at the price of 98³/₄ % from 30 April 1970. The loan is for a period of 10 years and is divided into bearer bonds with a nominal value of DM 500, DM 1 000 and DM 5 000 redeemable at par at the end of the period of the loan. The loan will be quoted on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich stock exchanges.

The proceeds from this loan will be used by the Bank for its ordinary operations, i.e. for the loans which it grants under its normal terms from its own resources. Between its creation and 28 February 1970 the EIB's ordinary operations attained a total of 1 278 million u.a.

This is the sixth public bond issue in Germany but the first for 1970. In 1969 the Bank floated two bond issues on the German capital market, one for DM 120 million and the other for DM 100 million. In addition, DM 250 million was collected in the form of private loans. Thus, in 1969, the Bank called on the German market for a total of DM 470 million.

Loans granted

France

On 16 April 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded with the "Société d'économie mixte d'aménagement et de gestion du marché d'intérêt national de la région parisienne" (SEMMARIS) a loan agreement equivalent to FF 85 million (15.3 million u.a.). The Bank's contribution will help finance the facilities needed to set up an international trading centre in the wholesale market in perishable farm products at Rungis, near Orly airport.

The vast 600-ha complex designed to accommodate not only the wholesalers transferred from the old "Halles Centrales" in Paris but also all the activities (storage, distribution, etc.) connected with wholesaling was quite naturally suited to become a first class international market as well. The volume of transactions which will need to be carried out there merely to supply the 12 million inhabitants of the Paris area with food, the huge infrastructures and the road, rail and air connections which the complex will need enabled it to claim this role, especially on the European level, where the foreseeable increase in the flow of trade connected with the Common Market and the relatively important position of French agriculture therein called for the establishment of such a centre for settling and organizing transactions.

Nevertheless, to attain this goal, the main market facilities (trading halls and centres, offices and electronic equipment for the collection, transmission, treatment and dissemination of information) had to be set up on an international scale by certain improvements and additions to the initial programme. This was decided by the SEMMARIS during the construction of these facilities, and the Bank is contributing to the financing, which will total about FF 318 million (57 million u.a.).

The Bank's loan is granted for 20 years and bears interest at 8 ½%. It is guaranteed by the French Government.

Italy

On 27 April 1970 the Bank concluded with "Autostrada Ligure Toscana SpA" a loan agreement equivalent to 15 625 million Italian Lire (25 million u.a.) to finance the construction of the Sestri Levante-Borghetto and Carrare-Viareggio sections of the Sestri Levante-Leghorn motorway.

These two sections, of a total length of about 50 km, constitute the most difficult stretch of the new motorway which includes the Bracco Pass. Their construction will complete the motorway and a new link will thus be formed between the great highways in the North and those in Central and Southern Italy. The total cost of the sections being financed is estimated at about Lit. 62 000 million (99 million u.a.). The Bank's loan, granted for a period of 20 years, is guaranteed by the Italian Republic in accordance with the legislation in force.

Furthermore, on 29 April 1970, the EIB concluded with the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) a loan agreement to finance the construction of an alumina plant at Portoscuso (Cagliari). The scheme forms part of the operations specially undertaken for the industrial conversion of the Sulcis basin. Part of the alumina will be used for the production of primary aluminium by an adjacent works now being constructed.

The fixed investments are in the region of 55 000 million Italian Lire (88 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing a loan equivalent to Lit. 15 625 million (25 million u.a.) granted for a period of 15 years to the financing accorded by the IMI.

Rates of interest on the Bank's loans

At its meeting of 28 April 1970 the Board of Directors of the European Investment Bank decided:

- (i) to raise the rate of interest on the Bank's loans from 8% to 8 ¼ % per annum when granted for 12 years or less;
- (ii) to maintain the rate of interest at 8 ½% per annum on loans granted for more than 12 but not more than 20 years.



PART THREE

Sources, references, information

Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

10 April

- When he visited Washington, M. W. Brandt, the Federal German Chancellor, stated with regard to relations between the United States and Europe of the Six: "When the Community is enlarged we shall need something more than an American embassy in Brussels. More or less permanent contacts established between the Governments are necessary to discuss interests and to try to obviate clashes of interests when possible."

- The British delegation to negotiate with the EEC has been officially formed by Mr. Wilson's Government. The negotiations will probably be led by Mr. George Thomson, minister with special responsibility for European affairs. As for the senior civil servants, the delegation is expected to be led by Sir Con O'Neill, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office. It is likely to comprise five other senior civil servants: Mr. C.R. Bell, Mr. G.R. Denman, Mr. F.M. Kearns, Mr. W.P. Shovelton and Mr. J.A. Robinson. Mr. I.M. Sinclair would be the Legal Adviser. The Ambassador to the Communities, Sir J. Marjoribanks, and his deputy, Mr. K.C. Christofas, are also to be members of the team. Sir W. Nield will be responsible for maintaining contact with London.

- After talks with his Irish counterpart, Mr. P. Hillery, concerning the problems raised by Ireland's application for membership of the Common Market, M. M. Schumann, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated with regard to enlargement: "We want this enlargement, but provided that the countries of the present Community have defined a common negotiating position and that a common negotiator is appointed."

- Following a dinner given in his honour by the Association of Friends of the French Republic, M. M. Schumann, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, referred to the plan for a conference on European security: "With regard to the European question," said M. Schumann, "we have given the example of a policy of détente and of an outward-looking attitude towards Western Germany and then towards the countries of the Eastern bloc. In its turn, Bonn has just embarked on an attempt to achieve a rapprochement with the Eastern European countries and we shall support this with all our power. The plan for an all-European security conference should also contribute towards détente, but this conference must be carefully prepared. It will only be when the negotiations now started by Bonn and, above all, the negotiations concerning Berlin, have made some progress that the conference will achieve success. The Berlin negotiations will constitute the chief criterion for the spirit of détente."

12 April

- The "Top 5" group, established jointly by five European newspapers with the Union of the European Economic and Financial Press, has awarded the 1970 Europe Prize to the city of Brussels for its contribution towards the building of Europe.
- At the end of a three-day visit to Paris, M. O. Palme the Prime Minister of Sweden, stated in reply to the question as to whether the contemplated straightforward membership of the Community for Sweden: "There is a possibility for us to become a member of the Community, but that depends on whether it is compatible with our policy of neutrality. This is possible. The Common Market countries are at present much more interested in economic development than in supranationality."

14 April

- After his release, M. M. Theodorakis arrived in Paris in the company of M. J.J. Servan-Schreiber, the new Secretary-General of the French Radical Party. When he was questioned concerning the political ideas of the Greek composer, M. Servan-Schreiber stated with regard to Europe: "As I do, M. Theodorakis wishes that European solidarity with Greece should be more complete and, to achieve this, Greece should not be driven outside Europe. I can assure you that Theodorakis is firmly convinced that Greece's only chance is to remain within the European Community."
- In a press release following a meeting in Brussels, chaired by its new President, M. Ventrone (Italy), the Assembly of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA) stated that in reality the situation on the agricultural markets of the sectors in surplus was not as dramatic as described to the general public. In this connection, the Assembly of COPA quoted the reduction from 5.18 to 1 million tons in the expected surplus of common wheat at the end of the present farming year. With regard to future developments the Assembly considered that the unfavourable climatic conditions since last autumn will adversely affect output of the three products which, in the Commission's opinion, present structural surpluses, i.e. cereals, beet and milk; it requested the Commission to stop asking for price reductions for these products.
- In an article in a monthly magazine "Samtiden," M. Halvard Lange, former Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, advised that all attempts to complete Nordek should be stopped and every effort concentrated on obtaining Community membership for Norway. He considered that Scandinavia should not cling rigidly to an 'idealization' of small States but try to exert its influence through an enlarged European Community.

15 April

- The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, meeting under the chairmanship of M. G. Thorn, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, adopted a resolution recognizing that the Greek Government had infringed ten articles of the European Convention on Human Rights. The text was adopted by 15 votes for, with none against and no abstention. France and Cyprus did not take part in the voting. Greece was called upon immediately to abolish torture and other ill-treatment of prisoners and to liberate persons incarcerated as a result of an administrative decision. The Chairman of the Committee stated that "if all we ask for is done, Greece will resume its place in the Council of Europe."

- M. Couve de Murville, former French Prime Minister, expressed his apprehension regarding the future of an enlarged Community. "Can it be imagined," he stated, "that the United States, Japan and the old Commonwealth (Canada, Australia, New Zealand) will not react against being excluded from this European economic area?" M. Couve de Murville added that it appeared probable to him that after the formation of the "European constellation" a tendency towards other groupings would develop. This depended on the Community itself and not on external forces. This was why the Six had asked the applicant countries to accept not only the Treaties but also a certain conception of Community development.

16 April

- M. Thorn, Chairman of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, opened the debate in Strasbourg on the relations of the Council countries with non-member countries, and more particularly those of Eastern Europe. The Committee expressed its interest in the idea of a European security conference bringing together all the European countries as well as the United States and Canada.

- Important negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms — "Strategic arms limitation talks" (SALT) — opened in Vienna. The American delegation was led by Mr. Gerard Smith and the Soviet by M. Vladimir Semyonov.

- M. H. De Koster, Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on a visit to Sweden, said he did not think that Sweden would join the Common Market as a full member, for it intended to establish with the latter links compatible with its neutrality policy. M. De Koster expressed his complete sympathy with Sweden's determination to preserve its neutrality.

- The Commission published a press communiqué concerning the working of the Association Agreement with Greece. The wording was as follows:

“The Commission has followed the evolution of the situation in Greece with growing concern. The recent trials in Athens and the continuing arrests of persons held in particularly high esteem have increased its concern still further.

“These events do not suggest a return to normal democratic life, which is awaited more and more impatiently by public opinion in Europe.

“Because of the repeated offences against human and civic rights, the Commission feels it must reconsider the working — already very difficult — of the agreement associating Greece and the European Community.

“The Commission deeply deplores this situation, being more than ever convinced that total participation by the Greek people in the work of European integration remains eminently desirable.”

20 April

- The Irish Government published a White Paper on the implications for Ireland of membership of the European Communities. In this document the Dublin Government concludes that membership of the Common Market would give a strong impetus to Irish industrial and agricultural exports in spite of certain passing difficulties which some industries and horticulture would encounter. From the political point of view, the White Paper stresses that, as the Community advances towards its political objectives, the members of the enlarged organization will have to contribute towards the fulfilment of these.
- The Italian Government submitted to the other members of the Council of the European Communities meeting in Luxembourg, a proposal for the close association of youth with the building of Europe. The Italian Government suggested certain steps to this end, in particular the convening of a “Constituent Assembly” and the establishment of a European university.

21 April

- Following talks held parallel with the regular meeting of the Council of the European Communities in Luxembourg, it was learnt that France had practically decided to resume its place on the WEU Council. The British Government officially expressed satisfaction on hearing this news.
- M. Panayotis Pipinellis, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a letter to M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, in which he emphasized “the damage done to Greece and the European Community by the communication issued in Brussels on 16 April 1970.” The Minister expressed “his painful surprise at noting that, at the time when the Royal Government is bent on

implementing, scrupulously and within the fixed time limits, the development programme of which the general plan was communicated to the Council of Europe last summer, the Commission was intervening in such a delicate affair and in a manner so offensive to the Greek people and to a Government striving to build a democracy which will repair the damage caused by its predecessors.”

22 April

- After the cabinet meeting the French Government's spokesman stated that M. Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had announced that France was ready to resume its place in the WEU provided that this organization was not used as an appeal court for the Common Market or for the negotiations for the enlargement of the Community. On the same day the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs published the following communiqué: “As he was invited to do by his colleagues on 3 January 1970, and after having consulted all the governments, M. Harmel, President-in-office of the WEU Council, put forward in April suggestions with a view to ending the difficulties now besetting the working of the Council. In response to these proposals all the Member States agreed not to discuss in the WEU technical or economic problems connected with the enlargement of the European Communities or political questions which are directly related to them. This provision does not affect the right of the States to discuss in the WEU, in accordance with Article 8(4) of the revised Treaty of Brussels, problems concerning the political construction of Europe.

M. Harmel communicated this information to M. Scheel, the new President-in-office of the WEU Council. The next meeting of the Council, in which all the Member States will participate, will be held on 5 and 6 June next in Bonn.”

- “The agreement on wine problems concluded in Luxembourg between the Six has marked the completion of the Common Market and cleared the way for the negotiations between the United Kingdom and the EEC” it was officially stated in London. “There appears to be no further obstacle to opening the negotiations in July at the latest” the Foreign Office spokesman declared. He added, following certain press reports, that there was no difference of opinion between France and the United Kingdom with regard to the discussions, in the WEU framework, concerning the “political construction of Europe.”

- In Strasbourg one hundred and twelve of the hundred and forty-seven members of the Assembly of the Council of Europe signed a petition in which they “urge the member Governments again to approach the Greek Government in order to ensure the liberation of the political prisoners.” This text was signed by members from all the Council countries except Cyprus.

- The return of France to the WEU on a clearly established basis is considered by London to be an appreciable improvement in the political situation. British

official circles noted that the communiqué published in Brussels on 22 April did not rule out the possibility of debates within the WEU on political cooperation in Europe.

- “The Federal Republic of Germany hopes that the countries applying for membership of the EEC (United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark and Ireland) may participate as early as possible in the discussions on European political cooperation planned to take place between the Six,” stated the spokesman of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Jürgen Ruhfus. It will, however, be possible for exchanges of views to be held beforehand, but the form of these discussions must still be found. They could take place on a bilateral or multi-lateral basis between the Six and the Four.

24 April

- M. Willy Brandt discussed the problem of membership with M. Per Borten, the Norwegian Prime Minister. Addressing the Norwegian Parliament, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic emphasized that the negotiations for membership would be opened in June or July 1970 with all the applicant countries (and not only with the United Kingdom) and that the conclusion of the negotiations and the admission of the applicants would be simultaneous.

26 April

- M. Hans-Peter Tschudi, President of the Swiss Confederation stated: “Switzerland is ready, in principle, to cooperate closely with the European Economic Community in all economic fields.” The President of the Confederation said how much he and the Federal Council were satisfied to note that the EEC Member States recognized the economic importance of a general solution incorporating the industrialized neutral States in an appropriate manner.

28 April

- Mr. Harold Wilson assured the Trades Union Congress (TUC) that the United Kingdom would not accept devaluation of sterling as a price for its membership of the Common Market. Stressing the improvement in the British balance of payments, Mr. Wilson asserted that devaluation would not be necessary. He also stated that Great Britain’s entry into the Common Market would make it necessary to adopt the value added tax.

29 April

- After implying that in fact his Cabinet was maintaining the Norwegian application to join the Common Market chiefly out of solidarity with the coun-

tries of the European Free Trade Association, M. Per Borten, Prime Minister of Norway, made the following statement to the daily newspaper "Boersen": "I think that there is today a growing tendency in our country to adopt a much more critical attitude towards the EEC. More and more people look with a sceptical eye on the Treaty of Rome and what is happening in Brussels." M. Per Borten again confirmed that his Government was not contemplating sending a special envoy to Brussels to obtain a better idea of the Commission's intentions.

- M. Jean Monnet, the President of the Action Committee for a United States of Europe, stated in an interview granted to an American journalist: "The British were not convinced by our idea in 1950; they wanted to see whether it would work or not and we had nothing to show them. Today they want to join the Common Market, not only for economic reasons, but also because Europe enables them to exert in the world a real influence which they can no longer have on their own. I do not doubt that they want to anglicize the Community. But the French are the same and so are the Germans. Something will come of this competition." As far as a United States of Europe is concerned, M. Monnet pointed out that this was "partly a dream" but was on the way to becoming a reality for the very simple reason that it was necessary.

- The Conference of the Christian Democrat parliamentary groups and Christian Democrat parties of the six Community countries met for the first time. The theme of these sittings, which were held under the chairmanship of M. Mariano Rumor and M. Hans August Lückner, was the organization of coherent action by the parties and parliamentarians of this tendency in the European policy field. The Conference decided to meet at least three times a year to examine the major political issues. With regard to the budgetary powers of the European Parliament, it recommended that the national parliamentarians should ratify the decisions taken by the Council of the Communities.

- Prime Minister Olaf Palme stated in the Swedish Parliament that his Government would unreservedly support Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of an outward-looking attitude towards the Eastern European countries. With regard to Nordek, M. Palme emphasized the Swedish Government's efforts in the last few years for the consolidation of economic cooperation between Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. After defining the great principles of Swedish policy with regard to the Common Market, which were chiefly guided by Sweden's neutrality and its solidarity with the other European economies and particularly with EFTA, M. Palme stated with regard to the enlargement of the EEC that "the Government's intention is to discuss with the other EFTA countries and above all, of course, with the Scandinavian countries, all the economic problems which expansion of the Community would entail. Several of these problems are common to the Scandinavian countries. We think it would be in the interest of the EEC countries to discuss them simultaneously in coordinated negotiations."

30th April

- Concerning the renewal of the Commission, the Christian Democrat and Socialist Groups of the European Parliament stated in a joint communiqué that they “have reached the conclusion that the number of members of the Commission should be kept at 14... and that the composition of the Executive should be preserved in as far as the proper working and efficiency of the Communities require it... This measure should be limited to about two years.”

4 May

- After his official visit to London, M. De Koster, Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, confirmed that the Netherlands considered it would be difficult if not impossible to achieve real progress in the field of political union if the United Kingdom were not associated with it as soon as the negotiations on membership of the Community began. M. Thorn, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, also on an official visit to London, pointed out that the attitude of the Six to this important point had not yet been fixed and that in his opinion it would not be possible to advance the building of a political unit of the Six without having the United Kingdom participate in the work.
- For the first time the Commission decided to ask the Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 173 of the EEC Treaty, to settle a dispute between it and the Council. This dispute relates to the conduct of the international negotiations in the framework of the European agreement on the work of international road transport crews (AETR).¹
- In a lecture given to the Geneva Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ambassador Pierre Languetin, Swiss Government delegate for commercial agreements, said that, in his opinion, the “preliminary dialogue” between the Community and Switzerland with a view to an agreement to be concluded simultaneously with the enlargement of the Community could take place towards the beginning of autumn.

5 May

- M. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the French Prime Minister and Mayor of Bordeaux, issued a message at the Europe Day ceremonies organized in Bordeaux to commemorate the founding of the Council of Europe: “I am addressing you both as a Frenchman and as the Prime Minister of my country, as a Frenchman who has been able to realize how natural it was for him to be a patriot and at the same time to be inspired by the European idea.” He went on to say: “It

¹ See Bulletin 7-70, Part Two, Ch. IV : Court of Justice and Parliament.

remains true that Europe represents an exceptional chance for the world and for humanity ... and that it is necessary ... that it should not cease to regroup and unite in order to be able to participate as such in the great adventure of the human race between now and the end of the century ...”

- M. Alain Poher, President of the French Senate and President of the International Bureau of the Associations of Friends of Robert Schuman, declared on 4 May in Brussels on the occasion of the award to the Commission of the European Communities of the Great “Robert Schuman” Gold Medal: “The Heads of State or Government considered it necessary in The Hague to reconfirm their belief in the political objectives which give the Community its full meaning and scope.’ They have perhaps not yet drawn all the inferences from this assertion, but they have relaunched the Common Market, thus enabling it to round the cape of the end of the transitional period without mishap ...” Concerning the British problem, M. Poher asserted that “the problem is no longer today and will be even less tomorrow merely that of admitting Great Britain to the Common Market; it is far more that of creating with Great Britain a political Europe capable of taking its destiny into its own hands and playing a part in the world — in a word, of exerting an influence worthy of its great historic past. It is possible that the prospect of American disengagement in Europe may oblige the Six and Great Britain to concern themselves sooner than they think with the organization of their own defence. This external pressure could force them to advance towards their political union more rapidly than they appear ready to do today. The building of Europe must therefore change gear and to change gear it must change dimension, that is to say, it must attain the political dimension.”

- In an address he made to the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris on the future negotiations between the Six and the United Kingdom, Mr. Edward Heath, the leader of the British Conservative party said:

“If it is the sober calculation of the Six that it is in their interest that Britain should join wholeheartedly, if they believe that with Britain they can accomplish purposes which without Britain are beyond their reach — then they must show themselves ready to allow Britain, and indeed the other candidate members, to join the Community on terms which are tolerable in the short term and clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term ... Nothing could be more mistaken than for the Six to try to gain a short-lived advantage by loading on to Britain a burden which her people would refuse to bear.”

7 May

- M. André Bettencourt, Minister attached to the French Prime Minister’s office and responsible for Planning and Regional Development, stated: “Political union is what we wish to achieve ... When asking to join the Common Market,

Great Britain fully understood that these political aspirations formed the basis of the Community enterprise. Likewise, the Governments of the Six have never forgotten the political objectives of the Treaty of Rome: they had them in mind when they gradually laid the economic foundations of the Community, realizing that, when the right time comes, political cooperation should complete the edifice.”

- On Europe Day the European Veterans Confederation made an appeal which ran as follows: “The Common Market, which is so necessary, is only an instrument whose benefits could be quickly neutralized by the selfishness of the States. The essential thing for our future is political unity. Our chance of survival lies in the European framework. On this Europe Day, eight million veterans belonging to the EVC are appealing to the political leaders. They demand that greater awareness should be shown by all and that a ‘great popular referendum’ should be proposed as early as possible in order clearly to express the will of Europeans to unite to create, all together, this enterprise which is worthy of modern Man and of this ambition.”

8 May

- M. Etienne Hirsch, former President of the Euratom Commission, stated in London at a ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Schuman declaration that Great Britain would never become a member of the Common Market if the negotiations which are to be started between the United Kingdom and the Six were to last too long. Referring to certain attitudes adopted by British political leaders who forecast very lengthy negotiations, M. Hirsch added: “Should this be so, they will not be successful: that depends on you and not on the Europeans.”

- The Charlemagne Prize, awarded by the city of Aachen, was presented this year to M. François Seydoux, former French ambassador in Bonn, as a tribute to services rendered to the cause of Franco-German reconciliation.

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Session 1969-1970 (Session 1969-1970)

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 9 mars 1970 (Report of the sitting of Monday 9 March 1970)

C 40, 3.4.1970

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif aux règles générales d'application de l'article 11 et de l'article 12 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) 1975/69 instituant un régime de primes à l'abattage des vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Opinion on the proposed regulation on the general rules for implementing articles 11 and 12(1) of Regulation (EEC) 1975/69 setting up a system of premiums for the slaughter of cows and premiums for withdrawing milk and milk products from the market)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif à l'agriculture luxembourgeoise (Opinion on the proposed regulation on agriculture in Luxembourg)

Résolution relative au projet de règlement des comptes du Parlement européen pour l'exercice 1969 (Resolution on the draft accounts of the European Parliament for the 1969 financial year)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive portant prorogation du délai prévu à l'article 7 paragraphe 1 c) de la directive du Conseil, du 26 juin 1964, relative aux échanges intracommunautaires d'animaux (Opinion on the proposed directive prolonging the period laid down in Article 7(1 c) of the Council Directive of 26 June 1964 on intra-Community trade in livestock)

Session 1970-1971 (Session 1970-1971)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 10 mars 1970 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 10 March 1970)

C 40, 3.4.1970

Résolution concernant la procédure d'examen du troisième rapport général de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'activité des Communautés en 1969 (Resolution on the procedure for examining the third General Report of the Commission of the European Communities on the activities of the Communities in 1969)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif à l'unification des régimes d'importation appliqués par chacun des États membres à l'égard des pays tiers dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Opinion on the proposed regulation on the unification of arrangements for importing processed fruit and vegetable products applied by each Member State to non-member countries)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement concernant certaines normes de commercialisation applicables aux produits d'œufs (Opinion on the proposed regulation on certain marketing standards applicable to egg products)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 11 mars 1970 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 11 March 1970)

C 40, 3.4.1970

Résolution sur l'évolution du problème des ressources propres aux Communautés et des pouvoirs budgétaires du Parlement européen (Resolution on developments in the problem of the Community's own resources and the budgetary powers of the European Parliament)

Question orale 16/69, avec débat (Oral question 16/69 with debate)

Résolution sur la politique commune de l'énergie (Resolution on the common energy policy)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 12 mars 1970 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 12 March 1970)

C 40, 3.4.1970

Résolution sur l'état de réalisation de la politique commune des transports (Resolution on progress made in the common transport policy)

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

I. une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux émissions de gaz polluants en provenance des moteurs à allumage commandé équipant les véhicules à moteur (I. a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to the emission of noxious gases from spark-ignition engines fitted in motor vehicles)

II. une modification de la directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à la réception des véhicules à moteur et leurs remorques (II. an amendment to the directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning the acceptance of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement abrogeant les règlements (CEE) 1541/69 et 1542/69 du Conseil relatifs aux importations d'agrumes originaires d'Espagne et d'Israël (Opinion on the proposed regulation revoking Council Regulations (EEC) 1541/69 and 1542/69 on imports of citrus fruit from Spain and Israel)

Avis sur un projet de décision du Conseil des Communautés européennes relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la Communauté économique européenne (Opinion on a draft Council decision on the association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Economic Community)

Résolution sur les résultats de la sixième réunion de la conférence parlementaire de l'association CEE - EAMA (Resolution on the results of the sixth meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC - AASM Association)

Session 1970-1971 (Session 1970-1971)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 9 avril 1970 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 9 April 1970)

C 51, 29.4.1970

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

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

II. d'une directive relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées relevant du commerce de gros du charbon et des activités d'intermédiaires du commerce et de l'industrie dans le même domaine (II. for a directive on the procedures for transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities in wholesale trade in coal and self-employed activities of intermediaries in trade and industry in the same field)

Avis sur la proposition de directive concernant le régime fiscal commun applicable aux sociétés mères et filiales d'États membres différents (Opinion on the proposed directive on the common taxation arrangements applicable to parent companies and subsidiary companies of different Member States)

Résolution sur l'aide à apporter aux victimes du tremblement de terre de Gediz en Turquie (Resolution on aid to victims of the Gediz earthquake in Turkey)

Avis sur la proposition de directive concernant le régime fiscal commun applicable aux fusions, scissions et apports d'actif intervenant entre sociétés d'États membres différents (Opinion on the proposed directive on the common taxation arrangements applicable to mergers, the splitting up of companies and the transfer of assets taking place between companies of different Member States)

Avis sur la proposition de décision autorisant la République italienne à maintenir, à titre transitoire, certaines dispositions concernant les centrales laitières (Opinion on the proposed decision authorizing Italy to maintain for a transitional period certain provisions concerning milk marketing centres)

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

I. d'une directive concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées de recherche, de création, de consultation et d'application du domaine technique (I. for a directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities in research, design, consultancy and applications in the technical field)

II. d'une directive fixant les modalités des mesures transitoires pour l'accès aux activités de recherche, de création, de consultation et d'application du domaine technique et leur exercice (II. for a directive laying down the procedures for transitional measures for access to activities in research, design, consultancy and applications in the technical field and the exercise thereof)

III. d'une directive visant à la coordination de certaines dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant la formation de l'ingénieur (III. for a directive on the co-ordination of certain laws and regulations on the training of engineers)

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- Règlement (CEE) 626/70 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1666/69 en ce qui concerne les subventions et montants compensatoires dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 626/70 of 4 April 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1666/69 in respect of the subsidies and compensatory amounts in the beef and veal sector) L 75, 4.4.1970

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- Règlement (CEE) 639/70 de la Commission, du 7 avril 1970, modifiant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 639/70 of 7 April 1970 modifying the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 78, 8.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 641/70 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 641/70 of 8 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 79, 9.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 642/70 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 642/70 of 8 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 79, 9.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 643/70 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 643/70 of 8 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 79, 9.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 645/70 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 645/70 of 9 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 80, 10.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 647/70 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 647/70 of 9 April 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 80, 10.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 651/70 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 651/70 of 9 April 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 80, 10.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 652/70 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 652/70 of 9 April 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 80, 10.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 653/70 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 653/70 of 9 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 80, 10.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 654/70 de la Commission, du 9 avril 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) 654/70 of 9 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 80, 10.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 655/70 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 655/70 of 9 April 1970 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 80, 10.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 656/70 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1670/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 656/70 of 9 April 1970 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 1670/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the cereals and rice sectors following devaluation of the French franc) L 80, 10.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 660/70 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 660/70 of 10 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 81, 11.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 664/70 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1970, prolongeant l'application du règlement (CEE) 1286/69 relatif à l'adjudication permanente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 664/70 of 10 April 1970 extending the application of Regulation (EEC) 1286/69 on permanent tendering for skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed) L 81, 11.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 681/70 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 681/70 of 15 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 84, 16.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 682/70 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 682/70 of 15 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 84, 16.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 686/70 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970, portant troisième modification du règlement (CEE) 565/70 relatif à la gestion du système de titres d'importation des pommes de table et modifiant le règlement (CEE) 459/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 686/70 of 15 April 1970 amending for the third time Regulation (EEC) 565/70 on the administration of the system of import permits for table apples, amending Regulation (EEC) 459/70) L 84, 16.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 687/70 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de farine de froment tendre destinée à la république d'Indonésie à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 687/70 of 15 April 1970 inviting tenders for mobilizing flour of wheat other than durum for food aid to Indonesia) L 85, 17.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 688/70 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 688/70 of 16 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 85, 17.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 697/70 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viande congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 697/70 of 16 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 85, 17.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 698/70 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1970, relatif au régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 698/70 of 16 April 1970 on the special arrangements for imports of certain frozen beef and veal) L 85, 17.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 699/70 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1^{er} mai 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 699/70 of 16 April 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning 1 May 1970) L 85, 17.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 702/70 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 702/70 of 17 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 86, 18.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 705/70 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 705/70 of 17 April 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 86, 18.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 707/70 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 560/70 en ce qui concerne la date de vente de l'huile d'olive détenue par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) 707/70 of 17 April 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 560/70 in respect of the date of sale of olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency) L 86, 18.4.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 708/70 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1970, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 708/70 of 17 April 1970 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 86, 18.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 709/70 de la Commission, du 20 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 709/70 of 20 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 87, 21.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 710/70 de la Commission, du 20 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 710/70 of 20 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 87, 21.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 711/70 de la Commission, du 20 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 711/70 of 20 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 87, 21.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 712/70 de la Commission, du 20 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 712/70 of 20 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 87, 21.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 713/70 du Conseil, du 20 avril 1970, abrogeant les règlements (CEE) 1541/69 et 1542/69 relatifs aux importations des agrumes d'Espagne et d'Israël (Council Regulation (EEC) 713/70 of 20 April 1970 revoking Regulations (EEC) 1541/69 and 1542/69 on imports of citrus fruits from Spain and Israel) L 88, 22.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 714/70 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 714/70 of 21 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 88, 22.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 715/70 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 715/70 of 21 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 88, 22.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 716/70 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 716/70 of 21 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 88, 22.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 717/70 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 717/70 of 21 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 88, 22.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 718/70 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1970, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 718/70 of 21 April 1970 fixing the sluicagate prices and the levies in the poultrymeat sector) L 88, 22.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 719/70 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1970, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 719/70 of 21 April 1970 fixing the sluicagate prices and the levies in the eggs sector) L 88, 22.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 720/70 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1970, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 720/70 of 21 April 1970 fixing the sluiceway prices and the import charges on ovalbumin and lactalbumin)

L 88, 22.4.1970

Règlement (CECA, CEE, Euratom) 721/70 du Conseil, du 20 mars 1970, modifiant le règlement 422/67/CEE, 5/67 Euratom du Conseil, du 25 juillet 1967, portant fixation du régime pécuniaire du président et des membres de la Commission, du président, des juges, des avocats généraux et du greffier de la Cour de justice (Council Regulation (ECSC, EEC, Euratom) 721/70 of 20 March 1970 amending Council Regulation 422/67/CEE, 5/67/Euratom of 25 July 1967 fixing the emoluments of the President, judges, advocates-general and clerk of the Court of Justice)

L 89, 23.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 722/70 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 722/70 of 22 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 89, 23.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 723/70 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 723/70 of 22 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 89, 23.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 724/70 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 724/70 of 22 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 89, 23.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 725/70 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 725/70 of 22 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 89, 23.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 726/70 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 726/70 of 22 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)

L 89, 23.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 730/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 730/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 90, 24.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 731/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 731/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 90, 24.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 732/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 732/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 90, 24.4.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 733/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 733/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 734/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 734/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 735/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 735/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 736/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 736/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 737/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 737/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 738/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 738/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 739/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 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) 739/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 740/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 740/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 741/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 1^{er} mai 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 741/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 1 May 1970) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 742/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, portant fixation de la limite de tolérance pour les pertes de quantité résultant de la conservation du riz paddy à l'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 742/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the limit of tolerance for losses of quantity resulting from the storage of bought-in paddy rice) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 743/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, portant fixation de la limite de tolérance pour les pertes de quantité résultant de la conservation des céréales à l'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 743/70 of 23 April 1970 fixing the limit of tolerance for losses of quantity resulting from the storage of bought-in cereals) L 90, 24.4.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 744/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1667/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 744/70 of 23 April 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1667/69 on certain measures in the milk and milk products sector following devaluation of the French franc) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 745/70 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1970, portant quatrième modification du règlement (CEE) 565/70 relatif à la gestion du système de titres d'importation des pommes de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 745/70 of 23 April 1970 amending for the fourth time Regulation (EEC) 565/70 on the administration of the system of import permits for table apples) L 90, 24.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 746/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 746/70 of 24 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 747/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 747/70 of 24 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 748/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 748/70 of 24 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 749/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 749/70 of 24 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 750/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 750/70 of 24 April 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 751/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 751/70 of 24 April 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 91, 25.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 753/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} mai 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 753/70 of 24 April 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 May 1970) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 754/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2195/69 établissant des modalités d'application relatives au régime de primes à l'abattage de vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 754/70 of 24 April 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 2195/69 establishing implementing procedures relating to the system of premiums for slaughtering cows and of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) L 91, 25.4.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 755/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, complétant le règlement (CEE) 142/69 établissant certaines modalités nécessaires pour l'application du régime des quotas dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 755/70 of 24 April 1970 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 142/69 establishing certain procedures needed to implement the quota arrangements in the sugar sector) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 756/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, relatif à l'octroi des aides au lait écrémé transformé en vue de la fabrication de caséine et de caséinates (Commission Regulation (EEC) 756/70 of 24 April 1970 granting aid for processed skim milk for the manufacture of casein and caseinates) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 757/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 662/69 et 685/69 en ce qui concerne les conditions de vente du beurre de stock public (Commission Regulation (EEC) 757/70 of 24 April 1970 amending Regulations (EEC) 662/69 and 685/69 in respect of the conditions of sale of butter from public stocks) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 758/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 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) 758/70 of 24 April 1970 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 759/70 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1970, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 759/70 of 24 April 1970 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 91, 25.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 760/70 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 760/70 of 27 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 93, 28.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 762/70 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 762/70 of 27 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 93, 28.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 763/70 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 763/70 of 27 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 93, 28.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 727/70 du Conseil, du 21 avril 1970, portant établissement d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du tabac brut (Council Regulation (EEC) 727/70 of 21 April 1970 on the common organization of the market in unmanufactured tobacco) L 94, 28.4.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 728/70 du Conseil, du 21 avril 1970, portant dispositions complémentaires pour le financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation (EEC) 728/70 of 21 April 1970 laying down additional provisions for the financing of the common agricultural policy) L 94, 28.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 729/70 du Conseil, du 21 avril 1970, relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation (EEC) 729/70 of 21 April 1970 on the financing of the common agricultural policy) L 94, 28.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 765/70 du Conseil, du 27 avril 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 950/68 relatif au tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 765/70 of 27 April 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the common customs tariff) L 95, 29.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 766/70 de la Commission, du 27 avril 1970, déterminant les conditions d'admission dans les sous-positions 01.02 A II b) 2 aa) et 02.01 A II a) 1 bb) 11 aaa), 22 aaa) et 33 aaa) du tarif douanier commun de certains animaux vivants et de certaines viandes de l'espèce bovine domestique (Commission Regulation (EEC) 766/70 of 27 April 1970 determining the conditions of admission to CCT subheadings 01.02 A II b) 2 aa) and 02.01 A II a) 1 bb) 11 aaa), 22 aaa) and 33 aaa) of certain live domestic bovine animals and of certain meat thereof) L 95, 29.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 767/70 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 767/70 of 28 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 95, 29.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 768/70 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 768/70 of 28 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 95, 29.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 769/70 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 769/70 of 28 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 95, 29.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 770/70 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 770/70 of 28 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 95, 29.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 772/70 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1970, 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) 772/70 of 28 April 1970 on permanent tendering for the sale of white sugar for export held by the French intervention agency) L 95, 29.4.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 774/70 du Conseil, du 28 avril 1970, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les choux-fleurs (Council Regulation (EEC) 774/70 of 28 April 1970 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for cauliflowers) L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 775/70 du Conseil, du 28 avril 1970, portant prorogation de la suspension totale du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux pommes de terre, autres, de la sous-position 07.01 A III (Council Regulation (EEC) 775/70 of 28 April 1970 prolonging the total suspension of the CCT duty applicable to potatoes, other, of CCT heading 07.01 A III) L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 776/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 776/70 of 29 April 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 777/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 777/70 of 29 April 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt). L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 778/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 778/70 of 29 April 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 779/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 779/70 of 29 April 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 780/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 780/70 of 29 April 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 781/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 781/70 of 29 April 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 782/70 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} mai 1970, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 782/70 of 28 April 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 May 1970 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 783/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2403/69 relatif aux conditions particulières en ce qui concerne l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 783/70 of 29 April 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 2403/69 on special conditions for granting refunds on exports of certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 96, 30.4.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 784/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, relatif à la constatation qu'il peut être donné suite aux demandes déposées en vue de l'obtention des primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 784/70 of 29 April 1970 noting that consideration may be given to applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) L 96, 30.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 785/70 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1970, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 530/70 relatif à la suspension partielle de certains prélèvements fixés dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 785/70 of 28 April 1970 revoking Regulation (EEC) 530/70 on the partial suspension of certain levies fixed in the pigmeat sector)

L 96, 30.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 786/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1669/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du sucre à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 786/70 of 29 April 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1669/69 on certain measures in the sugar sector following devaluation of the French franc)

L 96, 30.4.1970

Règlement (CEE) 787/70 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1970, portant cinquième modification du règlement (CEE) 565/70 relatif à la gestion du système de titres d'importation des pommes de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 787/70 of 29 April 1970 amending for the fifth time Regulation (EEC) 565/70 on the administration of the system of import permits for table apples)

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THE COUNCIL

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70/220/CEE :

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L 76, 6.4.1970

70/221/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 20 mars 1970, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux réservoirs de carburant liquide et aux dispositifs de protection arrière des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Council Directive of 20 March 1970 on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning the fuel tanks and the rear bumpers of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles)

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70/222/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 20 mars 1970, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à l'emplacement et au montage des plaques d'immatriculation arrière des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Council Directive of 20 March 1970 on the approximation of Member States' legislation on the positioning and fitting of rear registration plates of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles)

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70/242/Euratom :

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C. Ventilation par action des prévisions de dépenses et de recettes (C. Breakdown by use of income and expenditure estimates)

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E. Décision du Conseil portant autorisation pour la Commission de procéder à certains virements (E. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to make certain transfers of credits)

F. Echancier des « engagements » et des « paiements » (F. Schedule of loan commitments and payments)

G. Renseignements fournis à titre indicatif (G. Information for guidance only)

L 92, 27.4.1970

70/243/CECA, CEE, Euratom :

Décision, du 21 avril 1970, relative au remplacement des contributions financières des États membres par des ressources propres aux Communautés (Decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacing of the Member States' financial contributions by the Communities' own resources)

L 94, 28.4.1970

70/244/CECA, CEE, Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 21 avril 1970, concernant les prévisions financières pluriannuelles (Council Decision of 21 April 1970 on multiannual financial estimates)

L 94, 28.4.1970

Preliminary acts

Avis conforme 5-70 donné par le Conseil, lors de sa 109^e session tenue le 20 avril 1970 (Confirmatory Opinion 5-70 rendered by the Council at its 109th session on 20 April 1970)

C 49, 25.4.1970

Memoranda

Résolution du Conseil, du 21 avril 1970, concernant les impôts frappant la consommation des tabacs manufacturés autres que les taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires (Council Resolution of 21 April 1970 on taxes, other than turnover taxes, on the consumption of manufactured tobaccos)

C 50, 28.4.1970

Résolution du Conseil, du 21 avril 1970, concernant les monopoles nationaux à caractère commercial des tabacs manufacturés (Council Resolution of 21 April 1970 on national trading monopolies in manufactured tobaccos)

C 50, 28.4.1970

Résolution du Conseil, du 21 avril 1970, concernant une meilleure maîtrise des marchés agricoles (Council Resolution of 21 April 1970 on the better management of agricultural markets)

C 50, 28.4.1970

Résolution du Conseil, du 21 avril 1970, relative aux problèmes de trésorerie soulevés par le passage du système de remboursement au système de financement direct (Council Resolution of 21 April 1970 on financing problems arising out of the transition from the system of reimbursement to the system of direct financing)

C 50, 28.4.1970

THE COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

70/219/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 60 000 tonnes d'orge détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 25 March 1970 inviting tenders for the export of 60 000 tons of barley held by the German intervention agency)

L 73, 2.4.1970

70/223/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 1 April 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-second partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 75, 4.4.1970

70/224/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} avril 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la septième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 224/70 (Commission Decision of 1 April 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the seventh partial call for tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 224/70)

L 75, 4.4.1970

70/225/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 mars 1970, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les roulements de tous genres, de la position 84.62 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Bulgarie, de Roumanie et de Tchécoslovaquie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 24 March 1970 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment bearings of all kinds, of CCT heading 84.62 originating in Bulgaria, Rumania and Czechoslovakia and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 77, 7.4.1970

70/226/CEE :

Décision de la Commission du 24 mars 1970, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les carreaux, pavés, dalles de pavement ou de revêtement, des positions 69.07 A et B II et 69.08 A et B II du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique en Allemagne (Commission Decision of 24 March 1970 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatments setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles of CCT headings 69.07 A and B II and 69.08 A and B II, originating in Japan and circulating freely in Germany)

L 77, 8.4.1970

70/227/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 mars 1970, relative au transport de 180 000 tonnes de froment tendre, de seigle et d'orge appartenant à l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 24 March 1970 on the transport of 180 000 tons of wheat other than durum, rye and barley belonging to the German intervention agency)

L 78, 8.4.1970

70/228/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 mars 1970, relative à l'écoulement de beurre à certaines catégories de consommateurs bénéficiant d'une assistance sociale (Commission Decision of 24 March 1970 on the sale of butter to certain categories of consumers receiving social assistance)

L 78, 8.4.1970

70/229/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la trente-troisième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 25 March 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the thirty-third partial call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 78, 8.4.1970

70/230/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la vingt-quatrième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 25 March 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twenty-fourth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 78, 8.4.1970

70/231/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la vingtième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 25 March 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twentieth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 78, 8.4.1970

70/232/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 avril 1970, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 897 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Decision of 6 April 1970 inviting tenders for the export of 897 tons of rye held by the French intervention agency)

L 78, 8.4.1970

70/233/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 avril 1970, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 50 026 tonnes d'orge détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Decision of 8 April 1970 inviting tenders for the export of 50 026 tons of barley held by the French intervention agency)

L 79, 9.4.1970

70/234/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 avril 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Com-

mission Decision of 8 April 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-third partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 80, 10.4.1970

70/235/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 avril 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la huitième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 224/70 (Commission Decision of 8 April 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the eighth partial call for tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 224/70)

L 80, 10.4.1970

70/236/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1970, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les gants de protection pour tous métiers, de la position 42.03 B I du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mis en libre pratique en France (Commission Decision of 31 March 1970 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to exclude from Community treatment protective gloves for all trades of CCT heading 42.03 B I originating in the People's Republic of China and circulating freely in France)

L 82, 14.4.1970

70/237/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1970, fixant le prix minimum de vente de graines de colza et de navette pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 432/70 (Commission Decision of 31 March 1970 fixing the minimum selling price of colza and rapeseed for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 432/70)

L 82, 14.4.1970

70/238/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 mars 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les roulements de tous genres, de la position 84.62 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Roumanie ou d'URSS et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 10 March 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment bearings of all types of CCT heading 84.62 originating in Rumania or the USSR and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 86, 18.4.1970

70/239/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 15 April 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-fourth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 86, 18.4.1970

70/240/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 224/70 (Commission Decision of 15 April 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the ninth partial call for tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 224/70)

L 86, 18.4.1970

70/241/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 15 April 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 87, 21.4.1970

70/245/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 avril 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la trente-quatrième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 17 April 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the thirty-fourth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 90, 24.4.1970

70/246/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 avril 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la vingt-cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 17 April 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twenty-fifth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 90, 24.4.1970

70/247/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 avril 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la vingt et unième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 17 April 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twenty-first individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 90, 24.4.1970

70/248/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 avril 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 22 April 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-fifth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 93, 28.4.1970

70/249/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 avril 1970, portant octroi au royaume des Pays-Bas, pour l'année 1970, d'un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (position tarifaire 78.01 A) (Commission Decision of 10 April 1970 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for 1970 for crude lead — tariff heading 78.01 A)

L 96, 30.4.1970

70/250/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 avril 1970, portant autorisation à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (position tarifaire 78.01 A) (Commission Decision of 10 April 1970 authorizing Germany to introduce a tariff quota for crude lead — tariff heading 78.01 A)

L 96, 30.4.1970

70/251/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 avril 1970, portant autorisation au royaume de Belgique d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (position tarifaire 78.01 A) (Commission Decision of 10 April 1970 authorizing Belgium to introduce a tariff quota for crude lead — tariff heading 78.01 A)

L 96, 30.4.1970

70/252/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 avril 1970, portant autorisation au royaume des Pays-Bas d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le zinc brut (position tarifaire 79.01 A) (Commission Decision of 10 April 1970 authorizing the Netherlands to introduce a tariff quota for crude zinc — tariff heading 79.01 A)

L 96, 30.4.1970

70/253/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 avril 1970, portant autorisation à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le zinc brut, non allié (position tarifaire ex 79.01 A) (Commission Decision of 10 April 1970 authorizing Germany to introduce a tariff quota for crude unalloyed zinc — tariff heading ex 79.01 A)

L 96, 30.4.1970

70/254/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970, modifiant la décision, du 17 mai 1963, relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux des travailleurs salariés agricoles (Commission Decision of 15 April 1970 amending the Decision of 17 May 1963 setting up a joint advisory committee on the social problems of paid agricultural workers)

L 96, 30.4.1970

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition d'une décision du Conseil autorisant la République italienne à maintenir, à titre transitoire, certaines dispositions concernant les centrales laitières (Proposal for a Council decision authorizing Italy to maintain for a transitional period certain provisions concerning milk marketing centres)

C 43, 11.4.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant établissement d'une procédure commune de gestion des contingents quantitatifs (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) establishing a joint procedure for the management of quantitative quotas)

C 48, 24.4.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à l'application aux départements français d'outre-mer du règlement (CEE) ... portant établissement d'une procédure commune de gestion des contingents quantitatifs (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the application to the French Overseas Departments of Regulation (EEC) ... establishing a joint procedure for the management of quantitative quotas)

C 48, 24.4.1970

Proposition d'une deuxième directive du Conseil tendant à coordonner, en vue de les rendre équivalentes, les garanties qui sont exigées, dans les États membres, des sociétés au sens de l'article 58 alinéa 2 du traité pour protéger les intérêts tant des associés que des tiers en ce qui concerne la constitution de la société anonyme ainsi que le maintien et les modifications de son capital (Proposal for a second Council directive on the co-ordination of the guarantees

- required in the Member States of firms or companies, within the meaning of Article 58, 2nd paragraph of the Treaty, in order to make such guarantees equivalent and so to protect the interests both of shareholders and of third parties in matters of incorporation of the joint stock company and of maintaining and making changes in its capital) C 48, 24.4.1970
- Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux compteurs de volume de gaz (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on gas meters) C 52, 30.4.1970
- Proposition de directive du Conseil 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 (Proposal for a Council directive amending for the fifth time the Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning preservatives approved for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption) C 52, 30.4.1970
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant la fabrication et le commerce des laits de conserve destinés à l'alimentation humaine (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the manufacture of and trade in tinned milks for human consumption) C 52, 30.4.1970

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- Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) C 38, 1.4.1970
- Deuxième rectificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres 866 (Second corrigendum to call for tender 866) C 41, 4.4.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 888, par consultation publique, de la République centrafricaine (ministère d'État chargé de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, des eaux et forêts, chasses, du tourisme et des transports), pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 888 by Central African Republic (Ministry of State for Agriculture, stock-raising, water and forests, chases, tourism and transport) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 42, 8.4.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 889, par consultation publique, de la République du Niger (ministère de l'économie rurale), pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 889 by Niger (Ministry of Rural Economy) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 44, 17.4.1970
- Résultats d'appels d'offres (767, 790, 804, 813, 819, 834, 835 et 848) (Results of calls for tender 767, 790, 804, 813, 819, 834, 835 and 848) C 46 20.4.1970
- Situation de trésorerie du FED arrêtée à la date du 31 décembre 1969 (Situation of the EDF resources at 31 December 1969) C 47, 23.4.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 890, lancé par la République démocratique de Somalie (Ministero per lo Sviluppo Rurale e per la Zootecnia), pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 890 by Somalia (Ministry of Rural Development and Animal Breeding) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 49, 25.4.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 891, lancé par la république démocratique de Somalie, pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 891 by Somalia for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)

C 49, 25.4.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 892, par consultation publique, de la république islamique de Mauritanie pour un projet financé par un prêt spécial accordé sur les ressources du FED (Call for tender 892 by Mauritania for a project financed by special loan from EDF resources)

C 49, 25.4.1970

Memoranda

Programme prévisionnel "acier et charbon" pour le deuxième trimestre de 1970 (Forward programme for coal and steel for the second quarter of 1970)

Tendances générales de l'activité économique (General economic trends)

I — Programme prévisionnel « acier » (I. Forward programme for steel)

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

C 39, 2.4.1970

Situation générale du marché charbonnier — Prévisions 1970 (General situation of the coal market — forecasts for 1970)

I. Situation économique générale — Evolution de la consommation intérieure d'énergie (I. General economic situation — trend of domestic consumption of energy)

II. Analyse de la demande intérieure de charbon (II Analysis of domestic demand for coal)

III. Production de coke de four — Capacités de production des cokeries et leur approvisionnement en houille (III. Production of coke-oven coke — production capacities of coking plants and supplies of hard coal)

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C 45, 18.4.1970

Liste des avis formulés sur des programmes d'investissements (art. 54 du traité CEE) (List of opinions on investment programmes — ECSC Treaty Article 54)

C 49, 25.4.1970

Information

Communiqué (Communiqué)

Avis de concours COM/C/33 (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue allemande) (Notice of competitive examination COM/C/33 — German-language secretaries with shorthand and typing)

C 38, 1.4.1970

Avis de concours COM/C/34 (dactylographes de langue allemande) (Notice of competitive examination COM/C/34 — German-language typists)

C 38, 1.4.1970

- Modification des avis d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc 2/1969 (Amendment to the calls for permanent tendering for the export of white sugar 2/1969) C 41, 4.4.1970
- Modification des avis d'une adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave 1/1970 (Amendment to the calls for permanent tendering to determine the refund on exports of raw beet sugar 1/1970) C 41, 4.4.1970
- Modification des avis d'une adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave 1/1970 (Amendment to the calls for permanent tendering to determine the refund on exports of raw beet sugar 1/1970) C 42, 8.4.1970
- Mise à jour de la liste des entrepôts frigorifiques stockant du beurre destiné à la fabrication de mélanges de graisses (vente par adjudication permanente: règlement (CEE) 1732/69) (Annexe I des avis d'adjudication publiés au JO C 128 du 6.10.1969) (FORMA - VIB) (Additions and amendments to the list of cold stores stocking butter for manufacturing fat mixtures (sale by permanent tendering; Regulation (EEC) 1732/69) (Annex I of the calls for tender published in official gazette C 128, 6 October 1969) FORMA - VIB) C 43, 11.4.1970
- 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) (Annexe I des avis d'adjudication publiés au JO C 144 du 8.11.1969) (FORMA - EVSt-F—VIB) (Additions and amendments to the list of cold stores stocking butter for export after processing (sale by permanent tendering; Regulation (EEC) 1033/69) (Annex I of the calls for tender published in official gazette C 144, 8 November 1969) FORMA - EVSt-F - VIB) C 43, 11.4.1970
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'EVSt-F pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the call for permanent tendering by the EVSt-F to sell skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed) C 43, 11.4.1970
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du FORMA pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the call for permanent tendering by the FORMA to sell skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed) C 43, 11.4.1970
- Office de l'État pour les interventions sur le marché agricole, (AIMA) — Avis aux transformateurs pour les opérations de transformation des oranges détenues par l'AIMA au sens du règlement (CEE) 412/70 du Conseil (Call for tender by the AIMA for processing oranges held by the AIMA in accordance with Council regulation (EEC) 412/70) C 44, 17.4.1970
- Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (OBEA), la transformation et la mise en fob de la farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 687/70 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970 (Call for tender for the loading and transport to the processing factory of wheat other than durum from OBEA stocks, and for the processing and delivery fob of flour of wheat other than durum in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 687/70 of 15 April 1970) C 44, 17.4.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation de froment tendre provenant des stocks de "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G)", la transformation et la mise en fob de la farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 687/70 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970 (Call for tender for the loading and transport to the processing factory of wheat other than durum from EVSt-G stocks, and for the processing and delivery fob of flour of wheat other than durum in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 687/70 of 15 April 1970)

C 44, 17.4.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC), la transformation et la mise en fob de la farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 687/70 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970 (Call for tender for the loading and transport to the processing factory of wheat other than durum from ONIC stocks, and for the processing and delivery fob of flour of wheat other than durum in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 687/70 of 15 April 1970)

C 44, 17.4.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (AIMA), la transformation et la mise en fob de la farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 687/70 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970 (Call for tender for the loading and transport to the processing factory of wheat other than durum from AIMA stocks, and for the processing and delivery fob of flour of wheat other than durum in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 687/70 of 15 April 1970)

C 44, 17.4.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation de froment tendre provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB), la transformation et la mise en fob de la farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 687/70 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1970 (Call for tender for the loading and transport to the processing factory of wheat other than durum from VIB stocks, and for the processing and delivery fob of flour of wheat other than durum in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 687/70 of 15 April 1970)

C 44, 17.4.1970

Communiqué (Communiqué)

C 47, 23.4.1970

Avis de concours COM/LA/32 pour traducteurs adjoints (Notice of competitive examination COM/LA/32 for assistant translators)

C 47, 23.4.1970

Communiqué (Communiqué)

C 50, 28.4.1970

Avis de concours COM/C/35 (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue néerlandaise) (Notice of competitive examination COM/C/35 — Dutch-language secretaries with shorthand and typing)

C 50, 28.4.1970

Avis de concours COM/C/36 (dactylographes de langue néerlandaise) (Notice of competitive examination COM/C/36 — Dutch-language typists)

C 50, 28.4.1970

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) (Call for permanent tendering by the FIRS to sell white sugar from its stocks for export to non-member countries — 2/1970)

C 52, 30.4.1970

Avis d'ouverture d'une procédure d'examen, en vertu du règlement (CEE) 459/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, relatif à la défense contre des pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions de la part de pays non-membres de la CEE (Notice of initiation of an examination procedure under Council Regulation (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968 on defence against dumping practices, bounties or subsidies on the part of countries which are not members of the EEC)

C 52, 30.4.1970

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Affaire 8-70 : recours introduit par la Commission des Communautés européennes contre la République italienne (Case 8-70: Suit filed by the Commission of the European Communities against Italy)

C 41, 4.4.1970

Affaire 9-70 : demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance du président de la IV^e chambre du Finanzgericht de Munich, dans l'affaire Franz Grad contre Finanzamt de Traunstein (Case 9-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the presiding judge of the Fourth Chamber of the Munich Finanzgericht *in re* Franz Grad v. Traunstein Finanzamt)

C 41, 4.4.1970

Affaire 10-70 : recours introduit le 17 mars 1970 par M. Raymond Elz contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 10-70: Suit filed on 17 March 1970 by M. Raymond Elz against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 41, 4.4.1970

Affaire 11-70 : demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance de la deuxième chambre du Verwaltungsgericht de Francfort-s-M. dans l'affaire Fa. Internationale Handelsgesellschaft mbH contre Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (Case 11-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Second Chamber of the Frankfurt/Main Verwaltungsgericht *in re* Internationale Handelsgesellschaft mbH v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel)

C 49, 25.4.1970

Affaire 12-70 : demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par arrêt de la Cour de cassation de Belgique, dans l'affaire : Paul Craeynest et Michel Vandewalle contre État belge (Case 12-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Belgian Cour de cassation *in re* Paul Craeynest and Michel Vandewalle v. the Belgian State)

C 49, 25.4.1970

Affaire 13-70 : demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par ordonnance du Bundesfinanzhof (VII^e chambre) dans l'affaire : société Francesco Cinzano & Cia GmbH contre Hauptzollamt de Sarrebruck (Case 13-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Bundesfinanzhof (Seventh Chamber) *in re* Francesco Cinzano e Cia GmbH v. Hauptzollamt, Saarbrücken)

C 49, 25.4.1970

Affaire 14-70 : demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par ordonnance du Bundesfinanzhof (VII^e chambre) dans l'affaire : société Deutsche Bakels GmbH contre Oberfinanzdirektion de Munich (Case 14-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Bundesfinanzhof (Seventh Chamber) *in re* Deutsche Bakels GmbH v. Oberfinanzdirektion, Munich)

C 49, 25.4.1970

Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 7-69 (Judgment of the Court in case 7-69)	C 41, 4.4.1970
Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) dans l'affaire 13-69 (Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) in case 13-69)	C 41, 4.4.1970
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 31-69 (Judgment of the Court in case 31-69)	C 41 4.4.1970
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 33-69 (Judgment of the Court in case 33-69)	C 41, 4.4.1970
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 38-69 (Judgment of the Court in case 38-69)	C 41, 4.4.1970
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 40-69 (Judgment of the Court in case 40-69)	C 41, 4.4.1970
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 43-69 (Judgment of the Court in case 43-69)	C 41, 4.4.1970

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social
(Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee)

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Construction du pont sur le Bosphore et autoroute périphérique à Istanbul (Building of the bridge over the Bosphorus and the Istanbul ring road)

C 41, 4.4.1970

III. RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

8311

Discours de M. le Président Rey devant le Parlement européen

— Exposé du Programme de la Commission pour l'année 1970. Strasbourg, 4 février 1970.

— Exposé sur le Rapport général de la Commission. Strasbourg, 10 mars 1970.

(Adresses by President Rey tot the European Parliament

— The Commission's programme for 1970. Strasbourg, 4 February 1970.

— The Commission's General Report. Strasbourg, 10 March 1970.)

1970, 32 pp. (d, f, i, n). Free

Iron and steel

8268

Carte des entreprises sidérurgiques CECA — Situation au 1.1.1969

(Map showing location of ECSC iron and steel mills — Situation at 1.1.1969)

1970 (d/f/i/n). £1.5.0; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

Industrial affairs

8314

La politique industrielle de la Communauté (Mémorandum de la Commission au Conseil)

[The industrial policy of the Community (Commission Memorandum to the Council)]

1970, 385 pp. (d, f, i, n). Free

Social affairs

8306

La politique sociale de la Communauté européenne au début des années soixante-dix

Discours de Monsieur Lionello Levi Sandri, Vice-président de la Commission des Communautés européennes et président du groupe « Affaires sociales » pour la présentation au Parlement européen du rapport sur l'évolution de la situation sociale de la Communauté en 1969

Strasbourg, le 11 mars 1970

(The social policy of the European Community on the threshold of the seventies

Address by M. Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities and Chairman of the Social Affairs Group, presenting to the European Parliament the Report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1969

Strasbourg, 11 March 1970)

1970; 10 pp. (d, f, i, n). Free

8312

Réalisations et perspectives de la politique sociale de la Communauté européenne

Conférence prononcée à la « Scuola di Perfezionamento in studi europei » de l'« Università degli studi » de Rome par le prof. Lionello Levi Sandri, vice-président de la Commission des Communautés européennes et président du groupe des affaires sociales

Rome, le 20 février 1970

(The European Community social policy: achievements and outlook

Lecture at the *Scuola di Perfezionamento in studi europei* of the *Università degli studi*, Rome, by Prof. Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities and Chairman of the Social Affairs Group

Rome, 20 February 1970)

1970, 20 pp. (d, f, i, n). Free

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

Manpower

8273

Les problèmes de main-d'œuvre dans la Communauté en 1969

(Manpower problems in the Community in 1969)

1970, 147 pp. (d, f, i, n). 11s.6d; \$1.40; Bfrs. 70

Agriculture

Newsletter on the common agricultural policy

4-1970 (d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix

(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices

Animal products: IV-1970; Vegetable products: 3-1970)

Fortnightly (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux

(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade)

Fortnightly. 2-March 1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Studies — Internal information on agriculture

No. 39 — Evolution régionale de la population active agricole

1. Synthèse

(No. 39 — Regional trends in the agricultural working population

1. General)

1969, 35 pp. (d, f). Limited distribution

No. 51 — Conditions de commercialisation et de formation des prix des vins de consommation courante au niveau de la première vente

Synthèse, R.F. d'Allemagne, G.D. de Luxembourg

(No. 51 — Conditions of marketing and price formation of table wines at first sale

Summary, Germany, Luxembourg)

1969 (d; f: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

Development aid

Studies — Development aid series

8254

No. 2 — Les échanges commerciaux entre la CEE et les Etats africains et malgache associés 1958-1966/67

(Trade between the EEC and the Associated African States and Madagascar — 1958-1966/67)

1969, 201 pp. + annexes (d, f, i, n). £2.1.0; \$5.00; Bfrs 250

Economic and financial affairs

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community

Monthly. 4-1970. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f

Price per issue: 5s.; \$0.60; Bfrs 30

Annual subscription: £2.10.0; \$6.00; Bfrs 300

2001

The economic situation of the Community
Quarterly. 1-1970 (d, f, i, n, e)
Price per issue: £1.1.0; \$2.50; Bfrs 125
Annual subscription: £3.6.6.; \$8.00; Bfrs 400

Economic policy

A plan for the phased establishment of an economic and monetary union
(Supplement to Bulletin 3-1970 of the European Communities)
1970, 15 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). 2s.6d; \$0.30; Bfrs. 15

Regional policy

Les régions dans l'Europe — Bulletin
(The regions in Europe — Bulletin)
Quarterly. 2-1970 (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

External relations

8303

Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès des Communautés européennes
(Diplomatic missions accredited to the European Communities)
1970, 140 pp. (f). 12s.6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

Scientific documentation

Research and Technology. Weekly information bulletin
51, 52, 53, 54 and 55-1970 (d, f, i, n, e). Free

Statistics

General statistics

Monthly. 4-1970 (d/f/i/n/e)
Price per issue: 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs 50
Annual subscription: £5.8.0; \$11.00; Bfrs. 550

Basic statistics of the Community — 1968-1969
1970, 224 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

Sidérurgie

(Iron and Steel)
Bi-monthly. 1-1970 (d/f/i/n)
Price per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75
Annual subscription: £1.1.0; \$2.50; Bfrs. 125

Statistiques sociales

(Social statistics)
1-1970 (d/f/i/n)
Price per issue: 16s.6d; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100
Annual subscription: £3.6.6; \$8.00; Bfrs. 400

Energy statistics — Yearbook 1958/1968

1969, 358 pp. + 6 maps (d/f/i/n/e). £1.1.0; \$2.50; Bfrs. 125

Energy statistics

Quarterly. 1-1970 (d/f/i/n/e)
Price per issue: 16s.6d; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100
Annual subscription: £3.15.0; \$9.00; Bfrs. 450

6 - 1970

163

Statistiques industrielles

(Industrial statistics)

Quarterly. 4-1969 (d/f/i/n)

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

Annual subscription: £2.10.0; \$6.00; Bfrs. 300

Commerce extérieur: statistique mensuelle

(Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)

Monthly. 4-1970 (d/f)

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

Annual subscription: £4.3.0; \$10.00; Bfrs. 125

Nomenclature des activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes (N.A.C.E.)

Nomenclature of economic activities in the European Communities (NACE)

1970, 181 pp. (d/f/i/n). £1.1s.0d; \$2.50; Bfrs. 125

Documentation

Articles sélectionnés

(Selected articles)

Fortnightly. 6, 7, 8 and 9-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Press and information

Teaching aids

N° 33-1970

— Le RPF et l'Europe (1)

— La région du Nord (5)

— La Grande-Bretagne et l'Europe (1)

— L'aluminium en Europe

(No. 33-1970 (f) FF2,

— de Gaulle's first party, the RPF, and Europe (1)

— The Nord region (5)

— Britain and Europe (1)

— Aluminium in Europe)

(f) FF2

European studies — Teachers' series

7-1970 (e). Annual subscription: 10s. (d, i, n: Free)

(— Secondary school curricula

— The polders in Europe

— Transport in the Six and in Britain

— The Council of Europe and Human rights)

Documentation européenne — série syndicale et ouvrière

No. 8-1970 (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

— Problèmes des régions frontières

— Les syndicats en Italie

— La sidérurgie dans le Marché commun

2. Le mouvement de concentration

— Vers une politique des consommateurs

European documentation: Trade union and workers' series

(No. 8-1970 (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

— Problems of frontier regions

— Trade unions in Italy

— Iron and steel in the Common Market

2. The trend towards concentration

— Towards a consumer policy)

Documentation européenne — série agricole

7-1970 (d, f, i, n) Limited distribution

- La formation professionnelle et l'agriculture
- Les demandes d'adhésion britanniques
- Les fruits et légumes dans le Marché commun
- Problèmes des régions frontalières

European documentation: Agriculture series

(No. 7-1970 (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

- Vocational training in agriculture
- The British accession applications
- Fruit and vegetables in the Common Market
- Problems of frontier regions)

Information bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community

Monthly. No. 5-May 1970 (e). Free

Washington: European Community

Monthly. No. 133-March 1970 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft

Monthly. No. 5-May 1970 (d)

Per issue: DM 1; Annual subscription: DM 9

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap

Monthly. No. 125-May 1970 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne

Per issue: FF 1.50; Annual subscription: FF 15

Rome: Comunità europea

Monthly. No. 4-April 1970 (i). Free

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea

Monthly. No. 59-May 1970. Free

European Community in Greek

Bi-monthly. No. 7-1970. Free

IV. ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

8268 Carte des entreprises sidérurgiques CECA
(Map showing location of ECSC iron and steel mills)
Position as at 1 January 1969

1969 (Dutch, French, German, Italian)
Price: £1.5s.0d; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

This new edition of the map showing the location of ECSC iron and steel mills (the last map showed the situation on 1 January 1964) has been necessitated by the many mergers which have taken place in the Community's steel industry and the large number of changes in the various manufacturing processes.

It shows the location of the iron and steel works of the Community with signs indicating type of production — red circles for pig-iron, blue circles for crude steel, black circles for rolled products — and the processes employed and the manufacturing programmes.

The tables printed on the left side of the map and divided into:

producers of pig-iron

producers of cast iron + steel + rolled products

re-rolling mills

recapitulate, according to Community country and firm, the manufacturing processes with the number of plants utilized and the manufacturing programmes.

ANNEX

NEW STRUCTURE OF THE DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMISSION

*(The former structure of this Directorate-General is featured in the
Directory of the Commission appended to Bulletin 12-1968)*

April 1970

IX — DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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