

**BULLETIN
OF THE**

***EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES***

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MAY 1970

VOLUME 3

No. 5

SUBSCRIPTION AND SINGLE COPY PRICES

	£	\$	FB	FF	DM	Lit.	Fl.
Annual subscription (Bulletin + Supplement + Index)	2.1.6	5.00	250.-	28.-	18.30	3 120	18.-
Bulletin (incl. Supplement)	0.4.0	0.50	25.-	3.-	1.80	310	1.80
Supplement to Bulletin or Index	0.2.6	0.30	15.-	1.70	1.10	180	1.10

The annual subscription runs from 1 January to 31 December of each year.

Payment to be made only to the agents in the countries listed on p. 3 of the cover.

For air subscription rates, please apply to the agents.

5-1970

BULLETIN

of the European Communities

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION

This Bulletin is published monthly by the Secretariat of the Commission of the European Communities (200, rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels). It appears in the four Community languages, in English and in Spanish. It gives news of the activities of the Commission and the other institutions of the three Communities: European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), European Economic Community (EEC) and European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

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Supplement - Proposal for a third directive on mergers between joint-stock companies

Recent months in the Community have seen momentous events.

The completion of the transitional period, the decisions taken at the Conference of Heads of State or Government at The Hague, the advance begun towards establishment of an economic and monetary union — to lead to the introduction of a common Community currency within the next few years — and the resumption of negotiations on enlarging the Community, are major decisions marking a crucial turning point in the life of the Community.

The Commission provided the requisite psychological shock and enabled this batch of decisions to be made when, in the spring of 1969, it decided against any extension of the transitional period.

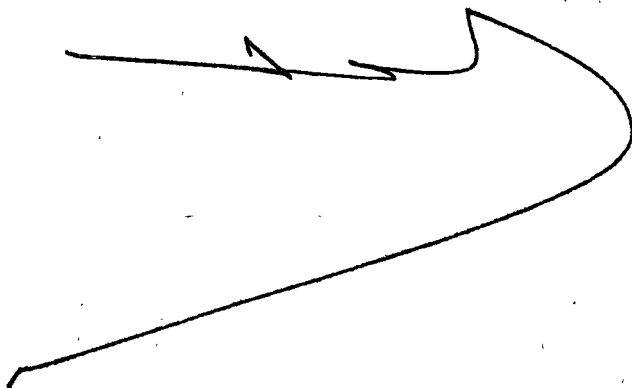
The Community has thus emerged from its transitional period and is entering into a new phase of its history.

In future it will have to examine issues in terms of a long-range view of the coming decade and not in the light of the next Council meeting.

Emerging in this way from the fourth crisis in the twenty years since its inception, the Community will be able, with increased energy, to tackle its new tasks and answer the question of the younger generation which considers that Europe has already been created but asks itself and us "what Europe do we want to construct?"

We shall discuss these problems with the younger generation at the forthcoming seminar. The tenor of our reply is already known — a more democratic, more social and more generous Community with greater stress on its major world responsibilities.

*Jean Rey,
President of the Commission
of the European Communities*



THE CASE FOR A COMMON INDUSTRIAL POLICY

*by H.E. Guido Colonna di Paliano,
member of the Commission*

On 18 March last the Commission adopted a memorandum on an industrial policy, representing its first consistent and comprehensive endeavour to outline an industrial strategy at Community level.

Such a step must, of course, be fitted into the framework of the guidelines for development which, since the Hague Summit, have defined the outlook for our Community.

At a time when the integration process is moving towards the qualitative transition from the level of customs union to that of an economic and monetary union, the Commission has deemed it essential to define a structural policy directed essentially to an integrated industrial network. The common market of products having been established, the time has now come to press for creation of a production apparatus commensurate with the scale of the new market.

Secondly, on the eve of the major negotiations on accession, the Commission has felt it essential to open up a new horizon and offer new scope for the enlargement process. The fact of the matter is that entry of the United Kingdom and other would-be members into the Common Market, bringing with them their industrial and technological potential, would make industrial policy one of the development fields par excellence of the enlarged Community.

The common industrial policy is thus part and parcel of the process of strengthening and enlarging our Community.

The argument which the Commission has endeavoured to develop in its memorandum starts from two fundamental points.

Firstly, the inadequate degree of efficiency and, by the same token, competitiveness of Community industry, when measured by the standards of its main rivals and more particularly the United States. The Commission has certainly not seen itself in the role

of a woeful Cassandra but has sought to draw the attention of the political world, occupational associations and public opinion to the long-term danger of the Community dropping behind the vanguard of industrialized countries unless it commits itself resolutely — and above all politically.

The second point is that although the Community has achieved a unified consumer market this has not reshaped our industrial structures to Community level and scale. The market has attained continental dimensions; the production structures, with rare exceptions, have remained national. Not that the establishment of the Common Market has failed to act as a spur to restructuration of our industrial apparatus. But this occurs mainly in the national framework or as a result of arrangements between Community enterprises and their counterparts in non-member countries, more particularly the United States. There is no Community priority when it comes to restructuration, indeed the opposite seems to be the case in a way. This is disquieting, for restructuration on exclusively national lines is fraught with many dangers — above all, the risk that new national industrial groups of a monopolistic or semi-monopolistic nature may emerge. You do not need a crystal ball to realize that if such a development goes beyond a certain point it will deprive the unified market of any real meaning and stultify its effects.

It must also be remembered that in some fields, in particular the growth industries, the Community is too small for more than a handful of industrial groups. A national industry, even if it acquires a monopolistic pattern, would inevitably be in danger of failing to attain the minimum size and financial capacity for economically competitive production. On the other hand, the whole possibility of an independent development of the Community's technological branches might be prejudiced if takeovers of Community enterprises by firms from outside countries were to assume excessive proportions. In a world of innovation, such a development could lead to the Community specializing in traditional industries — an area where it would often have to compete with the developing countries, entailing obvious economic and political disadvantages. This is why the fundamental objective defined by the memorandum on an industrial policy is to create an integrated industrial network. In particular by cross-frontier reorganization of firms in Member States.

It looks as if such reorganization can alone guarantee, at the same time, the reality of the unified market, the maintenance of effective competition and sufficient industrial and technological independence.

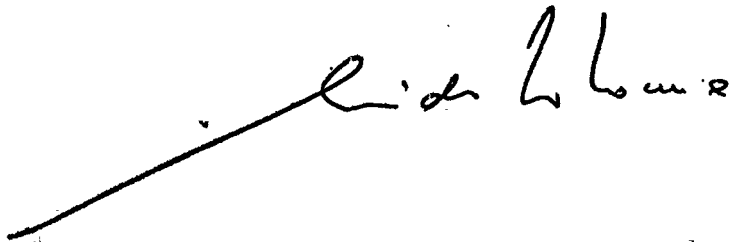
Furthermore, the creation of an integrated industrial network with the denationalization of economic interests which it entails, would offer irreversible bases for the economic unity of the Community.

Formulating an industrial development strategy is tantamount, in a certain sense, to sketching a socio-economic development model. The Commission was aware of these implications and its memorandum indicates a whole series of qualitative aims. A Community industrial development model must not, of course, copy patterns which have been established in other countries; on the contrary, it must seek to express and sum up the specific features of Community industrial conditions.

The European area is above all an area of processing industry, and thus heavily influenced by the outside world. Europe must be "outward-looking" not only by political choice but as a matter of practical need. So competitiveness is a necessity and a constraint which the Community cannot escape.

Secondly, our society possesses a high degree of social solidarity which increasingly tends to transfer the burden of the individual's risks to the people as a body. As regards the aims of an industrial policy, this means that the process of permanent change which is a feature of modern economies cannot be left to market forces alone. It also signifies that collective solidarity must operate at Community as well as at national level.

Competitiveness and social solidarity. Such is the synthesis the Community model is required to provide.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "L. de Lencastre". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

PART ONE

Features and documents

I. A HISTORIC DATE: THE COMPLETION OF THE COMMON MARKET

In the history of the Communities the night of 21 April 1970 will mark the effective completion of the common market with the achievement of a global agreement between the Six on pending problems. The agreements in principle reached at the marathon of December 1969 and in February 1970 are now final, the reservations of certain Governments on the whole having been removed after agreement — difficult to reach — on the disputed point of the organization of the wine market.

This agreement — of particular political importance — has given concrete form to the change in climate noted within the Community since the autumn of 1969, and which had showed itself clearly at the Conference of Heads of State or Government at The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969. The first aspect of the “trptych” — completion, strengthening, enlargement — is now complete, with the exception of one or two minor details, and the common market has really entered its definitive phase.

At the present time, the way is clear for the next two stages: strengthening and enlargement. But already the Governments, the Council and, of course, the Commission have each made a certain number of decisions, begun discussions, or drawn up proposals which — in these fields — are prompted by the final Hague communiqué. Without waiting for the agreement on the overall arrangement concerning completion (called into question several times) a start has already been made on the two new phases in the construction of Europe.

At the end of April 1970, results achieved, projects under study, and proposals made, are already quite impressive. The irreversible nature of what has been achieved and the concrete steps made towards future successful operations are not to be underestimated, as is shown by the simple account of the facts.

Completion

The agreement reached at the Council's session of 20/21 April in Luxembourg confirmed and completed the decisions of the Six in December 1969 and February 1970.¹ “Completion” bears therefore on the following points:

Own resources

In February the Council agreed a decision reiterating in legal form the principles it laid down in December 1969. This decision provides in particular

¹ See Bulletin 3-70, Part One, Ch. II.

for the Communities' expenditures to be met by levies, customs duties and, in the final period, revenue from value-added tax.¹

The system chosen will comprise two phases:²

- An intermediary period (1971-1974). As from 1 January 1971, the levies will be completely — and customs duties gradually — allocated to the Community, and the balance covered by national contributions;
- A normal period from 1 January 1975. The Community's resources will then be made up as follows: the whole of the levies and the sugar contribution, all revenue from the CCT, and receipts corresponding to a rate of one percentage point at most of the basis of assessment of uniform value-added tax for the Community.

Increased budgetary powers for the European Parliament

After long discussions on this matter in the last few months, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States met on 22 April 1970 in Luxembourg and "adopted and signed the Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities. The Treaty which has just been signed must be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional provisions", states the official communiqué published after this meeting. It is this Treaty which provides for a strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament.

The *Council* — specifies the communiqué — had earlier adopted the following declaration:

"1. On the occasion of the signing of the Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, the Council noted attentively the points of view expressed by the European Parliament which were communicated to it in the Resolutions of 10 December 1969, 3 February and 11 March 1970 and in an aide-mémoire dated 19 April 1970.

2. The Commission accordingly notified the Council of its intention to table proposals on the subject, after the ratification by all the Member States of the Treaty signed on 22 April and within a period of two years at most.

¹ See Bulletin 3-70, Part One, Ch. II.

² See Bulletin 1-70, Part One, Ch. II, and Official Gazette L 94, 28 April 1970.

3. Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 236 of the Treaty, the Council will examine these proposals in the light of the debates to be held in the Parliaments of the Member States, of the evolution of the European situation and of the institutional problems raised by the extension of the Communities.”

Following these most recent deliberations of the Council, the *Commission* expressed certain reservations which, on 23 April, were the subject of the following statement, communicated to the press by its spokesman:

“As regards the budgetary powers of the European Parliament, the Commission regretted that the decisions taken do not make sufficient allowance for the wishes of the Parliament. It regretted that the proposals it made to the Council in Luxembourg were not adopted and consequently it has not been able to participate in the final decisions; it made clear to the Council that these decisions committed only the Council itself.

The Commission informed the Council of its intention to provide the competent Committees of the Parliament first, and then the Parliament itself in plenary meeting at the May session, with all necessary information on this matter.

The Commission would wish, however, that the Parliament take into consideration the very great political importance of the corpus of agreements reached and stresses that, in any case, the increase in the Parliament’s budgetary powers will have to be reconsidered in due course and at the latest in 1972, and before the entry into force of the provisions drawn up for the normal period 1974-75.”

Financing of the common agricultural policy

The text agreed by the Council lays down the rules governing the administration of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), the Guarantee Section of which finances refunds on exports to non-member countries and buying in operations to stabilize markets without the Member States having to pre-finance this expenditure. The credits of the Guidance Section (the amount of which — it is known — has been provisionally fixed, as in the past, at 285 million u.a. per annum) are devoted to common activities decided on to increase agricultural productivity. The regulation will be applicable as from 1 January 1971 if the necessary conditions for the entry into force of the provisions on the replacement of Member States’ contributions by “own resources” are fulfilled by this date. A further regulation lays down complementary provisions for the financing of the common agricultural policy to ensure that this financing is continued after 1970 until the definitive system comes into force.¹

¹ See Bulletin 3-70, Part One, Ch. II, and Official Gazette L 94, 28 April 1970.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Tobacco

The completion of the common organization of markets in this sector was already the subject — in February 1970 — of Council decisions or resolutions dealing with the problem of tobacco in its three aspects: agricultural, fiscal and competitive (monopolies).¹ The global agreement reached at the session of 20/21 April confirmed the decisions adopted by enabling the Governments to withdraw their reservations on the whole complex.

Wine

The differing opinions on the organization of the market in vine products delayed until 22 April, the general agreement whose essential points seemed to have been accepted since December 1969. Behind schedule on the dates planned in December, and despite the resolution adopted unanimously by the Council on 6 February 1970,² a basic regulation and implementing regulations were adopted in Luxembourg; their main provisions are to come into force on 1 June 1970.

The communiqué published on this matter after the session states: "The Council adopted a 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's Resolution on the matter of 6 February 1970,¹ laying down the general provisions of this resolution in detail so as to make them enforceable. It takes account of the special nature of the market in wine and of specific regional production conditions.

The regulation, together with the essential implementing regulation which are to enter into force at the same time, sets up a Community organization of the market in vine products, with free intra-Community circulation of wine.

The regulation includes a system of prices and intervention measures for table wines subject to a number of quality requirements, a system for trade with third countries, common production rules, provides for the control of vineyard development and for common standards for oenological definitions and practices, and for the circulation and supply for consumption of wine. Further, the special definitions for the free circulation and marketing, within a Member State, of wines produced before the entry into force of the regulation are laid down." These different provisions are analysed closely in the Council's communiqué.

¹ See Bulletin 3-70, Part One, Ch. II, and Official Gazette L 94, 28 April 1970, and C 50, 28 April 1970.

² Official Gazette C 19, 13 February 1970.

Strengthening

Since the Hague summit, a number of fresh initiatives have been taken by the Community institutions or Governments as regards the general lines defined by the final communiqué of the Conference. Other points — on which the Heads of State or Government had not come to a decision — have been the subject of proposals which bring out the varied nature of the Commission's activities.

These new steps have completed those taken in 1969 in certain instances with an eye to the end of the transitional period, and whose importance needs no stressing. This is the case for a batch of Commission proposals: memoranda on the regional policy and the balance of agricultural markets (measures to reduce surpluses, closely linked with the problem of the structures of agriculture), proposals on the implementation of the first guidelines for a Community energy policy.

Action undertaken since the Hague Conference bears essentially on four fields.

Creation of an economic and monetary union

The final communiqué of the Hague Summit provided that — on the basis of the *memorandum on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation* within the Community presented by the Commission on 12 February 1969¹ — a plan in stages will be worked out during 1970 with a view to the creation of an economic and monetary union. It emphasized that monetary co-operation should be based on the harmonization of economic policies and even envisaged the possibility of setting up a European reserve fund.

This strengthening of economic and monetary solidarity between the Six, advocated for some years by the Commission, has begun to take positive shape since the beginning of 1970. On 26 January the *Council* determined "the bases of economic and monetary union,"² to quote the very terms used by M. R. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission. At this session the Ministers adopted a series of important decisions concerning the harmonization of medium-term policies, the procedures for preliminary consultations between the Member States on current economic policy, the approval of an agreement establishing a system of short-term monetary support between the Central Banks (which entered into force on 9 February) and the pursuit of work on medium-term financial assistance.

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 3-69.

² See Bulletin 3-70, Editorial and Part Two, Sec. 9

The idea of a plan in stages with a view to the creation of an economic and monetary union was the subject, in February, of *proposals by the German, Belgian and Luxembourg Governments*. At the same time the Commission prepared a memorandum (which it adopted on 4 March) on the elaboration of such a plan.¹ The Finance Ministers of the Six, meeting in Paris on 23/24 February, devoted part of their discussions to the same problem. And the Council, at its session of 6 March 1970, decided to set up a committee presided over by M. Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister, to draw up the various proposals and bring out clearly the fundamental options of the implementation by stages of the Community's economic and monetary union. The Committee began its work on 20 March.

Technological co-operation and industrial development

In this field, the Heads of State or Government at The Hague had "reaffirmed their readiness to continue more intensively the activities of the Community with a view to co-ordinating and promoting industrial research and development in the principal pacemaking sectors, in particular by means of common programmes, and to supply the financial means for the purpose."

Three new elements are to be noted in this respect. On 6 March 1970 the Council decided to bring together in the following month at the latest panels of experts, at whose meetings representatives of the nine non-member countries in Europe, invited beforehand to join the Six in joint scientific and technological activities proposed by the Working Party on scientific and technical research policy, would take part. The activities chosen by this working party, and to which the Council has agreed, concern data processing, telecommunications, new means of transport, metallurgy, nuisances, meteorology and oceanography. The first of these meetings of experts, who were fifteen in number, was held on 15 April in Brussels.

The Commission adopted on 18, and submitted to the Council on 20 March, an important *memorandum on the Community's industrial policy*, analysing the problems arising for the Six in this field and defining a certain number of general lines. This document examines in succession the state of Community industry, improvement of the environment of enterprises, the capacity of Community industry to adapt and, finally, the promotion of the growth industries.

At its session of 20/21 March the Council studied a *memorandum from the French Government* on the methods of strengthening *European co-operation in industrial and scientific development*. The suggestions it formulates are, to a large extent, similar to those advocated by the Commission. The commu-

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 3-70.

niqué issued after the session stated that the Council "took note of this memorandum and agreed to study the proposals together with other documents and proposals on the internal development of the Community.»

Future activities of Euratom

The Hague Conference had emphasized "the necessity of making fresh efforts to work out in the near future a research programme for the European Atomic Energy Community designed in accordance with the exigencies of modern industrial management, and making it possible to ensure the most effective use of the Joint Research Centre."

In this spirit, studies are being carried out in the Commission and the Council on the restructuration of the Joint Research Centre. In March the Commission asked a panel of four high-ranking experts to frame proposals on the future role of the JRC in the general context of research activities in the Community. It also submitted to the Council an initial communication on the restructuration of the Centre.

Social policy

The Opinion rendered by the Commission in June 1969 on the need to reform the *European Social Fund* was greeted favourably at the Hague Conference, since the final communiqué recognizes the advisability for such a reform, as part of a close concertation of social policies. Work in this field is moreover progressing rapidly; the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee have already rendered their Opinions.

The Commission is also preparing a *memorandum on social policy*, which will be submitted to the Council probably during June.

Finally, the *conference on employment problems*, at the end of April in Luxembourg which brought together for the first time at Community level management, labour and the Governments, is a notable achievement.

Enlargement

Progress has also been recorded in this field, where the Hague Conference agreed on the opening of negotiations with those countries applying for membership.

Establishment of a common basis for negotiations

The Council dealt with this problem at three sessions: 6 and 20/21 March, and 20/21 April. It reached agreement on the problems concerning the transitional period, free movement of goods, economic and monetary union, the ECSC. It also discussed problems arising with the Commonwealth, changes to be made in the various institutions in connection with enlargement, and the negotiating procedure. According to the programme which it has set itself, the preparatory work on the establishment of a common basis for negotiations should normally be completed by June 1970. As a result of the agreement reached on "completion" on 22 April and the favourable development of the work on the common basis for negotiations with the applicant countries, the different Ministers for Foreign Affairs felt, in the statements which they made the day after the meeting in Luxembourg, that the deadline agreed at The Hague would be kept, i.e. the negotiations could open by 1 July 1970 at latest. The Council communiqué issued after the session of 11/12 May 1970 in fact states that it "envisaged proposing to the candidate States that the formal opening of the negotiations should take place at Luxembourg on 30 June next."

Association of youth with these activities

For some months this problem has been in the mind of the Commission, which has decided to organize a "Youth Seminar" from 12 to 14 June 1970. At the Hague Conference, the Heads of State or Government were also concerned with this matter, and the last point of the final communiqué declared:

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

In order to give effect to this statement, several measures have been taken. In February 1970 the *Belgian Government* suggested the convening of a Council session with the participation of the Ministers of Education of the six member countries.

This initiative was greeted favourably by the *Commission*, which in an aide-mémoire submitted to the Council in March expressed its satisfaction at this commitment and declared itself ready to participate both in the preparation of such a session and the studies which would result from it. In a second memorandum, submitted to the Council in April, the Commission specified its point of view on the effect to be given to the last point of the final Hague communiqué. In its opinion the initiatives to be taken in this respect within the Community framework should concern mainly school education, but also out-of-school activities. It suggested regular, permanent concertation between

itself and the Member States — in the framework of a “Standing Committee on Youth and Education” — both for the definition of objectives and the elaboration of a harmonized and coherent programme.

Lastly, at the session of 20/21 April, the *Italian* Minister for Foreign Affairs presented to the Council a memorandum on the need to associate the younger generation with the construction of European unity even more closely. It stresses the advisability and urgency of convening a “constituant assembly” of the younger generation, of creating a European university, of stimulating initiatives in the press, on TV, in school institutions and educational organizations. The Council agreed to examine this problem at its May session.

Problems of political union

Still in the spirit of the Hague Conference (which instructed the Ministers for Foreign Affairs to study the “best way of achieving progress in the matter of *political unification*, within the context of enlargement,” and to make proposals to this effect by the end of July 1970), an intergovernmental meeting was held on 6 March 1970 at the Château de Val Duchesse. The Ministers decided to create a committee of high civil servants, composed of Directors-General of political affairs at the Ministries for Foreign Affairs in each of the six member countries, and instructed it to draw up a report on this matter. This committee met on 14 April in The Hague, and fixed its next meeting for 11 May, in order to allow the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Six to study its first draft report, during talks they are to have at the end of May in Rome, in connection with the session of NATO.

A further positive factor is that France has shown its intention to participate once more in the work of the Council of Western European Union (following the agreement reached between the member countries of WEU).

II. THE COMMUNITY'S SOCIAL POLICY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEEN-SEVENTIES

*Statements by M. Lionello Levi Sandri,
Vice-President of the Commission,
in his address to the European Parliament*

The end of the transitional period of implementation of the EEC Treaty would seem a suitable occasion on which to strike a balance, that is to say, to survey the chief results obtained, at Community level and in the Member States, and to scan the prospects before us and trace the general lines of future action.

Firstly, we ought to ask ourselves whether, during the transitional period, the social situation in the Community has developed in the direction desired by the authors of the Treaty of Rome and indicated in explicit provisions of that Treaty. This means that we must ask ourselves whether we have achieved a constant improvement of living and working conditions in the Community so as to equalize them upwards.

In order to answer — or at any rate to begin to answer — that question, we can quote some figures. But I shall not confine myself to pointing out the increase in the per capita *gross national product* achieved between 1958 and 1968 — an increase which, at current prices, amounted to 104.4% for the Community as a whole. Nor shall I recall merely the increase in volume of this same per capita gross national product (52%). Because, to gauge social progress, we have to know not only whether wealth has increased and by how much, but primarily how it has been distributed, how the benefits from the expansion have been shared out.

In this connection, other figures are more significant. Let us take, in particular, those for *employment* and unemployment. In 1958, when the integration process started, the number of employed persons in the Community (wage- and salary-earners and self-employed) was slightly under 69.5 million; the number of unemployed was 2.5 million. By the end of 1968, there were 72 620 000 persons in employment and 1 640 000 unemployed. The fact that, to a great extent, this unemployment is still structural in character and concerns particular regions undoubtedly poses grave problems which still have to be tackled; but it does not detract from the value of the progress achieved.

Further significant figures are those for *wages*, prices and purchasing power. Between 1958 and 1968, increases in the gross hourly wages of industrial workers in the Community ranged from a minimum of 78% in Luxembourg — where, in absolute value, they were running at the highest levels — to a

maximum of 138% in the Netherlands. During the same period of eleven years, increases in the general consumer *price* indices ranged from a minimum of 21% in Luxembourg to a maximum of 46% in France. Finally, the *buying power* of these wages increased by percentages ranging from 40% in France to 69% in the Netherlands.

The improvements to *social security* systems should also be mentioned here. The extension of many social insurance schemes to categories which had formerly been excluded from them, and the increases in benefits, have caused social security expenditure in all Member States to grow much faster than national income. In 1958 the percentage of national income devoted to social security expenditure varied between a minimum of 12.36 in Italy and a maximum of 18.58 in Germany. At the end of 1967 (unfortunately we have no more recent data), Italy and the Federal Republic still represent the two ends of the scale, but the difference is now from 19.5% in Italy to 22.09% in Germany. The gap has therefore shrunk considerably, promoting harmonization upwards. Luxembourg alone can be considered as having outstripped the other Member States, with a rate of 23.2%.

I might also draw attention to the reduction in *hours of work* in the main branches of activity; all the countries exhibit a firm trend towards the 40-hour week of five working days, as well as to longer annual paid holidays.

*
* *

Nobody claims that this favourable development of the social situation is entirely due to the process of European integration and to the activity of the Community institutions. Most of the measures leading to the improvements just quoted have been the work of the national Parliaments, Governments, and both sides of industry acting via collective bargaining. But it is obvious that these measures have been rendered possible by economic development and by the increase of income recorded in the Community (4.3% per year during the transitional period) — an increase which, to a large part, I would say for the most part, is due to the gradual establishment of the common market, freedom of movement of persons and goods, implementation of the first common policies, and specific social actions undertaken by the Community institutions. In this connection, it should be stressed that all the specific social policy actions which the Treaty of Rome prescribed for completion during the transitional period have been completed, and even *in advance of the target dates* laid down, and that we have also proposed other reforms when and where they appeared advisable (I have in mind here social security for migrant workers and the European Social Fund). We have likewise laid the foundations for the harmonization by stages of social security schemes, thanks to close collaboration, encouraged and stimulated at all levels (between the Governments and between the organizations of employers and workers), on all social problems

by means of studies, consultation in the most diverse forms, and joint and tripartite bodies created to support the Commission's work but also capable of promoting action on their own account.

* * *

Rich with this experience of twelve years of intense activity — seventeen, if we take into account the ECSC and all it has achieved, notably in the fields of research, low-cost housing, and joint co-operation to harmonize terms of employment (nor should I like to overlook Euratom's efforts in the field of health protection) — rich with this experience, I say, the Commission is entering the nineteen-seventies with a *very full programme of work*, in the social sphere as in the others, in order to cope with the novel and more complex problems arising from the new reality that we have created and helped to create.

This new reality consists first and foremost of the European Community itself, which, having weathered the transitional period of application of the Treaty, has now entered its *definitive phase*. This phase is characterized by the existence of a customs union, already complete from the point of view of tariffs, but still in need of being perfected as regards harmonization of laws and the implementation in stages of an economic and monetary union. The primary elements of this latter union include increased transparency of the market, the common policy on agricultural markets and prices, free movement of workers, medium-term economic programming, and the first steps towards harmonization of taxation, a common commercial policy, a common transport policy and collaboration in monetary matters.

In the changed circumstances, social policy also necessarily assumes an importance other than that which the authors of the Treaty of Rome thought they could attribute to it. Many of its aspects will no longer be able to remain purely national. For example: an economic union within which common economic and monetary policies are being implemented cannot permit the existence of independent — not to say conflicting — national employment policies. For the situations which will have to be tackled as regards employment originate, to a large extent at least, in the Community policies themselves.

But the social situation facing us today also has another aspect which it would be absurd not to bring within the purview of the Community's activities.

The past year has been marked by an intense social ferment which has troubled, to varying extent, relations between Governments, employers and workers. However, this social turmoil has not affected labour relations only. European youth, European students have been and remain in the forefront of movements which, to use the stock expression, *contest, protest against the existing systems* and demand new and different forms of communal life; they rebel against what they call the alienation of man in modern society, they wish to make of that man an active, responsible agent in a society where he will

be able to assert his personality to the full. And the Commission has at least had to ask itself whether, in giving priority everywhere to economics and technology, sufficient account has been taken, in our society, of the human and social aspects of the problems.

This is a purely rhetorical question. For the answer is certain, and it is in the negative: sufficient account has *not* been taken of these human and social aspects.

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More decisive and more drastic social action, on the part of both Community and Member States, will be absolutely necessary in the years to come. This necessity was recognized at the Hague summit conference, which, in affirming the desirability of reforming the European Social Fund, also stressed the need for closely concerting the social policies of the Member States. And it is significant that the Hague conference also recognized the need to associate Europe's young people in the work of building Europe.

This more decisive social action is essential notably in order to achieve greater coherence between economic and social matters — that is to say, in order to pursue the social objectives of the integration process, those social objectives whose attainment is the most solid basis for the development of our Community towards ever more closely-knit forms of union.

Moreover, this greater coherence between economic and social matters becomes increasingly necessary as the economic system, spurred on by the advance of integration and intensified competition, both internal and international, as well as by the implementation of the common policies, evolves and changes through profound modifications of production structures at the level of both individual firms and industries. These modifications affect employment negatively or positively, creating new and more complex problems of vocational training, retraining and further training, of guarantees of employment and income, of safety at work and of social security.

In this connection our thoughts immediately turn to the agricultural sector and to the changes which have taken place in it or are planned for the years ahead. But agriculture is only one chapter, albeit an important one, of the Community economy in process of transformation. There are others, formed by numerous industries undergoing contraction or expansion. Among the contracting industries, it will be sufficient to quote coalmining and textiles; among the expanding industries, chemicals and the advanced technology industries, notably electronics and aeronautical engineering.

In order to deal with at any rate some of these problems, the Community should shortly have at its disposal a particularly effective instrument, the reformed European Social Fund. This is to be recast along the lines approved by the Parliament in December, so I shall not stop to explain the principles on which

the reform is based. I would, however, emphasize yet again how important it is for the elaboration and application of a social and economic policy in our Community.

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But more decisive and more radical action is also needed in the social field in order to meet the new problems created by modern industrial society. It may be a matter of laying down the social objectives appropriate to economic development in a society that, though called the affluent society, often neglects so many essential needs of health, education, housing. It may be a matter of enabling the individual to express his personality at his job and in society, to assume his own share of responsibility, and not to be the slave of a system he does not know or understand. Finally, it may be a matter of assuring for contemporaries and preserving for future generations a human environment in which natural balance will be established and respected. All these are so many social problems or groups of social problems, par excellence, which the Community cannot afford not to solve, before which it cannot shirk its responsibilities. For if these problems are not solved by Europe, by its civilization, in which man has always played the leading role, no other civilization will be able to tackle them and solve them with the respect due to human dignity and personality.

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Thus, as we embark on the definitive period of the Common Market, it is necessary to have a broader and more complete vision of what must be done, of what must be undertaken in the social field if we want the final objectives of the integration process to be really achieved, if we want the new economic and political reality we are in course of creating to crystallize in structures and systems adapted to the needs of the new society and acceptable to the peoples of Europe.

The experience we have acquired through what we have done during the transitional period, and more particularly through what we have tried to do and have not been able to do, shows us straightaway how hard the task will be.

The difficulties do not arise solely from the weakness and flimsiness of the provisions of the Treaty on which we have to base ourselves and in which, as we say, we have to find the legal foundation for our work. The main difficulties are objective ones, arising from the disparities in the social situation as between the Member States, disparities which impose on the Governments, political bodies, and employers' and workers' organizations different priorities and different programmes at national level, thus rendering Community harmonization, and even the co-ordination of national policies, hard and, in fact, often impossible in the short term.

A first step towards surmounting these obstacles could be taken by defining the aims to be achieved in the longer term and by allowing a certain freedom, a certain flexibility in fixing the duration of the periods for attaining them in the light of requirements and priorities in the various countries. In other words, common aims, points of reference and guidelines should be fixed, towards which, over an adequate length of time, the policies of the various Member States of the Community should converge, so that the attainment of these various aims would end in that upward harmonization of the social systems to which the Treaty refers.

For some time past the Commission's departments have been working hard on drawing up a document to meet this requirement. In it, endeavours will be made to particularize the general aims of social policy imposed on the Communities in the Treaties of Paris and Rome by defining a series of objectives concerning, not only the world of labour, the conditions in which labour is performed, and the guarantees of security for the worker, but also the actual living conditions of the individual, his position in society and in the environment in which he is required to live and work. This is not a kind of programme of activities for the Commission or the Community but a statement of the aims which the Community must have, in all its institutions and all its parts, from Governments to the two sides of industry, and to the achievement of which everyone will have to contribute within his respective field of operation. The aims defined will not be abstract and theoretical ones directed towards a "Civitas Dei", desirable but unattainable, but realistic aims elaborated and laid down on the basis of the work done so far, aims which will have to be pursued and achieved if we really want to assure the primacy of the social element fixed by the Treaties in the development of our Community. Implementation of these aims is planned to take ten years, in combination with other forecasts of developments in the Community, notably in agriculture, whose evolution is, for that matter, especially important from the social point of view.

* * *

I have spoken of a "document" here in a general sense, because this text will not be presented as a formal Community act calling for formal decisions by the institutions or the Governments. Its purpose is rather to serve as a basis for broad and deep discussion within all the Community bodies — notably the European Parliament — and national bodies, at the level both of the Governments and of the main organizations representing the economic and social forces. If, as I hope, unanimous agreement can be reached on the ideas and aims set forth in it, we shall then be able to lay down procedures and time-limits, so that, within the framework of the closely concerted policy to which the Hague communiqué refers, appropriate action can be taken at both national and Community level. The flimsiness of the Treaty provisions will be no

obstacle if the political will to advance along the road indicated has been affirmed at the start. And such action will also provide us with valuable data for working out the new Treaty for the merged Communities.

But the political will to enable these things to be done can only manifest and assert itself if it has the benefit, not only of the agreement of the Governments and Community institutions, but also of the co-operation and the support of the main organizations representing the economic and social forces in our Community. This is why the Commission has been particularly interested and pleased to note the strengthening of certain trade union structures at European level, for instance the transformation of the ICFTU Trade Union Secretariat of the Six into a European Confederation and the reinforcement of the European Organization of the WCL. It has welcomed with the same interest and satisfaction the constitution of European liaison bodies between certain representative trade union organizations which have not so far participated in the life and activities of the Community. In fact, the Commission is deeply convinced that only a more resolute commitment at European level of the main organizations of workers and employers — a commitment at least as resolute as that which they have so far shown at national level — will enable full justice to be done to the social aspects, and not only the social aspects, of European integration.

Address to the European Parliament on 11 March 1970, presenting the Report on the Social situation in the Community in 1969.

III. NEW ESTABLISHMENTS, CO-OPERATION, PARTICIPATIONS AND MERGERS OF ENTERPRISES

The number of such operations as co-operation, acquisition of participation, mergers and new establishments appears to be a growing feature of the contemporary economic scene, more particularly in recent years.

This trend is apparent from a census ordered by the Commission from a specialized organization, the results of which are analysed in the Memorandum on industrial policy.¹

Though the census is restricted to 15 sectors or sub-sectors of the manufacturing industries considered most important, it nevertheless covers more than 15 000 operations for the period 1961-1969. These are classified into three broad categories:

- (i) Unilateral establishments representing the creation of a subsidiary in another member country of the Community or in a non-member country, or the creation of a subsidiary by a company of a non-member country in a member country; operations at the strictly national level are not covered;
- (ii) Co-operation agreements, acquisition of minority holdings, reciprocal holdings, the creation of joint subsidiaries or joint parent companies. All these operations represent more or less close associations between enterprises in which each participant nevertheless retains its personality and the greater part of its autonomy. They are broken down into three classes: operations at national level, operations between enterprises of two or more member countries and operations in which enterprises of non-member countries and Community companies take part;
- (iii) Mergers and takeovers which are the most far-reaching agreements involving the control of one company by the other or the legal disappearance of at least one of the participants. These operations are also classified into national, Community and non-member country operations, but in the third class there is an additional breakdown to differentiate between cases where control is exercised by a Community enterprise and cases where a company of a non-member country is dominant.

Apart from a drop in 1963, the annual number of operations has risen continuously, increasing from 1 507 in 1961 to 2 096 in 1968 and to a full-year average of 2 716 for the first half of 1969. Of the operations at international level, unilateral establishment is the most common. It represented 58% of the total, while mergers and takeovers were the least common (11%).

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 4-70, and Bulletin 5-70 (Editorial, and Part Two, secs. 31 to 36).

The data are analysed from three different angles, namely: the types of operation practised among the Common Market countries, the relationship between national and transnational concentration within the Community, and the part played by non-member countries.

Between member countries there were 2 300 new unilateral establishments compared with 1 001 co-operation operations and 257 regroupings. However, from 1961 to 1968, growth rates were in the opposite order: 26% for establishment, 54% for co-operation and 84% for mergers. It can thus be considered that in a certain sense the trend is relatively favourable to the industrial integration of the Community, since the three methods of approach are progressing and since those involving the collaboration of companies in a number of countries have a tendency to catch up on unilateral operations.

It should however be noted that co-operation and mergers are increasing considerably more quickly at national than at Community level.

Whereas in 1961 there were 100 cases of national co-operation operations compared with 104 cases of Community co-operation, in 1968 there were 231 of the former against 160 of the latter. Similarly, in 1961, 131 national mergers and 19 Community regroupings were counted, whereas in 1968 the numbers of these had increased to 272 and 35 respectively. This phenomenon is the more worrying in that it coincides with another: in all the categories, the operations involving non-member countries exceed those taking place at Community level, often very appreciably.

In all, 3 546 companies of non-member countries set up in the Community, compared with 2 300 establishments of member countries in other member countries; 2 797 cases of co-operation with non-member companies were recorded, compared with 1 001 cases between Community companies; 820 majority participations or takeovers by non-member companies took place, compared with 257 regroupings between companies of member countries. It should be noted, however, that the three classes of operations carried out on the initiative of companies of non-member countries increase only very little from year to year, whereas Community operations are developing more quickly.

Another aspect should be mentioned: the relations between Community companies and those of non-member countries. In both unilateral establishment and takeover or majority participation there are about four times as many operations by non-member countries in the Community as by the Community in non-member countries. Here too, particularly in the case of unilateral establishment, a gradual improvement of the situation may however be noted, since the number of operations originating in the Community is increasing more quickly than those originating in non-member countries.

It is already apparent that the industries in which the various operations occur most frequently are mechanical engineering, chemicals, electrical engineering, metal industries and the food industry. Bearing in mind the number

Classification of industries	1961-1969 Breakdown by sector Unilateral establishment			Co-operation — Minority holding — Reciprocal holdings — Joint subsidiaries — Joint parent companies			Mergers — Takeovers(or control minority)				
	Member country to to member country	Non-mem- ber country to member country	Member country to non-mem- ber country	Between enterprises of the same country	Between Common Market enterprises	Between enterprises of member and non member country	Same mem- ber country	Different member country	Member country in non-mem- ber country	Non-mem- ber country in member country	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1. Food and beverages industry	226	224	69	173	95	210	277	21	12	81	1388
2. Textiles	238	200	94	129	63	184	225	20	11	49	1213
3. Pulp and paper industry	34	101	13	27	18	70	59	4	9	29	364
4. Chemicals	478	772	271	238	217	581	352	66	86	199	3260
including:											
(a) Petrochemicals and plastics	(148)	(192)	(66)	(70)	(58)	(180)	(88)	(26)	(27)	(45)	(892)
(b) Pharmaceuticals	(77)	(138)	(48)	(17)	(32)	(51)	(55)	(11)	(11)	(56)	(494)
5. Oil and oil by-products industry	86	115	45	63	34	119	41	18	8	32	561
6. Construction materials	140	159	49	120	90	106	132	13	8	17	834
7. Glass-making	16	21	5	15	18	30	30	5	2	5	147
8. Mechanical engineering	542	927	310	244	221	660	284	46	24	181	3439
9. Metal industries and foundries	210	290	93	149	81	279	194	28	18	73	1415
10. Iron and steel	16	17	3	19	8	26	42	3	3	3	140
11. Electrical engineering	239	332	138	97	101	243	146	18	24	94	1432
12. Electronic engineering	72	369	67	50	32	192	56	11	10	56	915
13. Aeronautical and space engi- neering	3	19	1	28	23	97	23	4	—	1	199
Totals	2300	3546	1158	1352	1001	2797	1861	257	215	820	15307

of companies in the various industries, the 199 operations in aeronautical and space engineering are not a negligible figure either, even though half represent co-operation with non-member countries. In this industry, like iron and steel, there is so much regrouping at national level that little room is left for the occasional cases of crossfrontier regrouping. The industries which are currently undergoing extensive reorganization, such as foodstuffs and textiles, are also distinguished by the high figure of mergers at national level (277 for the food industry, 225 for textiles).

Most of the phenomena which apply generally also apply in almost all the individual industries. For instance, in all relations with non-member countries, the weight of the non-member countries is dominant in all industries, except for mergers in iron and steel, where a balance has been struck. An exception to the general rule should, however, be noted for the glass-making and aeronautical industries, where co-operation within the Common Market is more frequent than unilateral establishment.

IV. ECONOMIC AND TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE COMMUNITY

Economic and commercial relations between the United States and the Community are causing concern on both sides of the Atlantic. It has sometimes seemed in Europe that fairly profound misconceptions were current in certain American circles which have been trying to assess the results so far achieved by the United States policy of supporting European integration and to estimate its impact on economic relations between Europe and the United States.

Consequently, it is useful to recall certain facts which may help to correct these misconceptions.

Favourable development of US-EEC trade

Particular attention should be given to the way economic relations between the United States and the Community are developing. This development compares very favourably not only with the trend of relations between the United States and other parts of the world, but also with developments in the period before the Community was established; nothing suggests that the trend that has been characteristic of the last ten years and more will not be maintained in the future.

At present the total trade between the United States and the Community amounts to some 13 000 million dollars, which is three times as high as in 1958. This growth of trade, both in agricultural and industrial products, has been uninterrupted, and has always been faster than the average for world trade. Every year from 1960 to 1967 the United States had a large surplus — averaging 1 200 million dollars per year — on its trade account with the Community.

From 1958 to 1969, exports from the United States to the EEC grew by 182%; during the same period American exports to the EFTA countries, for example, increased by 143%, and to the rest of the world by 118%.

American exports to the Community have continued to grow, and it was only the abnormally rapid expansion of domestic demand in the United States in 1968 which led to an exceptional growth of imports and sharply reduced a long-standing trade surplus. But in 1969 the Community's trade deficit with the United States was once again in excess of 1 000 million dollars, exports from the USA totalling 7 000 million dollars and those from the EEC 5 800 million dollars.

In 1969, American exports to the EEC were 13.9% higher than in 1968, while their exports to EFTA increased only 4% and those to the rest of the world 9.5%. Conversely, American imports from the Community decreased by 1.4%, whereas those from the rest of the world went up by 10.6%.

Moderate tariff levels in the Community

Among the factors that contributed considerably to the growth of US exports to the EEC, a major element was undoubtedly the rapid rise in the standard of living, which went hand in hand with the creation of a very large market in the Community.

But it must not be forgotten how much the establishment of the Community common customs tariff, and the concessions made on the basis of this tariff in the major trade negotiations, have given an impetus towards a liberal trade policy in the world. As a result of a series of tariff reductions, the Community has ended up with the lowest tariff among the leading industrialized nations. Once the last two reductions resulting from the Kennedy Round are implemented, between now and the end of 1971, the average Community tariff for industrial products will be substantially lower than the United States, United Kingdom or Japanese average. In addition, the Community's tariff structure, which resulted initially from the averaging of Member States' former tariffs, is very even and does not have any of those very high rates, in some cases above 100%, which still characterize the American tariffs for certain industrial products and thus assure these products a very substantial and, in some cases, even prohibitive level of protection. On valuation for customs purposes, the Community, but not the United States, follows the rules of the Brussels Convention and cannot, therefore, resort to practices which artificially increase the incidence of customs duties by an arbitrary assessment of the value of a product.

The effort that has been made by the Community in its tariff policy should be recognized when its role in the field of international economic relations is appraised.

Non-tariff barriers both in the US and the EEC

It has sometimes been suggested that the Community has systematically replaced its tariff barriers by non-tariff barriers. This impression in no way corresponds to the facts.

The tax on value added (TVA) is sometimes referred to as a non-tariff barrier. A better understanding of how this tax works has helped to dispel the misconceptions which have arisen about it and which have wrongly led to its being called a "border tax", with the implication that the added-value tax has the same effect as a customs duty. It should be stressed that the TVA applies to domestic products in exactly the same way as to imported products, just like the sales taxes of individual States in the US or other taxes of the same type at Federal level.

On the subject of real non-tariff barriers, the United States and the Community have co-operated actively in GATT in the preparation of a comprehensive

survey which shows that these non-tariff barriers include a vast range of different measures, some intended to provide hidden protection, but many simply resulting from the proliferation of the technical, safety and health rules and regulations which are a feature of the modern world. In the synoptic table prepared by GATT, the list of American measures to which other countries have raised objections is just as long as the list for the Community and its Member States. This was to be expected, and the reduction of these barriers on a reciprocal basis will require a considerable effort from all countries. Whatever the progress made in this direction, the partners of the Community will in any case benefit from what is being done to harmonize technical, safety and health rules and regulations in the Common Market, and will in the future be faced with a single set of rules or regulations whereas until now there have been as many as six.

In this context political and economic circles in Europe continue to express their disappointment at the existence of the American Selling Price, which the United States should have abolished two years ago in accordance with the "Chemicals Agreement" concluded in the Kennedy Round. This delay is all the more regrettable because of the symbolic value of this agreement, the first on a major non-tariff barrier, and also because it prevents the tariff and non-tariff concessions made by the Community from being carried out.

Increasing activity of American firms in the Community

An analysis of the economic relations between the United States and the Community cannot ignore the extent to which a large number of American firms have developed their activities within the Community, where they have found additional opportunities for expansion.

From 1958 to 1968 direct investment by American firms in the Community increased nearly fivefold, their total assets reaching a book value of 9 000 million dollars in 1968 compared with 1 900 million dollars in 1958. In 1969 investments by American firms in Community countries rose by a further 16%, and plans for 1970 envisage a record increase of 37%. In no other region of the world has investment by American firms expanded at such a spectacular pace; in fact, their investments elsewhere have only doubled during the same period.

At present, American firms established in the Community account for about one-seventh of all new industrial investment. While at the beginning this development was sustained by large exports of American capital, nowadays the capital for these investments very often comes from issues floated in Europe. The United States economy therefore benefits doubly by European integration: from a considerable increase in trade between the United States and the Commu-

nity, and from a substantial rise in income from investment in Europe which is making a major contribution towards improvement of the US balance of payments.

An outward-looking EEC

This overall picture of EEC-US relations clearly shows that the Community is not following restrictive, let alone protectionist policies. The Community is the world's largest importer from both industrialized and under-developed countries, and the growth rate of its foreign trade is higher than that of the other Western nations. As a matter of fact, it is in the Community's interest to be outward-looking, because of its dependence on world trade in the formation and growth of its national product. The EEC's imports account for nearly 20% of its gross national product, while in the United States the corresponding figure is only 7%.

Tariff preferences for the developing countries

In view of its responsibility as the leading importer in the world the Community, starting with the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1964, has supported the establishment of a system of tariff preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures exported by the developing countries, in order to help them overcome their competitive handicaps in these products. Since then, ideas on the subject have taken more definite shape, and all the industrialized countries have declared themselves ready in principle to introduce tariff preferences for the developing countries. The system proposed by the Community would assure duty-free entry for all these products without exception, up to a maximum which, once the system comes into force, would be equal to twice the present total volume of exports of those products from developing countries to the EEC. There is no safeguard clause, no reciprocity or any other condition for the participation of any developing country. These trade advantages would benefit primarily the developing countries in Latin America and Asia which are already relatively advanced on the road to industrialization. They would complement the considerable effort already made by the Community and its Member States through public and private development aid, which in relation to GNP is substantially greater than that made by the United States (in 1968, EEC: 4 200 million dollars or 1.12% of GNP; United States: 5 700 million dollars or 0.65% of GNP).

The Community's agricultural policy

Satisfactory though the overall situation may be as regards trading and economic relations between the USA and EEC, it can, of course, conceal difficulties in specific matters or certain sectors. Community circles are aware

that the common agricultural policy, for example, is sometimes strongly criticized by the United States and other countries. Here again, any serious analysis should include both a product-by-product examination and a look at overall trends.

Within the Community, efforts are being made to bring under control the surpluses which have occurred in some sectors, especially in milk and milk products, and to start structural reforms that are indispensable.

However, the Community is still the most important market by far for US agricultural exports. In 1968 it imported American agricultural products worth 1 400 million dollars fob compared with 1 100 million dollars in 1960. True, between 1966 and 1968 there was a drop in American agricultural exports, which in 1966 had risen to 1 600 million dollars, but the decline was not confined to exports to the Community. In the years 1967-1969 American exports of agricultural products to all parts of the world were lower than in 1966, which was a record year. World trade in these products is slowed mainly by the very slight increase or even stagnation of food consumption in all the highly developed countries combined with the rapid growth of agricultural productivity and production. It would therefore be unreasonable to attribute the recent drop in US agricultural exports to the Community solely to the effects of Community protection. Indeed, the share of the Community in US agricultural exports hardly changed during recent years (1964: 22%, 1966: 23%, 1968: 22%). In this context it must also be pointed out that approximately 40% of the Community's imports of agricultural products from the United States come in duty-free and without any restriction.

The growth of government expenditure on agriculture is common to all countries, even where the productivity per farm worker is higher and the farming population smaller than in the Community (in the United States 4.6% of the working population was employed in agriculture in 1968; in the Community the figure was 20% in 1960 and today it is still 14%). If a comparison is made between agricultural support per person employed (budgetary expenditure plus cost borne by the consumer through higher prices) in the United States and the EEC, the figures are of the same magnitude, despite the fact that agriculture in America is on the whole more competitive than in the Community.

The difficulties encountered in reconciling domestic agricultural policy and its human and social problems with import policy are likewise common to all developed countries, but they have decided to solve them in different ways. The United States was granted a waiver of the normal GATT rules which allows it to apply the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and pursue restrictive import policies on items such as milk products, sugar, and meat, while it subsidizes certain exports. For some major products the Community has set up a levy system (which replaces the quantitative restrictions, customs duties and other charges applied earlier by the Member States) and export refunds. Other countries have other methods.

Greater discipline desirable on world agricultural markets

At present the international market for agricultural products is more often the scene of rivalry between public treasuries than of competition between producers.

On several occasions the American press has spoken of "price wars" between the Community and the USA on world markets for certain agricultural products, in particular cereals and poultry.

Admittedly, in some cases Community cereal exporters did not respect the minimum prices fixed by the International Grains Arrangement. But the same has also been true of exporters of other countries, including the United States, as a result of a glut on the world market. With regard to poultry, American, Danish and Community exporters compete by means of substantial subsidies in some European markets where the price level is also affected by competition from East European countries.

It is urgently necessary, if not to remedy this situation, at least to limit its consequences, and this requires an effort by all the leading exporting and importing countries. It was in this spirit that the Community proposed, as part of the Kennedy Round, that support in agriculture, whatever its form, should be bound on the basis of reciprocity. Further endeavours must be made to find some form of international discipline which will obviate the damage produced by the clash of national policies on the world market.

Most cases which have of late created irritation on both sides of the Atlantic can be solved reasonably through a reciprocal effort.

American measures affecting the Community

In the United States people sometimes seem to have the idea that American complaints about the Community far exceed in number and importance any criticisms that the Community could make about the United States. It must be pointed out, however, that various events and tendencies in the United States have caused disappointment and concern in the Community.

For example, the GATT waiver obtained by the United States in order to protect its agriculture is considered an anomaly because of its comprehensive character and the fact that it has been maintained ever since 1955. Likewise, the fact that, because of earlier legislation, the United States is not subject to the common rules observed by other Contracting Parties concerning counter-vailing duties is meeting with less and less understanding; this situation affects, for example, Community producers of canned tomatoes.

The American restrictions in the milk products sector, which were tightened up in 1968, seem excessive, and it is regrettable that no response has been made to the Community's efforts to solve the problems in this sector by administrative co-operation.

In 1968, the United States unilaterally increased customs duties on certain woollen products which were bound in the Kennedy Round. This action, which was taken without following normal GATT procedures and without any offer of compensation, has caused understandable concern in the Community, particularly because of the precedent thus created.

Likewise, the introduction in 1968 of import restrictions on certain products of the mechanical engineering industries has done considerable harm to firms in the Community.

But there is also concern about the general direction of American trade policy, especially since sector-by-sector restrictions, either through private agreements or self-limitation imposed by the government, or even through quotas for whole sectors, have been advocated in the US. Abandonment of the broadly liberal policy pursued by the United States since the Second World War, and a return to such restrictive practices, would inevitably start a chain reaction detrimental to the expansion of world trade. Such a development would not be in the common interest of the Western countries.

Necessity for co-operation between EEC and US

On the contrary, it would seem more necessary than ever that the two leading partners in world trade, the United States and the Community, should reach agreement on ways of overcoming the problems affecting individual sectors, or causing temporary difficulties, that may divide them. They must also agree on their fundamental long-term attitudes. In view of the importance of the United States and the Community, nothing that they do between them is without consequence for other countries.

Together, they have a vital responsibility for the future development of international economic relations. It is only through close co-operation between themselves and with the other trading nations that continuation of the liberal trade policy which has been the major factor in promoting world trade in the past 25 years can be assured.



PART TWO

Community activities in March 1970

I. ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SINGLE MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

Suspension of duties

At its session of 2 and 3 March 1970, the Council, acting on the proposal of the Commission, drew up a regulation¹ temporarily reducing — from 9 March to 31 December 1970 — CCT duties, by a maximum of 3% for turpentine (CCT heading ex 38.07 A) and 3.5% for rosins (CCT heading ex 38.08 A).

Tariff quotas

2. Under the terms of a resolution adopted at its session of 29-31 May 1967, the Council agreed that at the end of the transitional period, the total suspension of the CCT duty on raw and partial silk for silk yarn and silk noils (*schappe*) would not be applied until 31 December 1976, and that it would possibly establish Community tariff quotas with reduced or nil duties for these products.

By virtue of this resolution, and on the proposal of the Commission, the Council laid down three regulations² on the re-establishment of the customs duty for the aforementioned products, for the period until 31 December 1976, and the opening of a Community tariff quota for these same products for 1970. The duties and quotas are the following:

- (i) Raw silk (thrown); autonomous duty re-established at 10%; Community tariff quota of 1 640 tons duty free;
- (ii) Silk yarn, other than yarn of noil not put up for retail sale; autonomous duty re-established at 12%; Community tariff quota of 60 tons at 4.2% duty;
- (iii) Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil (*schappe*) not put up for retail sale; autonomous duty re-established at 7%; Community tariff quota of 170 tons at 2.5% duty.

¹ Official gazette L 50, 4.3.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 43, 24.2.1970.

Technical obstacles to trade

3. Within the framework of the "General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade", the Council, at its session of 20/21 March 1970, laid down three directives¹ on the approximation of Member States' legislation relative to measures against air pollution by gas discharged by spark-ignited motor vehicles; liquid-fuel tanks and rear bumpers for motor vehicles and trailers; the positioning and fitting of rear registration plates for motor vehicles and trailers.

The first of these directives is of special significance, since the national provisions which will have to be adopted pursuant to it will be an important instrument in the fight against air pollution. It will permit the implementation, in this field, of the Community acceptance procedure for motor vehicles and trailers, the object of the Council Directive of 6 February 1970.²

At its session of 9 to 12 March the European Parliament adopted a resolution in which it rendered an Opinion on the proposals for directives elaborated by the Commission on this matter. It approved these proposals in principle subject to several amendments, and requested the Commission to put forward at the earliest possible date proposals on the "discharge of pollutant gases from compression-ignition engines" and also the "reduction of air pollution by tractors and agricultural machinery".

Further, the Council on 6 March 1970 drew up a directive³ for the extension, until 4 January 1971, of the time-limit for the implementation of the directives of 27 June 1967 and 13 March 1969 on the approximation of laws and regulations relating to the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances.

COMPETITION POLICY

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

Agreement between perfumery manufacturers and distributors

4. In a communication published on 19 March 1970,⁴ the Commission stated that it proposed to adopt a favourable decision with regard to the "Association syndicale belge de la parfumerie." The main purpose of this Association,

¹ Official gazette L 76, 6.4.1970.

² See Bulletin 4-70, Part Two, sec. 3.

³ Official gazette L 59, 14.3.1970.

⁴ Official gazette C 32, 19 March 1970.

according to the current version of its Articles, is to defend the business interests of its members, to safeguard the reputation of the branded products and articles they manufacture or distribute, to combat acts of unfair competition and infringements of trade-mark law and to ensure regular and fair terms and conditions in transactions concerning perfumery specialities and products.

As originally drafted, the Articles of the Association — supplemented by a general regulation comprising implementing provisions for the Articles and by standard contracts under which dealers (intermediary or retail) could join — were principally intended to preserve and reinforce resale price maintenance in respect of the products which each member manufactures or distributes in Belgium. These arrangements obliged members to suspend all deliveries to wholesalers or retailers who did not abide by the fixed prices or who bypassed the official distribution network in order to obtain supplies of products covered by the agreement.

While the Commission was investigating this matter, the representatives of the Association agreed to do away with all clauses and practices deemed to be incompatible with the free play of competition within the Common Market. The Articles and the general regulation now contain no clause in restraint of competition, and the standard contracts have been abolished.

State aids

Aids to the steel industry

5. The Commission has concluded that aids for the steel industry are becoming increasingly common in the Member States and that this is liable to have repercussions on competition between Community producers.

Article 4(c) of the ECSC Treaty prohibits specific measures for the benefit of the steel industry, and the aids in question are part of general or regional arrangements; they are therefore to be assessed in the light of Article 67 of the Treaty. Given the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, the Commission must investigate action by Member States which might have appreciable repercussions on the conditions of competition in the industry.

In a reply¹ to written questions by four members of the European Parliament concerning French Government measures to help the steel industry, the Commission had undertaken to make a more detailed examination of such measures in the Community. In the past, for various reasons, the Commission had not been fully informed about these measures and was thus unable to fulfil its tasks under Article 67 of the Treaty.

¹ Official gazette C 14, 7.2.1969.

Paragraph 1 of this Article requires any action by a Member State which might have appreciable repercussions on conditions of competition to be brought to the attention of the Commission. The latter therefore asked the Member States to notify it fully and in good time of any action by a Member State on behalf of its steel industry.

Dutch aids to shipbuilding

6. On 24 March 1970 the Commission decided not to raise objections to the extension until 30 June 1971 of the Dutch system of aids to shipbuilding nor to the raising from 2 to 3.5 points, between 31 January and 31 July 1970, of the maximum interest rebate allowed under this system. The Dutch aid arrangements now comply with the conditions laid down by the Council Directive of 28 July 1969 except on one point: the new provisions cover certain conversions of ships of less than 3 000 gross tons burden, whereas they are excluded from the field of application specified by the Council Directive. The Commission has therefore asked the Netherlands Government to make work of this kind ineligible for aid or to put forward specific justification so that the matter can be considered in the light of the possible waivers contained in Article 92(3) of the EEC Treaty.

German measures designed to facilitate the use of coal

7. In accordance with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the German Government notified the Commission of a bill amending two existing statutes designed to promote and guarantee the use of coal in power stations. The amendments in question are also calculated to facilitate utilization of coal to generate electricity.

The Commission has decided that it will not object to these amendments under Article 92 of the EEC Treaty, but it draws the German Government's attention to the effects of the whole machinery set up by these statutes on the coal market and particularly on the Community's supply of coking coal.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Self-employed activities in the road and inland waterway transport of goods and passengers

8. On 31 March 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council three proposed directives on freedom of establishment for self-employed activities in the transport of goods, by road, of passengers by road and of goods and passengers

by inland waterway. These proposals will abolish the discriminations based on nationality which hamper freedom of establishment for nationals of other Member States.

Although, unlike most of the others, which provide simultaneously for freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services, these directives concern only establishment, this is because the Treaty chapter on "Services" and the general implementing programme adopted subsequently do not apply to transport. The liberalization of services connected with these activities is governed by the provisions of the Title on transport and its achievement is therefore part of the common transport policy.

The directives also oblige the Member States mutually to recognize their testimonials concerning the morality and respectability, financial capacity and professional qualifications of persons exercising any of the activities referred to.

These directives come within the framework of the common transport policy. Under the terms of the General Programme for the Removal of Restrictions on Freedom of Establishment it is stipulated that the removal of restrictions shall be accompanied by action to co-ordinate the national provisions dealing with the admission to and exercise of the activity and that this co-ordination shall be one of the objects of the common transport policy. It was with this in mind that the Commission submitted three proposals to the Council for regulations to achieve co-ordination in the three transport fields concerned. The Economic and Social Committee and the Parliament have already rendered their opinions on these proposals.

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTIONS

Co-ordination of company law

9. On 9 March 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a second proposal for a directive¹ based on Article 54 (3 g) of the EEC Treaty, which makes it obligatory for Member States to co-ordinate, to the extent that is necessary and with a view to making them equivalent, the guarantees demanded from companies in the interests of their members and of third parties.

The first Commission proposal on the subject, submitted on 13 February 1964, was adopted on 9 March 1968. As an initial stage of co-ordination it

¹ Official gazette C 48, 24.4.1970.

harmonized in associations of capital (joint stock companies, private companies and partnerships limited by shares) the rules governing the publication of information and the validity of commitments, as well as the grounds for a declaration of nullity of these associations.

The new proposal constitutes one more step in the harmonization of company law. As the minimum guarantees which most urgently needed to be co-ordinated at European level, chiefly in the interest of third parties, were ensured by the first directive, the Commission was able to improve harmonization by organizing, at more special level, the protection of shareholders and third parties in the most important form of company: the joint stock company. As it had to deal with the questions in succession, the Commission decided to begin by rendering equivalent the guarantees which the joint stock company must respect in order to be incorporated and to maintain or modify its capital. These are minimum protective arrangements of vital importance both for members and third parties.

In spite of the inevitably technical nature of most of the articles, the four main sections of the proposed directive have clear aims:

- (a) With the prospect of an increasingly integrated market, it is first of all indispensable to ensure that any creditor who is a national of a Member State other than that of the company should be able to establish the company's credit-worthiness. For this purpose, harmonization of information concerning its capital is provided for.
- (b) In the second place, when the company has been incorporated, the rules designed to maintain the integrity of the capital must be co-ordinated; thus the fixity of the pledge to the creditors will be preserved. With this in view, it is advisable to see that the capital is not broken into by excessive distributions of dividends to shareholders or made more or less fictitious as a result of certain operations.
- (c) The third section, which harmonizes the rules on the increase of capital, is intended to make certain of the real value of the original capital while preventing the old shareholders from being harmed.
- (d) Lastly, the object of the fourth section is to guarantee, in the case of a reduction of capital, equality between shareholders and the protection of the creditors whose claims date from before the reduction.

By creating a relative equivalence of the legal situations in such important matters, the proposed directive will provide equal protection for the shareholders of joint stock companies and third parties who do business with the latter, throughout the whole territory of the Common Market.

The European patent

Convention on the grant of a European patent in accordance with the decisions taken by the second Inter-governmental Conference for the setting up of a European system for the grant of patents

10. The preliminary draft of a Convention Establishing the European System for the Grant of Patents has just been published in the three working languages of the Conference which will be the official languages of the future European Patents Office, namely English, French and German.¹ This preliminary draft is accompanied by a document presenting the general report and the special reports relating to the problems raised by the draft convention. The Inter-governmental Conference will hold its third session in Luxembourg from 21 to 24 April, when the business will be the joint study of the draft convention with the interested circles, and of the reports concerning them.

Convention on the establishment of a general Community patent system

11. Under the same conditions and in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the draft of a convention on the European patent for the Common Market¹ has just been published. This publication, which is in the four Community languages, is prefaced by a general report on the draft convention.

A special meeting of the Working Party on the Community patent will take place in Brussels from 13 to 15 May 1970 in order to study this draft report with the circles concerned.

¹ This document is on sale at the Publications Office of the European Communities, Case postale 1003 — Luxembourg-Gare.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Plan for the phased establishment of an economic and monetary union

12. The Commission has adopted and, on 5 March 1970, submitted to the Council a memorandum "on the preparation of a plan for the phased establishment of an economic and monetary union",¹ the principle for which had been accepted by the Summit Conference in The Hague (point 8 of the final communiqué).

In its memorandum the Commission selected four basic fields having a particular "strategic importance", for this choice was necessary to obviate dispersal of efforts and to enable an economic and monetary union to be achieved without undue delay. The four fields are the following: (a) medium- and short-term economic policy, monetary policy and budgetary policy; (b) the Community capital market; (c) taxation; (d) strengthening monetary solidarity to make the Community an individualized and organized monetary unit within the international system.

On the basis of these principles, the Commission considered that three stages could be laid down: (i) a preliminary stage (1970-71); (ii) a preparatory stage (1972-75); (iii) the definitive establishment of economic and monetary union (1976-78), but that this timetable must be kept sufficiently flexible to allow of effective adjustment to operational requirements.

As a result of this memorandum and the suggestions made by the Governments, the Council decided² at its session of 6 March 1970 "to invite the chairmen of the Monetary Committee, the Committee of Governors of Central Banks, the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, the Short-term Economic Policy Committee and the Budget Policy Committee, as well as a Commission representative, to meet under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Werner and draw up a report comprising an analysis of the various suggestions and enabling the fundamental choices to be made for a phased establishment of the economic and monetary union of the Community. An initial report will be laid before the Council and the Commission before the end of May 1970 so that the Council may discuss it".

A first meeting took place on 20 March 1970 in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister, to begin the work required to draft the report envisaged by the Council's decision.

¹ See Supplément to Bulletin 3-70.

² Official gazette L 59, 14.3.1970.

Monetary Committee

13. The Monetary Committee held its 136th and 137th sessions on 25 February 1970 in Paris and 10 March 1970 in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Clappier. It continued its discussions on the establishment of a system of medium-term financial aid. As part of its regular surveys it examined the situation in Italy, Germany and France. There was also an exchange of views on certain international monetary problems.

Budget Policy Committee

14. The Budget Policy Committee held its 27th session on 25 February 1970 under the chairmanship of M. Stammati, when it adopted Opinions for the Council and the Commission on the 1970 draft budgets of France and the Netherlands and also examined the 1970 budgets of Belgium and Luxembourg.

The alternate members met on 24 February 1970. They continued to study various methods for measuring the stimuli emanating from public budgets and had an exchange of views on a Commission working document concerning the use of public finances as an instrument of economic policy.

Working Party on Public Finance Projections

15. The Working Party met on 19 and 20 March 1970. With a view to preparing the chapter on public finances of the third medium-term economic policy programme, it examined a working document from the Commission on the structure and trend of public finances in the Member States.

Alternates of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

16. The alternate members of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee met in Brussels on 11 and 12 March. One of the main points on the agenda was the advance work for an Opinion on the Council's draft decision relating to the organization of Community means of action in the field of regional development. The Committee also continued preparatory work on the preliminary draft of the third programme, mainly as regards external economic relations.

Working Party on Incomes Policy

17. The Working Party met on 13 March; it adopted the draft text on social security policy which the Committee had requested of it.

Committee of Experts on Economic Trends

18. The Committee met on 10 March to carry out its quarterly survey of the economic situation of the Community and future prospects. Apart from certain slight differences of appreciation and a few corrections proposed on the basis of more recent statistical data, it was seen that the opinions of the national experts broadly corresponded to the views expressed in the draft report presented by the Commission departments.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

19. During March 1970 the Council held several sessions with a view to settling the problems still pending, in particular the common organization of the vine and vine-products market, the prices to be fixed for the 1970/71 marketing year, and the equilibrium of agricultural markets.

In this way, the Council heard, on 6 March 1970, a communication presented by the President of the Commission on the latter's concern about action on its proposals regarding the equilibrium of the agricultural markets.

In spite of lengthy discussions, little progress was made and the Council was unable to agree on these points,¹ with consequent negative results for the formal adoption of the agreements on the financing of the common agricultural policy in the definitive period and on tobacco.

The Council finally decided to extend until 31 July 1970 the dairy and beef and veal marketing years which expired on 31 March 1970; it also agreed to continue the examination of the pending problems at its forthcoming sessions.

Common organization of markets

Cereals and rice

20. On 6 March 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation on the period of validity of export certificates for certain processed maize products.² This regulation extends the validity of certificates by fixing it for the month of issue and the following two months for maize flours and semolinas. This measure follows on arrangements made to reorganize the market and which already seem to have produced some favourable results.

¹ This agreement was finally reached on 21.4.1970.

² Official gazette L 53, 7.3.1970.

Beef and veal

21. In its regulation of 2 March 1970, the Commission fixed 20 October 1969 as the date for the application of the amended definition of "bovine carcasses."¹

On 26 March 1970 the Council decided that in the beef and veal sector the 1969/70 marketing year should end on 31 July 1970; the 1970/71 year would begin on 1 August 1970.²

On the same date the Council amended its regulation establishing a system of premiums for the slaughter of cows and the non-marketing of milk and milk products.² Notwithstanding the earlier provisions — the grant of the premium was conditional upon the beneficiary's agreement to have all the dairy cows he owned slaughtered by 30 April 1970 at latest — the text adopted by the Council stipulates that the slaughtering period for dairy cows calving between 1 April and 31 May 1970 shall end thirty days after calving.

Milk and milk products

22. On 3 March 1970 the Council adopted a regulation determining the general rules for measures to increase the use of butter by certain consumer categories.³ The regulation completes the measures already taken by the Council to help the sale of existing supplies of butter and to ensure that they do not build up again, and authorizes the Member States to grant aids to enable fresh butter to be bought at reduced prices by various beneficiaries whose normal butter purchases — for price reasons — are small. Expenses incurred as a result of these measures are eligible for EAGGF aid.

On 4 March 1970 the Commission also amended its regulation on the supply of butter at reduced price to certain Community processing enterprises;⁴ by this regulation the processing industries are allowed to use a butter denaturant other than vanilla or synthetic vanillin.

Further, on 6 March 1970, the Commission amended previous texts on sales for processing of butter from public stocks,⁵ in particular as regards the date on which butter for sale must have been put in stock.

On 17 March 1970 the Council amended its regulation establishing the general rules for the granting of aid for skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feed.⁶ The regulation stipulates that this aid can also be granted for dairy-produced and treated skim milk subject to administrative control with equivalent guarantees of denaturation.

¹ Official gazette L 49, 3.3.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 70, 27.3.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 52, 6.3.1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 51, 5.3.1970.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 53, 7.3.1970.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 62, 18.3.1970.

Finally, on 26 March 1970, the Council decided that the 1969/70 dairy year would end on 31 July 1970 and that the 1970/71 year would begin on 1 August 1970.

Eggs

23. On 6 March 1970 the Council agreed two regulations in this sector¹ aimed at ensuring the participation of the Community in the international egg trade. The first provides that the Council shall lay down the general lines for the granting and advance fixing of refunds on exports and the criteria for choosing the amount. The second specifies that the list of products benefiting from export refunds and the total of these refunds shall be fixed at least once every three months; it also stipulates the conditions for granting these refunds.

Oils and fats

24. In its regulation of 6 March 1970, the Commission fixed the conditions of tender — for sale on the Community market — for a lot of colza and rapeseed help by the German intervention agency and bought in during the 1969/70 marketing year.²

On 11 March 1970 the Commission also amended a previous text on the co-efficients of equivalence for sunflower seed.³

Lastly, in a regulation of 25 March 1970, it fixed the conditions for placing on sale olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency,⁴ as the present situation of this product on the Italian market is favourable for this resale.

Sugar

25. On 2 March 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation on the implementing procedures for granting refunds on sugar exports.⁵ Bearing in mind the numerous amendments already made to the regulation in force and the need for fresh ones, the Commission decided for reasons of clarity to group these implementing procedures in a new regulation.

The Council, on 3 March 1970, fixed the intervention prices for raw sugar beet during the 1969/70 sugar year.⁶ This regulation extends the appli-

¹ Official gazette L 55, 10.3.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 53, 7.3.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 69, 26.3.1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 57, 12.3.1970.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 50, 4.3.1970.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 52, 6.3.1970.

cation of the intervention price valid until 31 December 1969 to the whole of the 1969/70 sugar year, since the intervention system, whose applicability was initially limited to 31 December 1969, has been extended.

Finally, a Commission regulation of 9 March 1970 fixed the implementing procedures for the system of compensation for storage expenses in the sugar sector.¹

Fruit and vegetables

26. On 3 March 1970 the Council laid down a regulation on certain uses for oranges which have been bought in.² In order to avoid large quantities of such oranges being destroyed, this regulation — in anticipation of the regulations to enter into force on 1 June 1970 in the fruit and vegetables sector — stipulates that, when unable to choose for products from this market one of the uses laid down by the present regulations, producers' organizations intervening on the orange market from now until the end of the 1969/70 marketing year must cede the products to the authorities designated by the Member States. The products will then be distributed free of charge, either in its original state or processed, to certain social categories. Processing, transport and storing expenses incurred will be met by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. Later, on 13 March 1970, the Commission fixed the conditions for allocating orange-processing operations.³

Further, on 11 March 1970, the Commission adopted a regulation laying down the safeguard measures for imports of eating apples.⁴ Within the Community, production of apples during the present marketing year will be of the order of 7 million tons, according to figures available at present. This is about 550 000 tons more than in 1967/68, when over 300 000 tons had to be withdrawn from the market. The Community market is thus threatened — through these imports — with serious disturbances and in these conditions safeguard measures have become necessary to limit quantities imported to what the Community can absorb without the market situation being made worse by their admission.

On 13 March 1970 the Council in its turn authorized the Member States to apply special intervention measures on the apple market⁵ to allow producers' organizations to regularize the market preventively and thus relieve it of the products least appreciated by consumers.

By a regulation of 13 March 1970, the Commission completed an earlier text on the destination of fruit and vegetable products which the Member States have purchased in the framework of intervention.⁵

¹ Official gazette L 55, 10.3.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 51, 5.3.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 59, 14.3.1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 57, 12.3.1970.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 61, 17.3.1970.

On 17 March 1970 the Commission adopted two regulations:¹ the first fixed the initial arrangements for applying quality standards to fruit and vegetables exported to non-member countries, and the second concerns certain implementing procedures for refunds on fruit and vegetable exports.

Finally, on 25 March 1970, the Commission amended its regulation of 11 March 1970 on the safeguard measures applicable to imports of eating apples, in particular as regards the system of import documents.²

Financing of the common agricultural policy

27. On 2 March 1970 the Commission granted assistance from the second 1969 instalment of the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 180 projects to a total amount of 45 434 408 u.a.,³ of which 58% is for projects to improve production structures. The principal activities financed concern irrigation work or drainage, or diversification to replace traditional crops by new ones for which demand is growing, or to ease the farmer's task by correcting irregularities in waterways. Amongst the projects for the improvement of marketing structures (37.3% of the aid granted), a special effort has been made to rationalize the means of distributing dairy products and improve the storing and preserving of fruit and vegetables.

Further, on 17 March 1970, the Council extended until 31 December 1971 the final date for Italy to lay before the Commission a summary of expenditure incurred as from 1 July 1967 on the programme to improve production and marketing structures in the unmanufactured tobacco sector.¹

Conditions of competition in agriculture

28. The Commission informed the Italian Government that it had no particular comments to make, by virtue of Article 93, paragraph 3 of the EEC Treaty, on Bill No. 557 of the autonomous region of Sicily, relative to the grant of aids to offset losses caused by the exceptional drought from December 1967 to July 1968 for farms producing mandarins in the province of Palermo.

Measures in favour of agriculture in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

29. On 20 March 1970 the Council agreed a regulation on agriculture in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.⁴ In accordance with Article 1 of the Protocol concerning this country annexed to the Treaty of Rome, the Council was to

¹ Official gazette L 62, 18.3.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 69, 26.3.1970.

³ *Ibid.* C 31, 14.3.1970 and Bulletin 4-70, Part Two, sec. 29.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 68, 25.3.1970.

decide at the end of the transitional period how far the two derogations to the Treaty rules granted this Member State in the agricultural sector should be retained, amended or abolished. The first of these derogations concerns the maintenance of quantitative restrictions on imports of agricultural produce, the second relates to the exemption from excise duties for Luxembourg wines in Benelux territory.

Permission to apply derogatory measures in Luxembourg was motivated at the time by the structural, technical and economic disadvantages of Luxembourg agriculture; the latter has meanwhile reached a level of development which should make possible its integration into the common agricultural market. The Council has therefore decided not to maintain quantitative restrictions on Luxembourg imports after 1 May 1970.

However, the abolition of these restrictions will result in a loss of income for the farmers of this country. To permit stabilization of income and total integration in the common market for Luxembourg agriculture, the Grand Duchy plans to implement a batch of measures of a structural nature. For this reason the Council decided to grant this Member State an advance of 7.5 million u.a. under the 1970 budget from the resources of the Guidance Section of the EAGGF.

Regarding the system in favour of Luxembourg wines, the Council feels that in future years it will continue to be of considerable interest for the agricultural income of the country and that it is not likely to hinder the free movement of wines of other origins in the Benelux States. The Council accordingly decided that exemption from excise duties for Luxembourg wines in Benelux territory should remain applicable until the harmonization of specific fiscal duties on wines in the Community is put into effect. Failing such harmonization, and by 31 December 1973 at latest, the Council will decide how far this system should be maintained, modified or abolished.

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30. At its session of 9/12 March 1970, the European Parliament rendered its Opinion on six Commission proposals which it approved on the whole, with certain amendments.¹ The resolutions adopted by the Parliament concerned: measures relative to Luxembourg agriculture; the system of premiums for the slaughter of cows and non-marketing of milk and milk products; intra-Community livestock trade; rescinding of the regulations on citrus imports from Spain and Israel; unification of national import systems for processed fruit and vegetables from non-member countries, and certain marketing standards for egg products.

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

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Commission Memorandum on the Community's Industrial Policy

31. On 18 March 1970 the Commission adopted — and submitted to the Council — a “Memorandum on the Community's Industrial Policy.”¹ This is the first Community document which provides an overall analysis of the problems of the Community's industrial development and suggests a certain number of guidelines which will be discussed in detail at all levels: Community institutions, employers' and trade-union organizations and public opinion.

The Memorandum, which is the result of two years of detailed study, comprises an introduction (principles and general guidelines) and four parts which examine: (a) the situation of industry in the Community; (b) improvement of the environment of firms; (c) adaptability of the Community's industry; (d) the promotion of growth industries and the Community's achievement in these sectors.

The fundamental guidelines proposed by the Commission are five in number: (i) completion of the single market; (ii) unification of the legal, fiscal and financial framework; (iii) industrial restructuring; (iv) measures to organize change and adjustment; (v) extension of Community solidarity to external relations.

Completion of the single market

32. The first objective of any Community industrial development policy must be to enable all firms and all industries to avail themselves to the full of the benefits of a large market. Completion of the Community internal market entails the removal of technical obstacles to trade and free access to public contracts.

As far as technical obstacles are concerned, progress is slow, although the Commission has prevailed upon the Council to adopt a general programme of harmonization. An effort must be made at all levels to expedite the work; were it to prove inadequate, a change in the present procedures would have to be envisaged. Technical barriers constitute a very heavy burden on industry and sometimes an insuperable obstacle for the development of intra-Community trade.

¹ See the Editorial of this Bulletin and Supplement to Bulletin 4-70.

As regards free access to public contracts, the practice of allocating these to home enterprises robs certain key industries in the Community of the advantage offered by a wide internal market. The industries affected are some capital goods branches, public transport equipment, and, more generally, those manufacturing many types of technologically advanced equipment.

The Commission proposes that arrangements should be made to concert buying policies in technologically advanced industries and that certain private buyers should also be invited to take part. If this is to be effective, the principle would have to be approved by the Council and concerted procurement encouraged by the Governments; its aim would not be to impose new constraints on purchasers but rather to alleviate the present ones. This would help ensure the effective establishment of a single market in technologically advanced products.

Unification of the legal, fiscal and financial framework

33. If managements are to draw all the advantages they are entitled to expect from the existence of the Community, it is essential that the drive to harmonize and unify the institutional framework (the "environment") in which firms operate should be considerably stepped up.

In the legal framework the Commission considers the following to be necessary: (a) resumption of the work on the "Statute" of the European Company and its adoption with the least possible delay; (b) adoption by all Member States of legislation governing corporate groups (at present this exists only in Germany). It proposes to examine: (i) the establishment of "joint enterprises" in industries outside the nuclear field; this would facilitate industrial co-operation, in particular between nationalized corporations; (ii) the adoption by all the Member States — perhaps even at Community level — of the arrangement known as the *groupement d'intérêt économique* (a type of organization which at present exists only in France).

In the fiscal field, in which there exist the most serious obstacles to multinational combinations, the most urgent need is for the Council to adopt the directives on the taxation of mergers and on the arrangements for parent and subsidiary companies submitted to it by the Commission on 15 January 1969. Progress in the harmonization of taxes, first of all in the field of the tax on value added and then in the others (excise duties and direct taxes) is also necessary in order to make the conditions of industrial competition in the various Member States as uniform as possible and to remove controls at the internal frontiers of the Community.

With regard to financial matters, Community firms which need to find capital in order to expand are encountering a certain number of difficulties which arise in particular from the compartmentalization of the market. In this connection the Commission recalls the need to create a genuine common

capital market. Furthermore, the Commission: (a) emphasizes the need to modernize banking and financial mechanisms in most of the Member States; (b) is studying ways and means of improving the taxation arrangements applicable to financing in the form of risk capital; (c) recommends that a larger volume of capital derived from Euro-issues be placed at the disposal of Community firms via the national and Community financing organizations.

Industrial “restructuring”

34. A higher degree of concentration is needed in many sectors; in its Memorandum, the Commission considered that it must be accepted provided that workable competition can be maintained. A general merger movement is already under way in the Community, notably in those Member States where firms are operating well below optimum scale. The Commission expresses satisfaction at this development but warns against the danger of a concentration movement limited to the national framework.

The relative lag in European industrial development, the stiff competition from firms of non-member countries — either through their direct exports or in the shape of subsidiaries they have established in the Community — make it indispensable and urgent to create transnational European enterprises, especially in the growth industries. For this purpose, the Commission considers that the Member States must adopt a favourable attitude by renouncing their opposition to transnational regroupings. The Memorandum analyses in detail the political, legal and psychological obstacles today standing in the way of these regroupings.

In order, so to speak, to offset these difficulties, the Commission believes that the European Investment Bank could already help to provide financial facilities with a view to regrouping enterprises of different Member States. Similarly, the Commission is resolved to use for this purpose, within the framework of the ECSC Treaty, the credits it administers itself.

In the growth industries, the magnitude of the public aid offered to firms gives greater responsibilities to the public authorities. This is why the Commission proposes to establish Community development contracts which would be offered by priority to firms which have decided to engage in a process of co-operation and transnational restructuring.

While the Commission is opposed to the principle of a “fair return,” it is nevertheless aware of the need to maintain approximate balance between the industrial interests of the Member States in such sensitive matters. It would, however, be a very great step forward if the Member States would agree that the balancing out of interests should be on the widest possible basis. This is why the Commission proposes that amalgamations in progress or planned be examined, by an appropriate committee or board, if a Member State or the Commission so requests.

Measures to organize change

35. *Changes in employment* have already attained a considerable magnitude; this movement will gather additional momentum in the years ahead. As a result, many workers will be forced to change trades, but it should also enable the working conditions, earnings and skills of the largest possible number of workers to be improved. A most energetic and wide-ranging policy will be needed to keep hardship entailed by these changes to a minimum and to ensure that maximum benefit is derived from them. The Commission stresses the importance of forecasts and the value of negotiations between both sides of industry and recalls the importance both of the reform of the Social Fund and of regional policy. In particular, the reform of the Fund should enable the Community to make a positive contribution to the organization of these changes.

Industrial applications of innovation. Dynamic industrial development and adequate job creation depend on prompt industrial exploitation of the results of scientific research. To this end, the Commission makes various concrete suggestions.

Improved business management. After stating the fundamental principles of modern management, the Commission appeals to Community firms to agree to take the initiative by creating and financing a "European management and training foundation", which would: (a) provide a centre, closely linked with the universities and specialized institutes, where modern management techniques could be studied; (b) forecast industry's needs for management specialists; (c) develop contacts at Community level between industry and the universities.

Extension of Community solidarity to cover external economic relations

36. The Commission considers it is extremely necessary to establish the solidarity of the Six in the new sectors of external economic relations. In particular, it considers that Community solidarity must be organized in the following fields: (i) export credits and subsidies; (ii) barter operations and investment in State-trading countries; (iii) non-tariff barriers; (iv) protection of the natural environment; (v) supplies of raw materials and fuels; (vi) development of investment; (vii) the statute of multinational companies; (viii) technological co-operation.

Nuclear industry

37. In accordance with the provisions of Article 41 of the Euratom Treaty, the "Kernenergie-Gesellschaft Schleswig-Holstein mbH" has submitted to the Commission its plans for the construction of a high temperature gas-cooled test reactor at Geesthacht (Federal Republic of Germany).

After studying this dossier, the Commission held discussions with the firm as stipulated by Article 43 of the Treaty. While it regretted that Community industrial co-operation had not been established when the orders were placed and hoped that such co-operation could be started at the exploitation stage, the Commission, on 17 March, expressed a favourable opinion which was communicated both to the Member State concerned and to the enterprise.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

Scientific and technical research policy

38. It was during its session of 28 October 1969 that the Council decided to invite nine non-member European countries (Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) to join with the Six in carrying out joint scientific and technological projects proposed by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee's Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy, projects which the Council had previously approved in principle. They relate to data-processing, telecommunications, the development of new means of transport, metallurgy, the fight against pollution, meteorology and oceanography.

The non-member countries were informed of the Council's decisions and have all expressed their willingness in principle to participate in the proposed schemes. Accordingly, the Council decided at its session of 6 March 1970, to call together seven Expert Groups by April at the latest, to whose meetings the countries in question and the Six would send their representatives, and whose task would be to determine the attitude of the participating countries towards the proposed projects, to discuss any proposals or suggestions that might be put forward in this context, and to examine the technical, financial and similar problems involved in carrying out the projects adopted. The experts' work is to lead up to the formulation of specific proposals, which can then be submitted for a decision, at a Fifteen-nation technological conference to be held as early as possible, to the Ministers responsible for scientific research.

The Council also decided to make Mr. Aigrain, chairman of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy, personally responsible for ensuring that the Expert Groups' reports¹ are submitted no later than 15 June, and for the overall coordination of their work.

In the terms of the communiqué published by the Council after its session of 6 March, these decisions mark the "kick-off" of the planned cooperation with various European non-member countries in scientific and technical research, which the Six hope will be expanded and given more cohesion as time goes on.

¹ Preparation of these began on 15.4. in Brussels.

Training

39. On 31 March 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: 41 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged and seven new trainees had been accepted in March 1970 for a training period to start at a later date.

Grant-holders: 48 scientific and technical grant-holders were actively engaged, 34 of them preparing a thesis and 14 specializing in a particular nuclear field. Two new grants were awarded during March.

Joint action

Future activities of Euratom

40. At its meeting on 18 March, the Commission decided to obtain the views of the Scientific and Technical Committee on a proposed *supplementary research and training programme for 1970* before forwarding the relevant draft decision to the Council. The project concerns the following activities:

- the in-pile insertion of the MK-5 loop intended for experiments in the ESSOR reactor;
- increased opportunities for irradiation in the High Temperature Gas Reactor programme;
- preparatory studies required for development of the SORA pulsed reactor, which is to be used for research on condensed state physics;
- study on a target system which will step up the power and neutron yield of the linear accelerator at the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements (CBNM).

Altogether, the supplementary programme represents an appropriation of 2.25 million u.a., thus bringing the programme total for the financial year 1970 from 48.63 to 50.88 million u.a.

41. The Commission also decided, at its meeting on 4 March, to set up a *group of high-ranking experts*, to prepare an opinion on the role to be taken by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) in the general development of scientific research in the Community, in view of the rapid progress of advanced technology. This opinion will have to contain proposals for fitting the JRC more closely into the general pattern of research activities within the Community. The experts will therefore have to establish all necessary contacts with the national authorities, industry and research centres directly concerned.

At the meeting held by the Commission on 11 March, the following were appointed members of the Group: Mr. Ailleret, Deputy Director-General of Electricité de France, delegate general for scientific and technical problems, Prof. H. B. G. Casimir, director of the NV Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken research laboratories, and member of the Board of Management (Raad van Bestuur), Prof. H. Maier-Leibnitz, director of the Max von Laue-Paul Langevin Institute, and Dr G. Ruffolo, Secretary for Planning, Budget and Economic Planning Ministry (Segretario della programmazione — Ministero del Bilancio e della programmazione economica).

The experts, who have to submit an interim report to the Commission by the end of May, started their work at once. They were received on 17 March by Mr. Jean Rey and on 19 March by Mr. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, in whose presence they held an initial exchange of views.

Dissemination of information

42. At a seminar held by the Centre for Information and Documentation (CID) in Luxembourg on 2-13 March, some twenty specialists in nuclear scientific documentation from the Community countries and the United Kingdom, together with a number of experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna, met to discuss indexing problems.

The nuclear document processing methods developed by the CID make extensive use of third-generation electronic computers and enable documentation queries from industry and research workers to be answered very quickly. This system has consequently been adopted by the planners of the world nuclear documentation system (INIS) now being developed by the Vienna Agency, which is collaborating with the Commission under an *ad hoc* contract.

One of the chief purposes of the seminar held in Luxembourg was to train the experts in certain tasks which will consist in assigning keywords to original publications in the context of the INIS project.

On 2/4 March, the CID was represented at the OECD-sponsored seminar in Paris on governmental responsibilities with respect to scientific information for industrial firms. Commission officials likewise took part in the congress on plasma physics at Munich. They also held conversations with responsible officials of the Dutch national centres concerning the setting-up of an international "Agriculture" information system.

In the course of routine work, four first patent applications were filed, and 17 patents were granted. The CID circulated two scientific and technical reports, 32 communications under Article 13 of the Euratom Treaty, and 49 offprints of articles or oral reports.

ENERGY POLICY

Security of energy supply

43. A meeting of senior officials of the Member States responsible for energy matters was held in Brussels on 16 and 17 March 1970, with M. Wilhelm Haferkamp, member of the Commission, in the chair.

The subject of the discussion on 16 March was the security of energy supply in the Community. It was decided to set up a group of experts for matters concerning security of these supplies. In the coming months the group will meet to examine a report dealing with the structure of Community supplies from the angle of security and interruptions. As well as preparing measures for adoption in the event of difficulties, the finishing touches have to be put to a new proposal for first guidelines for a common energy policy, approved in principle on 13 November 1969 by the Council. The readiness of the member countries to consider security of energy supplies as the object of a common energy policy was already shown in the 1964 protocol of agreement on energy policy.

On 17 March the experts discussed reports on imports of crude oil, import and export of petroleum products, and investment programmes in the Community's oil industry. The agenda also included the implementation of the Council Directive of 20 December 1968 maintaining a minimum level of stocks of crude petroleum and/or petroleum products and the application of the protocol on the import of refined products from the Netherlands Antilles.

Energy outlook in the Community for 1970

44. The economic outlook for 1970 is promising, although expansion must be expected to slow down somewhat. The Commission's annual report on the energy situation in the Community, submitted to the Council on 23 March 1970, shows that consumption will continue to grow at a high rate (+6%) but less sharply than in 1969, and will reach 766 million tons hce, while total requirements will amount to 953 million tons hce (+5.1%). The forecasts for 1970 do not point to any change in the main trends observed for the recent period, but certain difficulties of adjustment to the economic situation must be expected.

This applies more particularly to coking coal and coke. The technical and economic features of the Community's coal industry are such that it cannot respond to a rapid rise in demand, especially as it is tending to shrink in the long term.

Stocks of hard coal and coke are at a fairly low level. The stresses observed in 1969 are therefore likely to continue in 1970 unless supply and marketing conditions can be improved, and unless certain coals which have so

far been used for fuelling purposes in electric power plants can be sent for coking. The fall in demand which might develop during the year would permit a return to more normal supply conditions. The present tension in the coking coal market also has repercussions on supply to the household sector, notably in Germany, where certain quantities of coke are used for heating. The use of other solid fuels, such as coal or lignite agglomerates — production of which tends to adjust itself to a temporary rise in demand — should enable these requirements to be met in the immediate future. In the longer term, however, we must expect to see coke gradually ousted by other fuels in the household sector.

Lastly, it must not be forgotten that the question of coking coal supplies for the Community has to be viewed in the context of growing world-wide demand. Even if, in the long term, supplies appear to be sufficient, it is to be feared that temporary shortages will still make themselves felt.

The problem is not without influence on the supply of conventional power plant fuels, which is particularly sensitive to price differences between the energy sources. Within the limits of feasible substitution, and subject to certain measures taken by the authorities, policy in this sector is based on the search for the cheapest input calorie. Mixed heating plants give certain producers room to manoeuvre which is, however, relatively limited in time. To the extent that certain quantities of coal hitherto used in power plants are sent to the cokeries instead — one attraction being the higher selling prices — there may be certain difficulties in 1970 concerning the supply of coal for steam production, leading to a change in the proportion of the various forms of energy used in thermal power plants. The development of price ratios between coal and its competitors, oil and natural gas, would encourage this trend.

Another factor to consider is that there have recently been exports of heavy fuel oils with a low sulphur content to North America, in response to an increase in demand due to the American requirements as regards atmospheric pollution. If this movement should gain ground to any extent, it might well impose an additional stress on the market in fuels for power plants in the Community.

Finally, we should remember the existence and influence on the energy balance-sheet of certain structural factors, the first of which is imports from non-member countries. Although they cover a growing fraction of requirements, the Community is increasingly diversifying its external sources of oil and natural gas supplies, thus making deliveries more secure. Also, the growing use of supertankers tends to exert a stabilizing influence on the cost of crude oil transport and, to a certain extent, on the supply cost. Secondly, natural gas will continue to penetrate the market and will have an increasing effect on the sale of other energy forms. In the longer term, the conclusion of contracts for gas imports from non-member countries is singled out for attention.

Nuclear energy

45. On 10 March 1970 the Commission authorized the conclusion of a toll enrichment contract between the Supply Agency and the USAEC, on behalf of Kraftwerk Union AG (KWU). The contract will be for a total net quantity of 903 kg of uranium — 235, for delivery in 1971 and 1972. This enriched uranium is intended for the construction of the first reactor core of the Borssele nuclear power plant, built by KWU for NV Provinciale Zeeuwse Electriciteits Maatschappij at Middelburg, Netherlands.

* * *

46. At its session of 9 to 12 March 1970, the European Parliament adopted a resolution in which it stated that the First guidelines for a Community energy policy constituted a beginning and a suitable framework for the achievement of a common energy policy, and that a common economic policy could not really be achieved unless the Council introduced a common energy policy based on the Commission's proposals, and urged that the lines adopted at the Hague conference should be followed by action in the field of energy policy, which was still almost entirely governed by national measures.¹

TRANSPORT POLICY

Negotiations with non-member countries concerning the AETR

47. At its session of 20/21 March 1970 the Council, according to the communiqué issued at the end, "approved a mandate to allow the Member States to continue negotiations for the conclusion of the AETR (European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport).

It was understood that this decision did not prejudice the general question of procedures for the conclusion of international agreements regarding transport.

Furthermore, the Council has requested the Commission to submit to it a proposal for amending the Regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field (No. 543/69)² so as to ensure that it does not conflict with the AETR".

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

² Official gazette L 63, 19.3.1970.

Harmonization of conditions of competition

48. In accordance with the Council Regulation of 26 June 1969 on action by the Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway, and the Council Regulation of the same date on common rules for standardizing railway accounts, the Governments of the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy and Belgium have submitted to the Commission draft memoranda, regulations and decrees for the purpose of implementing these Community regulations in their respective States.

The Commission has rendered an Opinion on the draft regulation put before it by the Luxembourg Government.¹

Social harmonization

49. In accordance with Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field, the Luxembourg Government consulted the Commission concerning arrangements it plans to make for the implementation of the regulation.

The Commission rendered a favourable Opinion on the draft Grand Ducal regulation submitted to it.¹

Rates for the use of infrastructures

50. At its session of 26/27 January 1970, the Council agreed that the Member States should carry out calculations to assess the results of applying the proposed first Council Directive on the adjustment of national systems of commercial vehicle taxation.

The Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in the co-ordination of these studies held its first meeting on 12 and 13 March 1970. In the first place, the experts decided that the criteria for fixing rates of tax for the use of road transport infrastructures will only apply to classified roads situated outside built-up areas. They defined the scope of the directive and laid down a system for classifying vehicles by profile. This classification will be supplemented by a differentiation of vehicles into groups by total laden weight, legal category, and area of operation.

The experts also examined problems concerning the other factors to be taken into consideration in fixing the taxation structure, viz. taxes on fuels,

¹ Official gazette L 63, 19.3.1970.

consumption of fuels and average annual mileage of vehicles. It was agreed that the arrangements to be made at national level for collecting these various data will be notified to the Commission and studied by the Committee at its next meeting.

Consultative Committee on Transport (EEC Treaty Article 83)

51. On 19 March 1970 a group of rapporteurs completed a report on the inspection system and penalties to apply in connection with the Community regulations on road transport. This report is to be examined by the Committee at its meeting on 16 and 17 April 1970.

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52. During its session of 9 to 12 March 1970 the European Parliament approved, at the conclusion of a transport debate,¹ a resolution in which it "draws attention once again to the delay in achieving the common transport policy" and "requests the Council to establish a suitable agenda containing a list of policy decisions to be taken according to a detailed timetable." In addition, the Parliament "considered it advisable that a delegation from the Transport Committee should meet the Ministers of Transport of the Member States to ascertain whether a manifest political will exists for achieving integration of the European transport systems."

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

53. Under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission adopted a decision of principle on the granting of a loan for financing an industrial project in France.

In addition, under the same article of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has received five more applications for loans concerning conversion projects, two in Germany, two in the Netherlands and one in France.

Studies

64. The Committee for the Liège/Belgian Limburg/Dutch Limburg/Aachen frontier region held its second meeting on 16 March 1970 in Brussels, where it made an initial examination of the inventory of infrastructures in existence,

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

in building, or planned. This inventory should make it possible to define the measures necessary for co-ordinating both the location of infrastructure operations and, especially, their timing. Furthermore, it should enable a list to be compiled of existing inadequacies vis-à-vis present and foreseeable needs, with a view to providing the area with transport infrastructures in the medium and long term.

The Committee also began work on employment forecasts for 1980.

On 11 March 1970 a meeting took place in Brussels with the representatives of the Italian Government and of the institutes responsible for the study of the economic development of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region. The preliminary report on this study has been approved, and the lines of future research laid down.

The group of advisers directing the study on the development of South Belgium met on 20 March 1970, together with representatives of the institute concerned. It was decided what subjects should be treated first in the third phase of the study, which deals with the region's development prospects.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment

55. At its session of 13 March 1969 devoted to social matters, the Council had examined the Commission's report on correlations between social policy and the other Community policies and had asked to be informed of work at national and Community level on employment forecasting. The Commission compiled a report on the subject which was forwarded to the Council on 12 March 1970.

The first part of this report concerns the work done by the Member States; it gives a general survey, and information on the national bodies responsible for making employment forecasts, on the scope and structure of these forecasts, on the studies undertaken, the results obtained and improvements envisaged.

The second, much shorter, part lists with brief comments the work done by the Commission. In the field of economic policy this consists firstly of short-term forecasts which, in addition to the quarterly surveys and the economic budgets, primarily comprise the annual reports on the manpower situation, then the forecasts made for the purpose of medium-term economic policy (which will cover the period from 1971 to 1975 in the third programme, now in preparation). After the long-term projections (1970-80), which are being prepared in the Statistical Office of the European Communities, mention is

made of the studies of individual industries. The best known are those concerning agriculture, especially the ones which accompanied the "Memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the European Economic Community" (Mansholt Memorandum). In the industrial field, the ECSC industries are the subject of various forecasting studies, such as the General Objectives for steel, covering five years. Shipping and shipbuilding, like the nuclear industries, have formed the subject of studies which include employment forecasts. The first work undertaken in the sphere of regional policy obviously also concentrates on employment problems. Several documents and studies have been annexed to the Commission's report.

56. The conference on employment problems, originally planned for March, was finally arranged to take place on 27 and 28 April 1970 at Luxembourg.

Vocational guidance and training

57. The Consultative Committee on Vocational Training met at Brussels on 5 March 1970. It rendered a favourable Opinion on two drafts concerning minimum training standards for drivers of road vehicles transporting passengers and goods, established in accordance with the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport.

The future of vocational and technical training in the Community countries was discussed.

The Committee heard an oral report on the results of the first seminar for executives responsible for training, held in Turin from 8 to 12 December 1969. They emphasized the importance of this seminar, and approved the following programme for 1970, under the arrangements for collaboration with the Turin Centre:

- (i) Organization of a seminar for supervisory staff from the developing countries;
- (ii) Organization of two seminars for supervisory staff responsible for training from the Community countries, intended particularly for people in industry and agriculture.

The meeting ended with the presentation of two reports on the results of the symposium organized by the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA) in January 1970 on the aims of vocational training in agriculture, and on the surveys carried out by the Statistical Office concerning education and vocational training (number of teachers at school and university level — diplomas and teachers — adult training).

Social security

58. During its 106th session, on 10 March 1970, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers re-examined certain problems arising from the entry into force of Dutch laws generally extending insurance against special sickness expenses and concerning disablement insurance, notably in the context of the proposed revised Regulation No. 3. The re-examination was carried out because, although the Administrative Committee had studied the repercussions of these amendments to legislation very closely during several previous meetings, in particular at its 105th session, it had not been able to find a solution to certain questions. These include: revision of benefit if invalidity should increase, under various hypotheses; determination of the burden to be assumed in cases of sclerogenous pneumoconiosis when the patient, after having exercised an occupation in the Netherlands which could have caused this disease, was exposed to risk in other Member States; and various aspects of the problem of compensation for an industrial disease other than sclerogenous pneumoconiosis. The competent Council bodies will again examine the points on which no unanimous agreement could be reached and which might affect the proposed revised Regulation No. 3.

Health protection

Industrial safety, health and medicine

59. The Commission has published two documents summarizing the results of Community research on industrial safety in the iron and steel and coalmining industries, together with a study on intellectual work and automation. These researches have demonstrated the conditions in which risks of accidents occur, and thus created a basis for new investigations, at present being carried on in industry, the object of which is to extend to the man-machine systems the concept of reliability used for the technical elements. At a meeting on 3 and 4 March the research workers studied the possibilities of training for reliability and the methods to be applied.

Two meetings on health in coalmines were held in March. They concerned problems relating to the second programme on dust control in mines. On 6 March, at Essen, a group of experts on epidemiology examined the work being done by the Steinkohlenbergbauverein on a population of about 11 000 miners. Measures were taken to co-ordinate researches of the same kind being carried out at Essen, Douai, Hasselt and Cagliari.

On 17 and 18 March, also at Essen, specialists on dust control production in coal-getting took note of the latest developments in the technique of seam injection; three visits to the coalface were organized. This meeting yielded valuable data for the next research projects.

Health protection (Euratom)

60. The group of consultant experts on "prospects of the personal dosimetry research programme" met at Luxembourg on 2 March to survey the situation and define the future lines of the Community activities undertaken since 1964 under several research contracts. These contracts dealt, in particular, with the analysis of fields of radiation near emitting sources, the improvement of personal dosimetry, and nuclear reactions induced in organic tissues.

The programme of future research established following this exchange of views ensures the continuity of the work; it will be extended to the study of special problems requiring co-ordinated action at Community level. This concerns notably the extension of research to personal dosimetry of neutrons, and research with a view to the development of new dosimetric methods (ionographic method and method based on exoelectrons). The desire was expressed that the Commission should continue to play an animating and co-ordinating role in this field, so that researches may be conducted efficiently in collaboration with the national institutes, avoiding duplication of effort.

Seminar with representatives of the Union of Master Craftsmen of the EEC

61. On 3 March 1970 a seminar, with M. Levi Sandri in the chair, was held in Brussels with the representatives of the Union of Master Craftsmen of the EEC (UACEE). This meeting gave occasion for a thorough discussion of the social situation of craftsmen in the Community. Reports on the situation in the member countries were presented by UACEE representatives. In addition, the problem of adaptation of vocational training and further training of craftsmen to Community requirements was raised, and also the problem of Community employment policy, the UACEE's attitude to the reform of the European Social Fund, and the social security of travelling self-employed craftsmen. It was agreed that these contacts should be regularly maintained and that a meeting should be held every six months.

III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

62. The applications of certain non-member countries for membership of the Community were thoroughly discussed during March 1970, and the Council gave close attention to them at two sessions.

The communiqué published after the Council session of 6 March states that "in the context of the preparatory work for establishment of a common basis for negotiation which had been decided upon at the Hague Conference, the Council, on the basis of the report submitted to it by the Committee of Permanent Representatives, arrived at common conclusions regarding the problems of the transitional period." It instructed the Committee to examine the memorandum forwarded by the Commission on this subject, and to submit to the Council for its next session any comments arising from examination of that document.

"The Council also exchanged views on the adaptations to be made to the various institutions in line with possible enlargement, and on the negotiation procedure, and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to re-examine these problems in the light of the discussions that have taken place."

Furthermore, during its session of 20/21 March, the Council "established its agenda for the coming sessions so as to be able to terminate the preparatory work for establishment of a joint negotiation basis during its June session."

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED STATES

EEC/AASM and EEC/OCT Association

Yaoundé Convention

63. By the end of March twelve States had deposited their instruments ratifying the new Association Convention between the European Economic Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar, which was signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969. These were: the Central African Republic, Mali, Burundi, Gabon, Togo, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Dahomey, Upper Volta and Cameroon.

At its session of 9 to 12 March 1970 the European Parliament passed a resolution in which it asked that this ratification should take place as quickly

as possible and "hopes that, under the new Convention, the Member States will increase their efforts to open their markets still more to the products of the African States and Madagascar." Finally, the resolution stressed the importance of the problems arising from industrialization of the Associated States and the means to be used to speed it up.¹

Overseas Countries and Territories

64. During the same session, the European Parliament held a debate¹ on the renewal of the decision regarding the association of the Overseas Countries and Territories, which is to come into force at the same time as the "Yaoundé II" Convention. At the end of this debate, the Parliament passed a resolution approving the draft decision worked out by the Commission and already examined by the Council. The Parliament was pleased to find in this text more flexible means of action which should facilitate, in particular, aid by the EDF" and considered "as positive the intention shown by the Community to grant an import system more favourable than formerly to the agricultural products of the Overseas Countries and Territories."

European Development Fund

Visits and meetings

65. On 9 March 1970 a Surinam delegation led by M. J.F. Essed, Minister of the Plan, accompanied by Dr. J.V.D. Polanen, Minister plenipotentiary of Surinam in The Hague, and various officials, was received by M. Rochereau, member of the Commission and Chairman of the Development Aid Group, in order to discuss plans for financing projects in Surinam from the third EDF.

On 10 March, M. Rochereau received the Minister of Finance of the Netherlands Antilles, M. S.G. Rozendal, accompanied by M. F.D. Tromp, Minister of Development. During this visit, the agreement for financing the wharf in Bonaire was signed.

A mission led by M. J. Ferrandi, Deputy Director-General, Director of the EDF, visited Senegal from 4 to 12 March, for the purpose of making final arrangements for the schemes to be financed from the third EDF. Furthermore, two representatives of the EDF took part in a conference on stock-breeding in the Entente countries held at Niamey, Niger, from 5 to 10 March.

Members of the EDF Committee (consisting of representatives of the six Member States) made a second journey from 12 to 26 March. The Committee

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

members were divided into two groups, one of which visited Upper Volta, Mali and Senegal, the other Gabon and the Democratic Republic of Congo. They saw the most important EDF projects. Meetings with the African Heads of State provided the opportunity for constructive discussions on the development problems in the countries visited.

New financing decisions

66. On 18 March 1970 the Commission approved the financing from the resources of the first EDF of a social infrastructure scheme (second part) concerning the girls' secondary school of Ste-Marie de Cocody, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. The amount involved is Frs. CFA 130 million, or about 468 000 u.a. The first part of this scheme was financed by the Commission under the first EDF to an amount of 1 337 000 u.a. It was completed in 1967 and enabled the school to start functioning. The financing of the second part will make it possible to build accommodation for the teachers, an administrative building, a gymnasium and some additional classrooms. With these extensions the school will be able to take 800 pupils, including 400 boarders.

Furthermore, the Commission, having received an urgent request from Niger, decided on 25 March 1970 to approve the grant, from the balance of the first EDF, of emergency aid to combat a serious epidemic of meningitis in that country. This aid will take the form of provision of medicines and represents Frs. CFA 18 million, or 65 000 u.a.

System for imports of certain products originating from the AASM and OCT

67. The new Association Convention between the European Economic Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar provides that, for agricultural products coming under a common organization of the market — and when the Associated States are economically interested in exporting them — the Community fixes an import system for the AASM products which is more favourable than the one generally applied to the same products from non-member countries.

Hence, at its sessions of 16/18 and 20/21 March, the Council, after consulting the Associated States, approved several regulations¹ concerning the import arrangements applicable to beef and veal, oleaginous products, rice and broken rice, products processed from fruit and vegetables (notably preserved pineapple and pineapple juice), goods coming under the Regulation of 28 May

¹ Official gazette L 65, 21.3.1970 and L 68, 25.3.1970.

1969¹ (in particular, tapioca and chocolate preparations), products processed from cereals and rice (mainly products derived from manioc), and also approved some measures of exemption concerning the import into the French Overseas Departments of certain agricultural products — beef and veal and rice — from the AASM.

These regulations are valid until 31 December 1970. However, if the new Yaoundé Convention comes into force by 1 January 1971, the import arrangements concerned will remain applicable until 31 January 1975. The regulations approved by the Council embody a number of improvements on the existing situation.

The new import arrangements also apply to the Overseas Countries and Territories associated with the Community.

Training and seminars

68. Under the programme dealing with problems of the Association, three seminars were held — at Brussels, Leeuwarden (Netherlands), and Matera (Italy) — for 170 African students from France and Germany. Another seminar on the same theme was held at Brussels for 18 students of diplomacy from the Carnegie Endowment at Geneva.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

United States

Visit by a Commission delegation to Washington

69. At the invitation of the United States Government, a Commission delegation, headed by M. J.F. Deniau, paid a visit to Washington from 2 to 5 March 1970 to have talks with the Administration on subjects of common interest. M. Deniau was accompanied by M. E.P. Wellenstein, Director-General for External Trade.

The visit, which comprised a series of meetings with politicians and senior officials responsible for economic and commercial matters, led to broad discussion of questions relating to the application of tariff preferences for industrial products from the developing countries, to the EEC association agreements and to various agricultural and industrial problems.

¹ Official gazette L 141, 12.6.1969 and L 317, 18.12.1969.

United Kingdom

Euratom/United Kingdom Agreement for Co-operation

70. At its session of 2/3 March 1970 the Council adopted the directives for the Commission's negotiations with the British authorities for the extension of the Euratom/United Kingdom Agreement for Co-operation, which will expire on 3 February 1971. The Council hopes that this Agreement will be extended without amendment for a term of two years. The Commission immediately entered into negotiations with the British authorities.

Enrichment of uranium by ultracentrifuging

71. After being consulted by the German and Netherlands Governments under Article 103 of the Euratom Treaty (which stipulates that "A Member State shall communicate to the Commission any draft agreement or convention with a third country"), the Commission gave these two Governments its opinion on the agreement concluded with the United Kingdom and signed at Almelo (Netherlands) on 4 March.

Norway

M. Raymond Barre in Norway

72. At the invitation of the Norwegian Government, M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, visited Norway on 16 and 17 March. M. Barre was received in audience by H.M. King Olav V of Norway and had talks with the Prime Minister, M. Per Borten, and several members of the Government. He also made contact with leading figures in economic and financial circles.

The Norwegian Minister for Industrial Affairs visits the Commission

72. M. Sverre Walter Rostoft, Norwegian Minister for Industrial Affairs, was received on 6 March 1970 by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, and by M. Edoardo Martino and M. Guido Colonna, members of the Commission. M. Rostoft was accompanied by H.E. Jahn Halvorsen, Head of the Norwegian Mission to the European Communities. The discussions covered relations between Norway and the Community, particularly in connection with the prospects of negotiations for enlargement. M. Rostoft also took the opportunity to explain his country's position with regard to the "Nordek" project.

Austria

74. At its session of 20 and 21 March, the Council heard a report by the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the progress of the work on the Community's relations with Austria following the recent lodging by the Commission of a memorandum concerning an arrangement with this country. The Council instructed the Committee to examine the Commission's memorandum and to submit a report to it at the session in May.

Spain

75. The eighth round of negotiations with Spain took place in Brussels from 9 to 12 March 1970. At its close the heads of the two delegations noted that the negotiations had reached their end. The delegations agreed to communicate the results to their respective authorities for approval and in view of the final procedures for conclusion.

Malta

76. Following the request of the Maltese Government, the Council decided on 6 March 1970 to ask the Commission to enter into negotiations with this country. The subject of the agreement would be the gradual removal, with due respect for the provisions of GATT, of obstacles to the main items of trade between the Community and Malta. It was decided that the first session of negotiations would take place in Brussels on 7, 8 and 9 April.

Yugoslavia

77. The EEC-Yugoslavia trade agreement, signed in Brussels on 19 March,¹ will enter into force on 1 May 1970, the contracting parties having on the same day notified the completion of the necessary procedures.²

Algeria

78. M. Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce of the Algerian Republic, accompanied by Ambassador Boualem Bessaih, Head of the Algerian Mission to the European Communities, was received on 16 March 1970 by President Rey and by M. Martino and M. Deniau, members of the Commission. The discussion dealt with relations between Algeria and the Community, particularly

¹ Bulletin 4-70, Part One, Ch. II and official gazette L 58, 13.3.1970.

² Official gazette L 67, 24.3.1970.

in connection with the prospects of negotiating an agreement between the two parties. M. Yaker took this opportunity to explain his country's position with regard to the Community.

United Arab Republic

79. Following the exploratory talks with the United Arab Republic on 25 and 26 November 1969, the Commission submitted a report to the Council setting out the results of these conversations. The UAR had asked, on 17 September 1969, for the conclusion of a preferential trade agreement with the Community.

Cyprus

80. On 13 March 1970 the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, received M. Spiros Kiprianou, Cypriot Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Kiprianou was accompanied by H.E. Polys Modinos, Head of the Mission of Cyprus to the European Communities. "The discussion between M. Kiprianou and M. Rey took place in a very friendly atmosphere and enabled an examination to be made of the position of Cyprus both in the context of relations between the Community and the Mediterranean countries and with the prospect of the Community being enlarged, especially as regards United Kingdom membership," stated the communiqué published at the end of this conversation.

Japan

Exploratory talks between the Community and Japan

81. On 23 March 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a report drawn up at the close of the talks in Tokyo from 16 to 21 February between the Japanese Government and a delegation of senior Commission officials led by M. J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission, to explore the possibilities of starting trade negotiations between the Community and Japan, as the Commission was authorized to do by the Council Decision of 10 November 1969.¹

The Commission's report shows the interest of the Community and Japan in the normalization of their trade relations and the reinforcement of their economic co-operation. It emphasizes the importance of these matters for greater liberalization of world trade between the industrialized countries.

¹ Bulletin 4-70, Part Two, sec. 77.

While noting that the points of view of the two parties will have to be brought still closer together, the Commission recommended to the Council, in pursuance of Article 113(3), that it be authorized to open trade negotiations with Japan.

The Community's participation in the Osaka Exposition

82. On 25 March 1970, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome, a "Europe Day" was celebrated at the 1970 World Exposition. The European Community, which is participating in this Exposition (its pavilion was inaugurated on 15 March, the opening day of Expo 1970), was represented on this occasion by M. Pierre Harmel, President-in-office of the Council, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, M. A.M. Donner, representative of the President of the Court of Justice (of which he is a former President), M. Albert Coppé and M. Edoardo Martino, members of the Commission, and M. Christian Calmès, Secretary-General of the Council.

On 23 March, M. Harmel and M. Rey were received in audience by His Imperial Majesty Emperor Hirohito. The members of the European Communities delegation met M. Eisaku Sato, the Prime Minister. On the same day, M. Rey, M. Coppé and M. Martino were received by M. K. Aichi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Lastly, on 27 March, President Rey paid a visit to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Latin America

83. The Commission has submitted to the Council a report on the exploratory talks held with Argentina between November 1969 and January 1970 which dealt with Argentina's request for the opening of negotiations for a trade agreement with the Community. The report contains a draft Council decision concerning the opening of these negotiations.

84. The Commission has further submitted to the Council a memorandum concerning a request from Uruguay also dealing with the opening of negotiations to conclude a trade agreement with the Community.

85. A delegation of the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) led by M. L.F. Collymore, ministerial counsellor, acting chargé d'affaires of the Jamaican Mission to the EEC, visited the Commission on 17 March 1970. In connection with the possibility of the United Kingdom becoming a member of the Community, the representatives of CARIFTA described various problems which such membership would entail for the exports of the countries of the Association and were interested in the nature and working of certain association agreements concluded by the Community and African States. The Commission's representatives provided the CARIFTA delegation with all the relevant information and explanations.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

GATT

Community agreements with Tunisia and Morocco

86. The GATT working party examining the agreements between the Community and Tunisia and Morocco has framed a report for the GATT Council, setting out the different opinions expressed on the compatibility of the agreements examined with the General Agreement, in particular Article XXIV (4 and 5).

Thus, the signatories declared their political will to achieve the aim of creating free trade areas, which is confirmed by the preamble to the agreements and by the provisions for their renewal on wider bases. They felt that the agreements are "provisional," within the meaning of Article XXIV(5 c), and that their examination should be carried out on the basis of the following considerations which characterize these agreements as regards Article XXIV: the continuity of historical links, the need to harmonize these links with the achievement of freedom of movement within the Community, the objective of "free trade areas" incorporating this continuity and harmonization, and the special situation arising from the difference in respective levels of development of the parties.

Some members of the working party supported the above opinion; others maintained that the agreements are outside the framework of paragraphs 4 to 9 of Article XXIV, in particular in the absence of any plan or programme, which makes it impossible to determine whether the provisional agreements are likely to lead to the establishment of free trade areas reasonably soon. Other members expressed doubts on the validity of the legal arguments of the parties to the agreements, but they felt that the Contracting Parties should take into consideration the historical foundations of these two instruments.

The report setting out the different points of view expressed will be examined by the GATT Council at one of its forthcoming meetings.

Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

Commercial agreements: tacit renewal, prorogation or derogation

87. At its session of 2 and 3 March 1970, the Council, acting on a Commission proposal, authorized the Benelux countries to open negotiations with a view to concluding a long-term commercial agreement with Hungary, for the period 1 January 1970 — 31 December 1974.

Specific commercial policy matters

Textiles

88. On 20 March 1970 the Council approved the exchange of letters concluding an EEC/Pakistan agreement on trade in silk and cotton fabrics woven on handlooms. Under this agreement, Pakistan can benefit from the nil-duty tariff quotas established by the Community autonomously, *erga omnes*, and totalling one million u.a. for each category of products. They will, however, be able to benefit from these quotas only on presentation to the Community customs authorities of a certificate from the recognized instances of the country of origin stating that the fabrics in question are hand-woven.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Cereals

89. At its session of 16/18 March 1970, the Council formally agreed its decision¹ concluding the two conventions on wheat trade and food aid, which constitute the two aspects of the International Grains Arrangement, signed in 1967. By virtue of a Council decision of 24 October 1967, these two conventions were signed by the six Member States and the Community as such, subject to a subsequent conclusion (which has just been reached) once the constitutional and institutional procedures indispensable for the ratification and acceptance of the International Arrangement were completed.

As this Arrangement is to expire on 30 June 1971, the problem of its renewal will arise very shortly. The International Wheat Council intends to examine this problem at its session in June 1970, in the light of unofficial consultations between now and then in which the principal exporting and importing countries (including EEC Member States) have been invited to participate.

Coffee

90. The Commission took part in the 16th session of the International Coffee Council. This extraordinary session, convened from 10 to 18 March 1970 at the request of certain consumer countries, ended already on 14 March without any decision having been taken on the main point on the agenda, examination of the situation in the international coffee market.

¹ Official gazette L 66, 23.3.1970.

For the consumer countries, the reason for this special meeting was the need for measures to ensure that the market is sufficiently supplied with the qualities desired and at fair prices, bearing in mind the considerable, rapid price rises over the last six months.

It was soon apparent, especially after a joint proposal by Brazil and Columbia (the two most important exporting members) that a compromise solution was very difficult to define. These countries wished to maintain the present price level but also to combine the possible measures to be taken for the end of the 1969/70 coffee year with those to govern the following year. The participants had therefore to bow to the fact that the points of view of the importing and exporting countries could not be approximated sufficiently on these two essential problems.

The deep divergences noted in the appreciation of the situation on the market are unlikely to make it easier to find a solution for the next coffee year at the summer session of the International Coffee Council.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Preparatory Committee for the Second UN Development Decade

91. The Preparatory Committee held its 5th session in New York from 24 February to 13 March 1970 under the chairmanship of M. Chtourou (Tunisia). After a number of *démarches*, the Committee invited the European Economic Community by unanimous decision to take part immediately, and as a Community, as an observer. This participation has been put on a permanent basis.

The Committee met only a few days after the end of the 3rd part of the 9th session of the UN Trade and Development Board (UNCTAD). The intention of the Chairman of the Committee, basing himself particularly on the report drawn up during this session and on the contributions of the Specialized Agencies and the report of the Committee for Development Planning, was to finalize a draft report to the United Nations General Assembly. After very lively discussions the Committee drew up a draft report which constitutes, as it were, a preliminary plan of international development strategy for the seventies.

This draft report, which must be definitely finalized at the Committee's 6th session (from 11 to 29 May in New York), would be presented at the 25th session of the UN General Assembly after examination in the meanwhile by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Food Aid

92. In March several Community operations relating both to cereals and milk products were the subject of Council decisions adopted on Commission proposals.

As part of its programme of food aid (cereals) for 1969/70, the Community will supply as gifts 10 000 tons of cereals to Sudan, the equivalent of 60 000 tons of common wheat (in the form of flour) to Indonesia, 15 000 tons of unprocessed cereals to Niger (10 000 tons of common wheat and 3 311 tons of flour) and the equivalent of 14 000 tons of common wheat (9 272 tons of flour) to Ceylon. Decisions to this effect were taken by the Council at its sessions of 2/3, 16/18 and 20/21 March. It should be noted that Sudan was included in the implementing plan of the 1969/70 programme — drawn up by the Council in November 1969¹ — which thus provides for twelve Community cereals aid operations.

Three agreements have been concluded between the Community and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The first two, which were signed in Brussels on 25 March 1970 as a result of decisions by the Council at its session of 20 and 21 March, provide for the supply of 3 000 tons of skim milk powder and a quantity of products equivalent to 4 500 tons of unprocessed cereals for humanitarian operations on behalf of disaster-stricken peoples. The third, which implements a decision by the Council on 20 January 1970,² concerns the supply of 600 tons of gruel and 3 000 tons of soup to the victims of the Nigerian conflict.

Lastly, under two agreements³ approved by the Council on 6 March 1970 and signed on 19 March, the Community has agreed to supply to the World Food Program 120 000 tons of skim milk powder and 35 000 tons of butter oil as aid for developing countries.

As emerges from a reply⁴ to a written question from M. Dulin (France), member of the European Parliament, the Commission is also studying "the possibility of supplying as food aid further quantities of butter and skim milk powder to developing countries". "The Community has received food aid requests for these products to a total equivalent to 133 297 tons of butter and 36 150 tons of skim milk powder. These requests are at present the subject of a Commission study. Bearing in mind the factors which this study will bring to light and the foreseeable development of the Community market in the products in question, the Commission is drawing up a proposal to the Council with a view to establishing a new Community food aid programme for these products."

¹ Bulletin 1-70, Part Two, sec. 86.

² *Ibid.* 3-70, Part Two, sec. 80.

³ Official gazette L 59, 14.3.1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* C 33, 21.3.1970.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency

93. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force on 5 March 1970, when the number of ratifications reached the figure stipulated in Article IX of the Treaty to allow the latter to come into force. The 180-day time-limit within which the negotiations on agreements for guarantees between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the States not armed with nuclear weapons which filed their instruments of ratification before 5 March must open began on this same date.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

94. On 5 March 1970 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Polys Modinos (Cyprus) and, on 6 March 1970, H.E. Sean Kennan (Ireland), who presented their letters of credence as Heads of the Missions of their respective countries to the European Communities.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament met from 9 to 12 March¹ in Strasbourg. After electing its officers and setting up its Committee it listened to statements by M. Rey, President of the Commission, on the Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1969 and M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Community, on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1969. After hearing M. Harmel, President-in-office of the Council, the Parliament again emphasized that, in the framework of its budgetary powers, it should be able to vote on the whole of the Communities' budget. It also defined its position with regard to the common energy policy and, following an exchange of views with the President-in-office of the Council, adopted a resolution on the common transport policy. Discussions were also held on the results of the work of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association and on several questions concerning the OCT, tariff preferences for Spain and Israel, competition and agricultural matters.²

Constituent session of the European Parliament (10 March)

Before the President of the Parliament was elected, M. Cantalupo (Liberal, Italy), the oldest member, made a speech on the development of the European Communities. He hoped that henceforth no individual or national interest would impede the efforts on behalf of unity and close co-operation within the Community which had entered upon a dynamic phase. After expressing his pleasure at the positive development of relations between the Parliament, the Council and the Commission, M. Cantalupo hoped that the Community would acquire a force of attraction strong enough to draw new members to it.

The Parliament then proceeded to choose its officers. The following were elected by acclamation:

President: M. *Scelba* (Christian Democrat, Italy)

Vice-Presidents: M. *Behrendt* (Socialist, Germany), M. *Rossi* (Liberal, France), M. *Terrenoire* (UDE, France), M. *Furler* (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. *Corona* (Socialist, Italy), M. *Merchiers* (Liberal, Belgium), M. *Schuijt* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), M. *Wohlfart* (Socialist, Luxembourg).

¹ The full texts of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session are published in official gazette C 40, 3.4.1970.

² This summary record is taken mainly from "Parlement européen — information", published by the European Parliament, 3-1970 (French text).

The Italian Communist members did not participate in the election. M. Scoccimarro (Communist, Italy) protested against the discrimination shown towards these parliamentarians in electing the officers, despite the decisive influence they had not only in Italy but throughout Europe.

After his election M. Mario Scelba thanked the Parliament for its confidence and recalled that it wanted to be the controller of the executive organs and the interpreter of the public opinion of the Member States of the Community.

Mlle *Flesch* (Liberal, Luxembourg) was appointed general rapporteur on the Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1969.

The Parliament nominated the members of the parliamentary committees, which then elected their officers.

Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1969 (10 March)

M. Rey, President of the Commission, presented to the Parliament the Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1969. M. Rey first drew the Parliament's attention to the rich content of the Report, which showed the increase in the Commission's responsibilities, to the chapter on the effects of the integration policy, to the economic and social situation of the Community and the Member States, to the problems of regional policy and the positive action of the Court of Justice with regard to the progress of Community law. Concerning regional policy the Commission has wondered whether "in our attempts to press forward integration we are not perhaps already tempted to take too many executive decisions at the centre and whether some of them could not be more often left either to the Member States or to the regions."

M. Rey then made a few observations suggested by his reading of the General Report; he stressed the growing importance which public opinion attached to the effects of integration. "The question as to what kind of Europe we are going to live in is being asked more and more". Young people were particularly sensitive to this problem. M. Rey also thought that, with the prospect of enlargement, and bearing in mind the number of administrative tasks which increasingly weigh on the Community, the institutional machinery should be reviewed and streamlined. President Rey's third remark concerned the decision-making procedures. After emphasizing that the unanimity requirement was paralyzing the Community's work in several fields, M. Rey said it was impossible for us "to imagine intellectually, politically and reasonably that in the day-to-day running of the Community — an enlarged Community of ten — the unanimity rule could be maintained." If we wanted to transpose to a mechanism involving ten members "the unfortunate Luxembourg agreements on the taking of decisions unanimously, we can give up enlargement or

give up the Community; we have the choice between the two," continued the President of the Commission. In conclusion, M. Rey hoped that the Parliament would pay heed to these few considerations.

Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1969 (11 March)

When M. *Levi Sandri*, Vice-President of the Commission, presented the Commission's report to the Parliament he gave an overall picture of the social policy results obtained in the Member States and in the Community in the course of the last twelve years. After quoting several figures relating in particular to the gross national product and hourly wages, M. *Levi Sandri* noted the favourable trend of the situation in the Community due to the action of the Parliaments, the Governments and both sides of industry, as well as to the stage-by-stage completion of the Common Market and to the specific social operations initiated by the European institutions.

In the future, more resolute social action was required in order to cope with the new and complex problems which the very success of the Common Market had helped to create and to find a solution for the problems posed by modern industrial society. "The achievement of greater coherence between economic matters and social matters becomes more and more urgent as we proceed along the road to integration and internal and international competition increases," stated M. *Levi Sandri*. After having emphasized respect for human dignity and personality, M. *Levi Sandri* announced that the Commission was drawing up a document which would endeavour to present for the next ten years a set of social objectives concerning not only the world of labour but also the living conditions of the individual.¹

M. Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany) Chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, hoped that, with regard to future prospects, the Commission would take account of the suggestions made by the Committee during its recent discussion with M. *Levi Sandri* at Val Duchesse.

Establishment of "own resources" and budgetary powers of the Parliament (11 March)

"When all is said and done, the budgetary law of which a glimpse may be obtained through the Council's communiqués, could be considered provisionally acceptable if the Parliament also had the power, which exists in all the Member States, of rejecting the budget *in toto*." Thus M. *Spénale* (Socia-

¹ See Part One, Ch. II.

list, France), Chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, when he presented his interim report, which contained a proposal for a resolution adopted by the Parliament.

With regard to its budgetary powers the Parliament observed that "progress has been achieved in the Council," thanked the Commission for its support and noted that the Council had opened the dialogue with the Parliament. However, "the Parliament considers it indispensable that, in the definitive period, it should have the right, at the end of the procedure and if there are serious objections, to reject the draft budget as a whole in order to elicit new budgetary proposals" (sec. 5 of the Resolution). Furthermore, "the provisions which will be adopted by the Council cannot be deemed to be sacrosanct, as this first achievement only marks the beginning of a period developing towards the complete financial independence of the Communities and the widening of the Parliament's powers." Thus, Article 201 of the EEC Treaty will have to be amended one day in order to permit "by means of Community procedures, the adaptation of the common resources to the needs of the common policies." Lastly, the Parliament "reserves the right to adopt a definite attitude towards the provisions laid down by the Council when it has full knowledge of the legal texts submitted to the national parliaments for ratification."

During the debate, M. *Harmel*, Président-in-office of the Council, described the result of the Council's most recent work concerning the budgetary powers of the Parliament.

In connection with the Parliament's request concerning its power to reject the budget completely, M. *Harmel* emphasized the difficulties noted by the Council: Should phases of discussion between the Parliament and the Council be added at the risk of delaying the final adoption of the budget? Would it not be better to devote the shuttling back and forth to efforts to reach mutual agreement as a decisive debate was to take place between the Parliament and the Council during the fourth and last phase? Furthermore, a suggestion made by M. *Spénale* could stimulate this dialogue still more. It concerned the possibility for the Parliament to propose reductions in appropriations in order to elicit fuller information from the Council.

Concerning direct election to the Parliament, M. *Harmel* informed the latter that the Council had agreed that its President-in-office would have to make the desired contacts with the Parliament.

M. *Westerterp* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and M. *Burger* (Socialist, Netherlands) approved the above-mentioned resolution on behalf of their political groups and hoped that a generally acceptable solution would be found for the question of the final adoption of the budget. M. *Habid Deloncle* (UDE, France) emphasized the efforts made by his group in order to reach a unanimous agreement and said that they were satisfied with the decisions taken by the Council. The right of the Parliament to vote on the whole of

the budget must not have the effect of stripping the Council of its powers. The future development of the Parliament's powers must not be isolated from the development of the Community at large and must therefore be studied in the perspective of its widening. M. *Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, recalled the importance of the unanimity rule for Community decisions. The concessions which had enabled unanimity to be attained with regard to the Parliament's budgetary powers were made because everyone was convinced that this was the only means of getting Europe to make true progress. Lastly, M. *D'Angelosante* (Communist, Italy) considered it unthinkable that the powers given up by the national parliaments should be transferred to the Council. M. *Bersani* (Christian Democrat, Italy) emphasized for his part that, in spite of some darker sides, it could be seen that the building of Europe was continuing.

M. *Coppé*, member of the Commission, recalled that the latter had always supported the Parliament in its efforts to obtain increased budgetary powers. The solutions selected were not sacrosanct, as the financial independence of the Communities was only at its beginning.

M. *Harmel*, President-in-office of the Council, replied to the various speakers and stressed the difficulties which would arise if the Parliament had power to reject the budget in its entirety.

Common energy policy (11 March)

In his report, presented on behalf of the Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems, M. *Leemans* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) examined the present situation of the Community's energy industry in its interdependence with the phenomena which occur outside, laid down the imperative requirements of the energy policy, and gave a new political interpretation of the Community's tasks.

In a resolution the Parliament noted that during the Community's transitional period it had not been possible to establish a common energy policy. Thanks to the existence of abundant supplies of energy, the absence of a common policy had not had serious consequences. The Parliament gave warning against the disintegrating effect resulting from isolated commercial policy actions pursued by certain Member States in the energy sector and recalled the aims and principles of a common energy policy drawn up in 1962 and still valid. In the Commission Memorandum on the First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy, the Parliament saw a first step and an appropriate framework for implementing such a policy. The Parliament agreed that effect should be given to the proposals contained in the chapter concerning the forecasts necessary for implementing a policy embracing all energy sectors. It would only be possible to assess the real scope of the suggestions in the other chapters

when the Commission had presented concrete proposals. Furthermore, the Parliament considered that a common economic policy would only be truly implemented if the Council introduced a common energy policy based on the Commission's proposals. In this connection, it expressed satisfaction at the recent steps taken by the Commission concerning the communication of investment projects of Community interest in the oil, natural gas and electricity sectors and of the programmes for the import of oil and natural gas as well as at the arrangements which have just been made for three years on the subject of coal policy. Lastly, the Parliament welcomed the guidelines of the Hague Conference and strongly insisted that effect should be given to them in the energy policy field, which remained almost exclusively governed by national measures.

During the discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolution, M. Noé (Italy), speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, referred to the problem of oil and natural gas and hoped that encouragement in the form of economic aids would be given to Community enterprises so that they might be independent of the non-member countries.

M. Radoux (Belgium), on behalf of the Socialist Group, asked that the Community should dovetail its action into a general economic policy and that it should go ahead. The decisions calculated to adapt the national policies to European requirements must be taken; the notion of competition, on which an energy policy must be based, taking into account the policy of the large oil companies, must be defined; the co-ordination of national policies must be gradually replaced by Community machinery for decision and action in the true sense and, finally, all the necessary arrangements made to ensure the Community's long-term raw materials supplies.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied Group, M. Hougardy (Belgium) emphasized that in Europe there was no monopoly of transport by oil pipeline and that care should be taken not to disturb the balance of competition between the various enterprises in the market. The introduction of tax incentives was preferable to any other measure based on purely arbitrary distinctions between European and non-European companies. Initiative and competition were the fundamental and irreplaceable factors of the Community's expansion. The Commission's chief aim was to remove the obstacles to development arising from the fact that the customs, political and financial union has not been totally completed.

In the opinion of M. Bousch (France), who spoke on behalf of the UDE Group, the absence of a Community energy policy had impaired the heritage represented by coal as a source of energy which was deliberately being allowed to decline. The maintenance of a certain nucleus of Community production should make it possible to guarantee supplies and to negotiate with foreign suppliers from a position of strength. While paying tribute to the Commission's work, M. Bousch stressed the gaps in the energy policy memorandum. The

supervisory role which the Commission takes upon itself in a market in which competition would have a fundamental guiding function was regrettable, just as was the absence of forecasts due to the maintenance of the disparity of the systems in force as they result from the existence of the three Treaties.

M. *Leonardi* (Communist, Italy), could not agree with a document which provided no real contribution to the solution of a serious problem. National interests were taking precedence over the Community interest. How could a Community policy be achieved while the European market was dominated by great foreign groups which drew the maximum profit from the Common Market? The aims of a common energy policy must be based on both national and Community public aids decided upon democratically. M. *Springorum* (Socialist, Germany) asked the Commission to define its coal policy, particularly as regards coking coal. M. *Ramaekers* (Socialist, Belgium), rapporteur of the Economic Affairs Committee, said he agreed with the broad lines of the aims specified by the Commission. M. *Adams* (Socialist, Germany) emphasized the human and social aspects of the energy problem. M. *Oele* (Socialist, Netherlands) spoke of natural gas and considered that the problem it raised should be dealt with more on a Community basis. M. *Armengaud* (Liberal, France) presented a counter-proposal for a resolution which was rejected by the Parliament. He protested against the disparate policies it was intended to pursue in the energy field.

Replying to the various speakers, M. *Haferkamp*, member of the Commission, stated with regard to the guarantee of supplies that a close dialogue would have to be initiated between producers and industrialists to determine the guidelines. As regards coal, long-term contracts could, in future, make a contribution towards this guarantee. A dogmatic discussion on the problems of competitive or controlled economy must not be launched. M. *Haferkamp* went on to say that the important thing was to refer to the political achievements. Furthermore, a distinction had to be made between the different markets. After again emphasizing the safeguard of European supplies, M. *Haferkamp* stressed that, with regard to European energy policy, genuine political determination was the essential need.

Bilateral agreements in the field of nuclear energy (11 March)

In an oral question with debate (No. 16/69), M. *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and allied Group, asked the Commission to provide Parliament with information on the Anglo-German-Dutch Agreement concerning the ultracentrifuging process, recently signed at Almelo, and in particular on the points regarding which there might be conflict between this agreement and the Euratom Treaty. The Liberal Group also asked the Commission whether the

creation of a joint Franco-German committee to study projects common to the two countries in the atomic energy field might not be incompatible with the Euratom Treaty. M. *Martino*, member of the Commission, affirmed that the tripartite agreement of Almelo was certainly consistent with the Euratom Treaty and recalled the Commission's efforts to ensure that it would respect that treaty. He stressed that the Almelo agreement would reaffirm technical co-operation and would contribute towards the economic strengthening of Europe with its enlargement in view. Concerning the Franco-German agreement, M. *Martino* replied that the Commission had no knowledge of it but would exercise the greatest vigilance regarding Franco-German relations, which appeared to be worrying M. *Berkhouwer*.

M. *Springorum* (Germany), speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, emphasized that the tripartite agreement respected the Euratom Treaty rules and that criticisms were inevitable in a matter of this kind. M. *Oele* (Netherlands), on behalf of the Socialists, approved the agreement and hoped that in the interest of the States and, above all, of the consumers, the Commission would ascertain the advantages of the fusion and ultracentrifuging systems.

On behalf of the UDE Group, M. *Habib Deloncle* (France) noted that, by expressing its opinion, as it was obliged to do, on the compatibility of the Almelo agreement with the provisions of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission had committed itself.

M. *Habib Deloncle* set out the reasons why this agreement called for certain reservations of a legal and political nature; one was that the Member States of the Communities not signatories to the agreement were not consulted. In conclusion M. *Habib Deloncle* recalled the proposal made in The Hague by the President of France, for setting up a European isotope separation plant. M. *Bousch* (UDE, France) stressed that it was normal and necessary that Europe should produce enriched uranium herself; he was surprised that the services of all the Community countries were not being called upon for the study of other processes than that of gaseous diffusion — which was employed by France at Pierrelatte.

M. *Romeo* (Liberal, Italy) considered that the Commission should take steps to fit the tripartite agreement into the Community framework so that the various techniques employed by the Community States might be compared. M. *Memmel* (Christian Democrat, Germany) emphasized that the agreement under discussion would enable enriched uranium to be produced in the Community. M. *Noé* (Christian Democrat, Italy) was worried at being faced by two different techniques, whereas a common aim must be achieved, namely the production of enriched uranium.

No resolution was proposed at the end of the debate.

Common transport policy (12 March)

Pursuant to the Council's recent decision to provide the Parliament with all relevant information on its activities, the Parliament heard a statement by M. A. *Bertrand*, President-in-office of the Council, on what the latter was doing in the common transport policy field and, in particular, on the results of the Council session of 26 and 27 January 1970. M. *Bertrand* referred to the decisions taken and hoped that fresh progress would be made at the forthcoming session.

On behalf of their political groups, M. *Jozeau-Marigné* (Liberal, France), M. *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. *Seefeld* (Socialist, Germany), M. *Bousquet* (UDE, France) and M. *Boertien* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) pointed to the slowness and inadequacy of the Council's work on transport: the Council should meet more frequently and better co-operation should be established between Council and Parliament. M. *Jozeau-Marigné* dealt with institutional problems and criticized the role it was desired to give to the Permanent Representatives and the experts, which might slow down the pace of the Council's work considerably. M. *Richarts* asked for a memorandum to be drafted on the common transport policy. M. *Seefeld* emphasized the need to replace the various national political wills by a true Community political will. M. *Bousquet* referred to the fundamental points of a common transport policy — infrastructures, relations between the railways and the Governments, the social problem — while M. *Boertien* was concerned with the interpretation of the regulation on social harmonization. Lastly, M. *Posthumus* (Socialist, Netherlands), Chairman of the Transport Committee, referred to a certain malaise in the Committee, which was largely due to lack of information from the Council.

M. *Bodson*, member of the Commission, recalled the latter's efforts to achieve concrete results in the transport field. Unfortunately, the Commission did not share the optimism of the President-in-office of the Council and did not consider the Council's institutional procedure for the conclusion of agreements on transport to be satisfactory. M. *Bodson* gave details of the Commission's future work, which will have to be mainly centred on the organization of the markets and the conditions of competition.

M. *Bertrand*, President-in-office of the Council, assured the Parliament and its Transport Committee that the Council would inform them more frequently of its work and decisions. He referred to the Council's difficulties in the transport field, and stated that it was faced with the need for new Community policy choices.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution hoping that relations between Council and Parliament would continue in a spirit of constructive co-operation.

Mentioning the delays criticized during the debate, the Parliament invited the Council to devise an adequate working programme giving a list of the policy decisions to be taken following a detailed time-table.

Directives concerning motor vehicles (12 March)

On the basis of a report (Document 243) presented by M. *Fellermaier* (Socialist, Germany) for the Transport Committee, the Parliament approved two proposals for directives on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to the emission of noxious gases from spark-ignition engines and to the acceptance of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles. The Parliament and its rapporteur chiefly stressed the health aspect of the first directive, recommending the Commission to continue its work in this field.

Results of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association (12 March)

On behalf of the Committee on Relations with the African States and Madagascar, M. *Armengaud* (Liberal, France) presented a report to the Parliament on the results of the sixth meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association, in Hamburg from 12 to 14 January 1970.¹

The rapporteur laid particular stress on the maintenance of preferences for AASM products. M. *Bersani* (Christian Democrat, Italy) pointed to the positive results of the Hamburg meeting and stressed the importance and interest of the problem of AASM industrialization. M. *Briot* (UDE, France) concentrated on the need to increase trade and cultural exchanges between the EEC and the AASM and issued a warning against the harmful influences of non-member countries in Africa. M. *Glinne* (Socialist, Belgium) explained the attitude of the European parliamentarians on Nigeria and on recent events in Rhodesia, which were likely to call into question European co-operation in the construction of the Kabora-Bassa dam. M. *Aigner* (Christian Democrat, Germany) emphasized the political nature of the Association with the African States and Madagascar. Europeans must assume their responsibilities without losing sight of developments.

M. *Rochereau*, member of the Commission, showed that an undeniable acceleration had occurred in the practical and concrete implementation of the association policy thanks to the parliamentary institutions of the Association. He mentioned the anxieties caused by the desire to reduce the common customs tariff on certain tropical products, by the problem of generalized preferences and the elimination from the Convention of everything which constituted price support. Financial and technical aid gave rise to no major difficulty, but this was not true of commercial problems. Machinery was incorporated in the

¹ See Bulletin 3-70, Part Two, sec. 55.

new Convention to cope with serious situations. But it could not yet be said how these problems would develop. M. Rochereau warned against making a cure-all of industrialization but stressed that the latter was an obligation of the Association and an indispensable development. In conclusion, he said that because it was materially impossible, and because of the political concern to preserve and respect the independence of the States, it was out of the question to consider exerting a direct influence on the development of African companies.

At the close of the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution concurring with the conclusions of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association and urging that the new Convention of Association be quickly ratified by those national parliaments which have not yet done so. The Parliament asked the Council to adopt without delay the regulations laying down the system for the import of agricultural products from the AASM and hoped that, under the new Convention, the Member States would make greater efforts to open their markets more widely to African and Malagasy products and that the AASM for their part would show greater determination in pushing their products. Lastly, the Parliament stressed the importance of the problems of industrialization of the Associated States and of the means to accelerate it and invited the Commission to define the policy to be promoted in this sector, in close co-operation with the Association Council.

Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the EEC (12 March)

As the Association of the OCT with the Community is similar in its broad lines to that of the African States and Madagascar, the Council waited for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention before making a new decision concerning the OCT Association, which expired in May 1969.

The Parliament was called upon to express its opinion on this decision on the basis of the report prepared by M. *Glinne* (Socialist, Belgium) for the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar. This draft Council decision contains provisions concerning trade (customs duties and quantitative restrictions, commercial policy, safeguard clause), financial and technical co-operation, freedom of establishment, services, payments and capital.

In a resolution approving the proposal for a Council decision, the Parliament expressed satisfaction that it contained more flexible means of action intended in particular to facilitate EDF aid. The Parliament considered the intention evinced by the Community to grant more favourable arrangements for agricultural imports from the OCT to be a move in the right direction and asked the Council to approve the Commission's proposals without delay.

M. *Rochereau*, member of the Commission, assured the Parliament that the regulations concerning agricultural products would be adopted by the Council after Easter at the latest.

Following a report by M. *Westerterp* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), presented on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations, the Parliament approved a proposal for a regulation cancelling two Council regulations on imports of citrus fruit from Spain and Israel. This action was necessary because of the attitude of the GATT Contracting Parties, who did not accept the planned tariff preference for citrus fruit imports from these two countries.

The Parliament maintained that these measures had been envisaged as a first step towards a comprehensive Community policy for the whole of the Mediterranean basin. It considered retrograde that tariff preferences remain for only three countries associated with the Community (Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco); it regretted that the Council had not been able to make up its mind to transform the regional preference for citrus fruits from Israel and Spain into a generalized preference and noted that the Commission had bowed to this decision. An amendment by M. *Bersani* (Christian Democrat, Italy) to delete this paragraph of the resolution was rejected. Lastly, the Parliament hoped that the negotiations with these two countries for the conclusion of preferential trade agreements would make rapid progress, so that the harmful consequences of the withdrawal of these preferences would not be felt for too long.

Common competition policy (10 March)

The Parliament examined the resolution returned to Committee after the general discussion on M. *Berkhouwer's* (Liberal, Netherlands) report in February. The rapporteur presented a complementary report (Document 242) containing a resolution incorporating several amendments tabled at the February session.

When this resolution was examined in plenary session a difficulty arose owing to contradictory votes on the paragraphs concerning compulsory prior notification of combinations. The Parliament again decided to send the resolution back to the Committee.

Agricultural questions

Measures for the benefit of Luxembourg agriculture (9 March)

By virtue of a protocol annexed to the EEC Treaty, the special arrangements enjoyed by Luxembourg agriculture were to be "maintained, amended or abolished" at the end of the transitional period. In accordance with this provision, the Commission proposed the general abolition of quotas on agricultural products imported into Luxembourg, combined with a financial compensation of 7.5 million u.c. and the maintenance of exemption from excise duties

on Luxembourg wines sold in the Benelux countries. In the report presented by M. *Baas* (Liberal, Netherlands), the Committee on Agriculture approved these proposals subject to the exemption from excise duties remaining applicable until excise duties on wines are harmonized in the Community. The Parliament agreed with its competent Committee after M. *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mlle *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) had announced that their groups also approved the proposals of the Committee on Agriculture. Mlle *Lulling* stressed the merits of the special protocol and justified the grant of a Community aid by the increased burden on Luxembourg farmers with the termination of the transitional period.

Subsidies for slaughtering cows and premiums for the non-marketing of milk products (9 March)

The proposal for a regulation, which is the subject of the report presented by M. *Kollwelter* (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, lays down the implementing rules of the regulation establishing these premiums, notably as regards the prevention and suppression of irregularities and frauds. M. *Kriedemann* (Germany) said that the Socialist Group considered this system of premiums did not solve the problem of milk surpluses. M. *Lefèbvre* (Liberal, Belgium) expressed the same opinion, whereas M. *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and M. *Briot* (UDE, France) thought that the proposal should be regarded as an initial step towards solving the problem of milk surpluses: on its own, a measure of this kind was inadequate.

The Parliament approved the proposed regulation, asked the Commission for a report on the application of the system of premiums and on its effects on the situation of the milk products and beef and veal markets and adopted amendments tabled by M. *Borocco* (UDE, France) on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets and designed to increase the Commission's possibilities of prevention and control.

Intra-Community trade in livestock (9 March)

On the basis of the report presented by Mlle *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament approved the extension of the period during which the introduction of certain livestock to the territory of the Member States may be authorized, notwithstanding the rules on animal health.

Processed fruit and vegetable products (10 March)

The Parliament expressed its Opinion on a proposed regulation concerning the standardization of the import systems applied by each Member State with regard to these products and aimed at liberalizing imports into the Community.

In the report by M. *Mauk* (Liberal, Germany), presented by M. *Lefèbvre* (Liberal, Belgium), the Committee on Agriculture approved the proposal for a regulation subject to certain amendments to avoid serious damage to Community production. For its part, the Committee on External Trade Relations in an opinion drafted by M. *Westerterp* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) asked for rejection of the proposal. As protection for the products referred to in the regulation is adequate on the Community's frontiers, it was not desirable to provide for other protective measures.

M. *Vredeling* (Netherlands) stated that while the Socialist Group was in favour of the Commission's text it would vote against the report by the Committee on Agriculture. M. *Liogier* (France) for the UDE Group and M. *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) approved the report. M. *Liogier* warned against low-price imports from non-member countries. M. *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, specified the amendments to which the Commission could give effect.

Marketing standards for egg products (10 March)

The Parliament approved a proposal for a regulation laying down certain standards and, following the wish of its Committee on Agriculture in the report presented by M. *Dröscher* (Socialist, Germany), asked for rapid harmonization of the national veterinary and foodstuffs laws protecting human and animal health and preventing adulteration and fraud. Lastly, the Parliament asked the Commission to prepare a general directive concerning the use of additives in foodstuffs. M. *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, assured the Parliament that the Commission would do all in its power to comply with these wishes. Several amendments tabled by M. *Boersma* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection were rejected.

The Parliament's accounts for 1969 (9 March)

On the basis of the interim report drawn up by M. *Leemans* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets and presented by M. *Borocco* (UDE), France, the Parliament noted the accounts of its administrative expenditure and will express its opinion on the discharge when these have been audited by the accounting authorities.

Nomination of new members

On 9 March, the Parliament endorsed the nominations of M. *Bürger* (Socialist), M. *Baas* (Liberal) and M. *Van Amelsvoort* (Christian Democrat), a

new member, appointed on 11 February 1970 by the First Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands.

On 12 March the Parliament also endorsed, with effect from 13 March 1970, the nominations of M. *Armengaud* (Liberal), M. *Berthoin* (Liberal), M. *Blondelle* (Liberal), M. *Bousch* (UDE), M. *Brégégère* (Socialist), M. *Carcassonne* (Socialist), M. *Colin* (Christian Democrat), M. *Dulin* (Liberal), M. *Estève* (UDE), M. *Houdet* (Liberal), M. *Jozeau-Marigné* (Liberal) and M. *Poher* (Christian Democrat), who were appointed by the French Senate on 18 December 1969.

* * *

The next session of the Parliament will be held in Luxembourg on 9 and 10 April.

COUNCIL

The Council held four sessions¹ in March 1970 — two on general matters and two on agriculture.

104th session (2 and 3 March 1970) — mainly Agriculture

The Council met under the chairmanship of M. Charles Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture. The meeting was attended by M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission. The Governments of the Member States were represented by their Ministers of Agriculture.

In the agricultural sphere, the Council adopted the regulation laying down general rules relating to the measures to increase the utilization of *butter* by certain categories of consumers, the regulation fixing buying-in prices for *unrefined beet sugar* for the 1969/70 marketing year, the regulation on certain uses for *oranges* which have been the subject of market intervention measures. It also adopted two regulations with a view to ensuring Community participation in the international trade in eggs, and noted that the Commission was considering taking a certain number of measures itself — and proposing others to the Council at an early date — to promote rationalization of the *apple market*. After an exhaustive discussion on *market equilibrium* and the *fixing of prices for certain agricultural products*, the Council decided to return to the matter in its coming sessions and instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its work on supplementary rules for the common market organization as regards liquid *milk* and the free movement of fresh milk within the Community.

¹ The different points examined at Council meetings are discussed in the appropriate chapters of this bulletin.

In the *wine sector*, the Council considered a number of problems arising as regards the incorporation into the form of a regulation of the basic solutions adopted in its resolution of 6 February last. It then instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to push ahead and to report back at the earliest possible opportunity.

As regards the other items examined, the Council adopted the regulation temporarily suspending the common *customs tariff duties* on spirits of turpentine of sub-heading 38.07 A (up to 3%) and on rosins of sub-heading 38.08 A (up to 3.5%). Under the common commercial policy, it authorized the Benelux countries to open joint negotiations with *Hungary* with a view to the conclusion of a trade agreement for the period from 1970 to 1974. It included *food aid* of 10 000 tons of cereals for the Sudan among the Community operations scheduled for 1969/70.

Acting under Article 101 of the Euratom Treaty, the Council approved directives enabling the Commission to negotiate with the British authorities a two-year extension of the *Euratom/United Kingdom Co-operation Agreement* on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, which expires on 3 February 1971. The Commission is to report to the Council on the outcome of these negotiations so that the latter may state its opinion on this extension in good time, before the expiry of the present agreement.

105th session — (6 March 1970) general matters

The Council met under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The meeting was attended by M. Jean Rey, President, and the Vice-Presidents and certain members of the Commission. The Governments of the Member States were represented by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs; Belgium also delegated its Minister of Finance, and three countries were represented by five State Secretaries and Deputy State Secretaries.

In preparation for the signing on Friday 20 March 1970 of the Treaty on the extension of the *budgetary powers of the European Parliament*, the Council undertook the final drafting of the decisions of principle which had previously been adopted on the matter, subject to the reservations of the Dutch and Italian delegations.

Subject to the same reservations, it agreed to the texts on *the financing of the common agricultural policy* in its final stage.

Subject to a reservation from the Italian delegation, it agreed to the texts on the establishment of a common organization of the tobacco market.

In the context of the preparatory work for the establishment of a joint basis for negotiations with the countries applying for *membership*, the Council arrived at common conclusions on the problems of the transitional period

and had an exchange of views on the negotiation procedure and on the changes to be made to the various Institutions as a consequence of enlargement. It decided to return to this matter at its next session.

The Council had a thorough discussion of the *internal development* of the Communities on the basis of a communication from its President, and noted that the Commission proposed to submit a memorandum on this question. The Council would take the matter up again at its June session. Finally, the Council agreed that its President should establish appropriate contacts with the European Parliament in order to continue the study of *the election of the latter* by direct universal suffrage.

Wishing to identify the fundamental options of the phased introduction of an economic and *monetary union of the Community*, the Council decided to ask the Chairmen of the Monetary Committee, the Committee of Central Bank Governors, the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, the Short-term Economic Policy Committee and the Budget Policy Committee, together with a representative of the Commission, to meet under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Werner, President of the Luxembourg Government.

The Council heard a statement from the President of the Commission on the latter's concern about action to be taken on its proposals on *the balance of the agriculture markets*, and decided to consider the whole matter again in its forthcoming sessions. It also adopted the regulations supplementing certain provisions on Community export refunds in the eggs sector.

As regards *scientific and technological research*, after noting the resolution adopted by the Assembly on 3 February 1970, the Council made a number of amendments to the draft and finally adopted the research and investment budget of the EAEC for the 1970 financial year. At the Council meeting the Member States took the necessary steps to expedite implementation of the co-operation in the field of scientific and technological research with nine non-member countries proposed in October 1969. It was decided to set up seven expert working parties with the participation of the interested non-member countries.

In the field of *external relations*, the Council adopted the regulation concluding a trade agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia, and adopted the implementing provisions thereto. Following the request by the Maltese Government, the Council asked the Commission to initiate negotiations with that country on its trading relations with the Community.

Finally, the Council adopted a decision concluding the agreement between the EEC and the *World Food Aid Programme* for the supply of 120 000 tons of skim milk powder to developing countries, as a gift.

In addition to a decision in the field of *approximation of legislation* — dealing with the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances

— the Council adopted a decision appointing the new members and alternate members of the *Advisory Committee on Vocational Training*, for the period from 6 March 1970 to 5 March 1972, and decided to initiate the procedure for the re-appointment of the *Economic and Social Committee* for the period from 17 May 1970 to 16 May 1974.

106th session (16 to 18 March 1970) — Agriculture

The Council met under the chairmanship of M. Charles Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture. The meeting was attended by M. Jean Rey, President, and M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission. The Governments of the Member States were represented by their Ministers of Agriculture; two countries also sent a State Secretary or Deputy State Secretary for Agriculture.

The Council again considered a proposed regulation laying down additional provision relating to the common organization of the *market in vine products* and further discussed the Commission's memorandum on the *balance of agricultural markets* and proposals on the *fixing of prices* for certain agricultural products.

On a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted *three regulations* amending or extending provisions of regulations 986/68 (aids for skim milk and skim milk powder intended for animal feed), 130/66 (financing of the common agricultural policy) and 204/69 (application of Annex II to the Treaty). After consulting the Associated States, and on a Commission proposal, the Council also adopted *five regulations* on the arrangements applicable to certain agricultural or processed products originating in the AASM or the OCT.

In contrast, the Council did not give effect to the German Government's application for an amendment to Commission Regulation N° 459/70 of 11 March 1970 on safeguard measures applicable to imports of *apples*.

As regards *food aid*, the Council adopted a decision concluding an agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Indonesia on the supply of flour of wheat other than durum as aid and adopted, on a Commission proposal, the decision concluding the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention.

107th session (20 and 21 March 1970) — General matters

The Council met under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The meeting was attended by M. Jean Rey, President, and certain Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission. The Governments of the Member States were represented by one or more of their

Ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture and finance. Four countries were also represented by State Secretaries or Deputy State Secretaries for foreign affairs, agriculture or economic affairs.

The Council took note of the progress made on *applications for membership* and laid down its programme for the next sessions so as to be able to complete preparatory work for the establishment of a common basis for negotiations during its June session.

In the course of a thorough study of outstanding problems regarding the common organization of the *market in vine products*, the Council reached agreement on a number of points relating to the proposed provisions concerning price arrangements, intervention and protective measures at the common frontier. It instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to press ahead with the examination of the other problems.

The Council again discussed the Commission's memorandum on the *balance of agricultural markets*. As regards prices of *milk products* and *beef and veal*, the Council agreed to extend the current marketing year to 1 August 1970.

Within the context of the objectives laid down by the Hague conference, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs submitted a memorandum on the procedures for *strengthening European co-operation in the field of industrial and scientific development*. The Council took note of this memorandum and agreed to study its proposals in conjunction with the other documents and suggestions on the internal development of the Community.

The Council approved a mandate enabling Member States to continue negotiations with a view to the conclusion of the AETR (European Agreement on the work of the crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport). It was agreed that this decision was not to prejudice the general question of procedures for the conclusion of international agreements in the transport field. The Council also asked the Commission to submit to it a proposal for amending the Community's social regulation (543/69) so as to ensure its concordance with the AETR.

As regards the *elimination of technical obstacles* to trade, the Council adopted three directives on the approximation of Member States' laws on motor vehicles (exhaust gases, fuel tanks and rear protective devices, rear number-plates).

The Council adopted a decision concluding agreements on the *supply of food aid* between the EEC and the Government of Ceylon, the Republic of Niger and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Finally, the Council adopted the decision concluding an agreement between the EEC and *Pakistan* on trade in silk and cotton textiles woven on hand looms and the regulation on the system applicable to rice and brokens from the AASM or OCT.

COMMISSION

Staff movements

M. *Jacques-René Rabier* has been appointed Director-General for Information. He replaces M. Karl-Heinz Narjes, who has left for a senior post in Federal Germany. M. Rabier was born in Paris on 16 September 1919; he has a degree in law, is a graduate of the *Ecole des Sciences Politiques*, and holds a certificate of advanced public law and economics studies. In turn, he has been attaché in the Office of the Plan, Director of M. Jean Monnet's private office (1946), Deputy Secretary General in the Office of the Plan (1950). He was appointed Chief Executive Assistant to the first President of the High Authority, M. Jean Monnet (1953), then Director of the High Authority Information Service (1955), of the Joint Information Service of the European Communities (1958) and Director in the Directorate-General for Information of the single Commission (1967).

M. *Sjouke Jonker* has replaced M. Alfred Mozer as Chief Executive Assistant to M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission. The Commission received M. Mozer, who had reached the compulsory retirement age, when he left. The Commission decided to appoint M. Mozer Honorary Director-General as a tribute to the distinguished services he had rendered. M. *Robert Cohen* has been appointed Executive Assistant to M. Mansholt, M. Jonker's previous post.

The Commission has also decided to appoint:

M. *Daniele Verdiani* to the post of head of the "Technical Obstacles" Division in the Directorate-General for Industry, where he replaces M. Constantin Fritz, who in November 1969 became Director for Sectors and Industrial Uses in the same Directorate-General.

M. *Guy Simon* to the post of head of the Fairs and Exhibitions Division in the Directorate-General for Information. His predecessor, M. André Lamy, had reached retirement age. M. *Lamy* had led this Division from 1955 to 1969, a period marked by Community participation in the exhibitions of Paris (1955), Brussels (1958), Turin (1961), Seattle (1962), and Montreal (1968). M. Lamy has been made Honorary Director by the Commission.

Court of Justice

New cases

Case 9/70 — Franz Gred, Autotransporte v. Finanzamt Traunstein

On 16 March 1970 the Munich Finanzgericht filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 4 of the Council

decision of 13 May 1965 concerning the harmonization of certain arrangements affecting competition in rail, road and inland waterway transport and on the interpretation of Articles 80 and 92 of the EEC Treaty.

Case 10/70 — Commission official v. Commission

The object of this suit is the annulment of an administrative decision taken by the Commission with regard to the plaintiff.

Judgments

Case 7/69 — Commission v. Italian Republic

In this case, which concerned application of turnover tax to wool materials, the Court of Justice rejected the plaintiff's appeal in a judgment handed down on 10 March 1970.

The Italian Republic had amended its legislation in the matter while the suit was before the Court. However, since the plaintiff did not consider that the new provisions were such as would put an end to the infringement, the proceedings had taken their course.

In its judgment the Court held that the amendment to the Italian legislation also resulted in a change in the subject of the litigation — which in any case, occurred by agreement between the parties. Consequently, before putting the matter before the Court, the Commission should have instituted a new procedure in conformity with Article 169, first paragraph, of the EEC Treaty.

Case 33/69 — Commission v. Italian Republic

Article 1 of Regulation No. 24, amended by Regulation No. 92/63/CEE prescribed the establishment by the Member States of a viticultural land register by not later than 31 December 1964.

Since the Italian Government had failed to bring this register into operation, the Commission filed a suit with the Court of Justice under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, on 23 July 1969.

The Italian Government maintained that Regulation No. 24, by fixing for the Member States a time limit for "establishing" (in the Italian text: "istituire") the viticultural land register, did not oblige them to bring the register into actual operation within that time-limit, but only to create the legal and finan-

cial bases for it, which the Italian Government considered it had done in Presidential Decree No. 1707 of 29 December 1965 concerning the institution of the viticultural land register.

The Court of Justice, in a judgment of 4 March 1970, decided that, since the Italian Republic had not established the viticultural land register provided for in Council Regulation No. 24, it had failed to carry out its obligations under that provision.

Case 43/69 — Brauerei A. Bilger Söhne GmbH v. Jehle

In accordance with Article 177 of the EEC Treaty, the Karlsruhe Oberlandesgericht (Court of Appeal) had put the following questions to the Court of Justice:

- «1. Does an agreement for the supply of beer concluded between two enterprises in a Member State before 13 March 1962 concern import and export between Member States within the meaning of Article 4(2) 1 of EEC Council Regulation No. 17 of 6 February 1962 when the exclusive dealing clause is worded as follows: the innkeeper undertakes to buy the beer necessary for his establishment exclusively from the brewery in question (established in the same Member State) ?

Must such an agreement be notified in accordance with Article 5(1) and (2), in conjunction with Article 4(2), 1, of Regulation No. 17 ?

If relevant:

2. How should Article 85(2) of the EEC Treaty be construed for agreements which do not have to be notified, bearing in mind the possible retroactive effect of a decision of exemption taken by the Commission under Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty and Article 6 of Regulation No. 17 ?

Is an agreement which does not have to be notified provisionally valid ? »

By its judgment of 18 March 1970, the Court of Justice answered these questions as follows:

«1. *Re point 1*

An agreement between a producer and an independent retailer, by which the latter undertakes to obtain his supplies exclusively from the said producer, established in the same Member State, and whereby the goods concerned are not required to cross national frontiers, does not involve import or export between Member States within the meaning of Article 4(2), 1, of Regulation No. 17 and is, in consequence, exempt from notification;

2. *Re point 2*

An agreement exempt from notification, and which has not been notified, takes full effect as long as it has not been ruled null and void.”

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 132nd session on 13 March 1970 in Luxembourg, with M. *Van Berk* (Germany) in the chair. The Commission was represented by two of its members: M. Colonna di Paliano and M. Haferkamp. The session was mainly devoted to the traditional statement by the Commission on matters covered by the ECSC Treaty, to the examination of the forward programmes for coal and steel for the second quarter of 1970,¹ and to discussion of a study submitted by the Commission on the outlook for the coal market in 1970.²

In this statement, M. *Colonna di Paliano* announced the impending publication of the Commission's memorandum on industrial policy and the preparation of further general objectives for steel which might be submitted to the Committee before the summer. He also reviewed the main points of the Commission's activities in matters covered by the ECSC Treaty: definition of the broad lines of a competition policy as regards structures in the iron and steel industry, the authorization of a number of concentrations, the adoption of measures to reduce strains on the coal and steel market, the continuation of financial aid to facilitate the retraining of workers. In the ensuing discussion, emphasis was placed in particular on the scale of iron and steel investment (especially for flat products) and on the launching of the seventh workers' housing programme.

M. Colonna di Paliano also presented to the Committee the forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1970, indicating that steel consumption in the Community was continuing to increase and that market equilibrium had still not been recovered. This want of equilibrium was particularly appreciable in the coils, heavy-gauge plate and wire rod industry. The Committee members speaking in this discussion thought the time had come to moderate certain over-optimistic trends shown by some steelmakers concerning production objectives and investment; on the employment front, care should be taken that a slowdown in the business cycle did not have harmful repercussions on workers.

The forward programme for coal and the study of the coal market for 1970 were commented on by M. *Haferkamp*. He indicated that stocks would be virtually exhausted by the end of 1970 and that balance between supply and

¹ Official gazette C 39, 2.4.1970.

² *Ibid.* C 45, 18.4.1970.

demand would become very precarious. The cost and employment situation was not satisfactory and large subsidies would still be necessary. During the debate which followed; attention was drawn to the recent steep increase of heavy fuel prices and to the wish of some American industrialists for a reduction in coal exports to Europe. Moreover, no satisfactory solution had yet been found to the problem of recruiting manpower. In view of these circumstances, some members of the Committee requested a prudent application of national plans for cutting back coal production and fair arrangements for financing stocking in this framework.

With regard to the steel industry's supply position, M. Haferkamp recommended that the grace allowed by Decision 70/1 on aid for coking coal should be used by coking coal producers and consumers to normalize their long-term relations in the matter of tonnages and prices. It would then be possible, allowing also for the trend of consumption of electric power stations, to make a more exact inventory of total coal requirements and, accordingly, of the production capacities to be maintained.

The next session of the Consultative Committee will be on 11 June 1970 in Essén.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Official visit by M. Berns to the Netherlands

As part of his official visits to European capitals, M. Mathias Berns, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, was in the Netherlands on 23 and 24 March. He was received in The Hague at the Economic and Social Council by its President, M. J.W. de Pous.

M. Berns attended a meeting of the group on International Economic and Social Problems under the chairmanship of Professor Albrechts, which was examining the dossier on "British Membership."

Fact-finding trip by M. Berns to Israel

On the invitation of H.E. Moshé Alon, Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary at the Israel Mission to the European Communities, M. Mathias Berns made a fact-finding trip in Israel from 7 to 15 March.

M. Berns was received in Jerusalem by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Abba Eban, the Minister for Trade and Industry, M. Joseph Sapir, and the Minister for Finance, M. Pinhas Sapir.

He met the President of the Parliament, M. Reuben Barkat, and the Chairman of the Parliament's Economic Committee, M. Avraham Shechterman. He also had talks with the Governor of the Bank of Israel, M. David Horowitz, the deputy Director General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, M. Aviezer Chelouche, and the Director for International Co-operation, M. Simon Amir.

During his visit M. Berns exchanged views with representatives of the Farmers' Federation and of the Association of Industrialists. He visited industrial and agricultural plants, in particular kibboutzim and moshavim.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loans granted

Italy

On 13 March 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded two loan agreements with the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), for financing the following industrial projects:

— *Construction of a cement factory near Castrovillari (Cosenza).* The fixed investments are assessed at Lit. 10 800 million (17.3 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing towards the financing granted by the IMI by means of a loan equivalent to Lit. 5 000 million (8 million u.a.) for a period of 15 years.

— *Construction of a plant producing liquid oxygen and nitrogen at Caserta.* Fixed investments for this project amount to about Lit. 2 200 million (3.5 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing towards the financing granted by the IMI by means of a loan equivalent to Lit. 1 000 million (1.6 million u.a.) for a period of 12 years.

These two projects will make some 200 new jobs available in the Mezzogiorno.

On 17 March 1970 the Bank also concluded its second loan agreement with Autostrada dei Fiori S.p.A for financing the Ventimiglia-Savona motorway ("Autostrada dei Fiori" — "Motorway of the Flowers"). The amount involved is equivalent to Lit. 9 375 million (15 million u.a.).

In 1968 the Bank helped to finance construction of the section of this motorway connecting the Franco-Italian border with San Remo, by means of a loan equivalent to Lit. 10 000 million (16 million u.a.). The present contribution is intended for construction of the section of 45 km from San Remo to Andora. This will link the two ends of the motorway, thus completing a scheme which is of major importance to the European road network. The total cost of the section now being financed is estimated at Lit. 102 000 million (163 million u.a.). The Bank's loan, granted for a period of 20 years, is guaranteed by the Italian Republic in conformity with current legislation.

COMMUNITY BUDGETS AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Operational budget

In view of the development of the Community's responsibilities in co-operation with the AASM and the OCT, and development aid in general, the Commission, on 18 March 1970, submitted to the Council an advance draft supplementary budget No. 1 of the European Communities for the year 1970 to increase the number of staff in the Development Aid Directorate General by 71 units. Supplementary expenses and receipts (479 500 u.a.) were calculated for the period 1 July-31 December 1970.

Euratom research budget

At its session of 6 March 1970 the Council drew up the final Euratom research and investment budget for the financial year 1970.¹

This EAEC research budget for 1970, which is practically the same as that for 1969, opens the following credits:

- (i) Commitment credits — 55 380 000 u.a.
- (ii) Payment credits — 63 642 000 u.a.

Following the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 3 February 1970 — these credits include a total of 100 000 u.a. commitment and payment credits to cover possible expenditure for restructuration studies, and preliminary investigations into the use of the Joint Research Centre for non-nuclear activities.

* * *

At its session of 9/12 March 1970, the European Parliament, following a debate,² adopted a resolution in which it is stated that "progress has been achieved in the Council concerning the establishment of resources of their own for the Communities and the budgetary powers of the Parliament," but it also declared that "the provisions which will be adopted by the Council will not be deemed to be sacrosanct, as this first step only marks the beginning of a period of development towards the complete financial independence of the Communities and the widening of the Parliament's powers."

¹ Official gazette L 92, 27.4.1970.

² See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).



PART THREE

Sources, references, information



Information

FROM DAY TO DAY

10 March 1970

- Mr. F. *Catherwood*, Director-General of the National Economic Development Office, stated in London that there were very strong economic arguments for British entry into the Common Market. He added, however, that these would be completely invalidated if the cost of accession were too high. Mr. Catherwood again stressed the need for British capacity to withstand competition from the industries of the Six and the importance of strengthening political control over the Community. "For," he said, "we have to evaluate the risk of entering a Community on which we will gradually become economically dependent before it can be held together politically."

11 March 1970

- M. *Baunsgaard*, Danish Prime Minister, stated in an interview "that it is possible but not certain that European developments will lead to an enlargement of the Community. Other forms of European co-operation, with the participation of several European countries which do not have to become full members of the Community, are conceivable."

- M. *Hartling*, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, felt that his country's entry into the Community did not present much difficulty and added that, in this opinion, the Community could be influenced from the inside for the better.

12 March 1970

- The President of the French Republic, M. *Pompidou*, referred during a television discussion to the judgements passed by the Americans on the construction of Europe: "I believe that America is divided on this issue, and that its leaders themselves are divided. I believe, if you will, that to some extent they want the Community to be a force, if only to free them from some obligations and responsibilities. But on the economic side they are in fact beginning to realize that the united Community is a rival, and this is a source of disquiet to them. But at all events I represented France in Washington, not the Community."

13 March 1970

- Mr. George Thomson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister responsible for European Affairs, stated in Luxembourg that Great Britain

would negotiate with the Common Market in a "communitarian" spirit for a communitarian result.

- The Special Committee on Nuclear Problems of the Union of Industries of the European Community (*UNICE*) reaffirmed in a motion that it attached "considerable importance to steps to provide Community industry with a uranium enrichment plant." It trusted that "the European Commission will pursue the studies needed to clarify the economic, financial and profitability aspects, so that the Council can take a decision on actually constructing an enrichment unit in 1972 at the latest."

14 March 1970

- The Rheinisch Westfälische Elektrizitätswerke, Essen, the largest electricity company in the Federal Republic of Germany, is contemplating constructing and operating in Germany a nuclear power plant equipped with a *sodium-cooled breeder*. The Dutch NV Samenwerkende Electriciteits Productiebedrijven, Arnheim, and the Belgian Synakom SA, Brussels, would have a 15% interest in the scheme.

16 March 1970

- M. Lopez Bravo, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, stressed in a statement to the "Vanguardia" newspaper of Barcelona that "the agreement with the EEC leaves open the possibility of revision or renewal and does not rule out replacement, when it lapses, by another agreement establishing much closer links with the Community." "But," M. L. Bravo added, "our position as an old nation means that our approach to continental and world integration must start from the idea of our native land."

- In a memorandum addressed to the "four great European powers" (Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy), Count R. de Coudenhove-Kalergi said "Europe no longer has the time to wait for the Common Market to be enlarged. It must launch a common foreign policy without delay." The founding President of the Pan-European Union considered that this "quadruple alliance" would enable Western Europe to present a united front to Eastern Europe in the Helsinki Conference. "Otherwise," he said, "the future of Western Europe would be seriously jeopardized at this Conference."

17 March 1970

- M. J. Monnet, President of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, declared in a radio broadcast that public support for a United States of Europe and a European Parliament, as indicated by a public opinion poll,

was "remarkable." He added that "public opinion should be heard and be in direct contact with the Community institutions."

- A delegation of Scottish Nationalists, headed by Mr. G. *Leslie*, was received by the Commission's spokesman and other officials and handed over a document stating that their movement would strongly oppose British entry into the Common Market. The Scottish Nationalists invoked the 1707 Act of Union between England and Scotland.

- The leading newspapers and magazines of the Community published the results of an opinion poll organized in the Member States and Great Britain by a group of representative newspapers and periodicals. Respondents were asked whether they were for or against a development towards a United States of Europe with all its implications. The average percentage of "don't knows" was of the order of 18 to 30% — with up to 40% in Italy. There was a clear majority of "yes" votes in the Member States and of "noes" in the United Kingdom.

	Community countries	United Kingdom
For a United States of Europe (political union)	60 - 75 %	30
For Great Britain's entry into the Common Market	51 - 79 %	19
For election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage	55 - 71 %	25
For a responsible European Government	47 - 57 %	22
For (if the contingency arises) a European President of a different nationality from that of the person questioned	45 - 69 %	39

- According to the *Confederation of British Industries* (CBI), 70% of UK firms supported British entry into the Common Market provided the terms were predictable.

- In 1969 the deficit on the Italian trade balance was Lit. 447 000 million as against 43 500 million in 1968.

18 March 1970

- Lord *Chalfont*, Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office, wound up a two-day debate by the House of Lords on entry into the Common Market by stating that it would be a tragedy for Great Britain if it failed to seize one of the biggest political chances of the century because of insular nationalisms, xenophobic pressures and obsolete ideologies. Replying to some criticism of the high price that Great Britain might be called on to pay for membership, the Minister stated that they would not join if the price were too high, but would not know the price of their entry until negotiations had begun.

19 March 1970

- M. W. *Brandt*, Federal German Chancellor, and M. W. *Stoph*, GDR Prime Minister; met at Erfurt in the GDR. This was the first meeting of its kind. The talks were described as cordial, their purpose being to improve inter-German relations. M. Brandt said that the most positive result was the decision to hold a second meeting at Kassel in Federal Germany on 21 May.
- A recent inquiry indicated that *German farmers* were dissatisfied with the EEC and considered that their interests were inadequately represented at Brussels. More than half the farmers questioned would rather have a price rise likely to increase their income than direct state subsidies. 57% of those questioned were against a policy of establishing industrial farms.
- A letter addressed to the Commission's President by M. *Ameye*, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Glass Industries of the EEC, stressed the beneficial implications for the Community glass industry of the US President's decision on customs tariffs for US imports of window glass. This decision would enable the Community glass industry to preserve the terms of competition it had enjoyed in recent years and made the increase in customs duties called for by American producers less likely. M. Ameye added that this decision had been heavily influenced by the representations of the European Community.

23 March 1970

- Mr. *J.R. Schaetzel*, US representative to the European Communities, declared in a speech at Washington before the Europe Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that it was urgently necessary to formulate new methods of discussion between the United States and the European Community. M. Schaetzel reviewed the first twelve years of Community integration in very positive terms. The Ambassador stressed, in particular, the increased interest showed by Community leaders in political co-operation and the drive to provide the Community with industries capable of competing with the American giants. This policy was in line with the doctrine set out in Guam by President Nixon that the United States would increasingly base its foreign policy on the will and ability of other nations to take the initiative in matters concerning their defence and growth.

24 March 1970

- M. *Jean Rey*, Commission President, declared in a Tokyo television interview: "I am completely optimistic as to the EEC's negotiations with Japan on increasing trade between the two parties by abolishing customs restrictions."

As regards the potential scale of trade between Japan and the Community, M. Rey felt that "mutual endeavours will allow a reduction in transport costs and other obstacles and a substantial increase in trade."

- The *Robert Schuman prize* has been awarded this year to M. D. de Rouge-mont, Director of the "Centre européen de la culture" in Geneva for his contribution to spreading the European idea. The prize was also awarded to M. S. Mangano, President of the Central Court of Bolzano, in recognition of what he had done to help solve the Alto Adige dispute.

25 March 1970

- M. Berns, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee of the Communities, declared at a press conference in The Hague "that some disquiet is being engendered in Community capitals by the slow progress in building a political and economic Community." He added that this seriously harmed the work of integration begun in the Community.

- Before leaving Japan, M. P. Harmel, President of the Council of the Communities and Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, confirmed to the local press that Japan and the European Council of Ministers were to negotiate a bilateral commercial agreement. "This is the first time," said the Minister, "that the Community is negotiating as a coherent unit. It is for the Community to show that this method will not merely lead to a cumulation of protectionisms."

27 March 1970

- Speaking at the closing session of the sixth international symposium of junior cadres, M. A. Poher, President of the French Senate, stressed that "the Community is more a political fact than a commercial necessity: the Common Market is above all a means and not an end. We have lost sight of the objective of European construction. We no longer know why Europe is being built. So let us stop talking about agricultural problems of the Common Market. We have just lost twelve years which were needed to build Europe."

- According to AFP, two German companies — Gesellschaft für Kernforschung Karlsruhe and Steinkohlenergie-AG (STEAG) Essen — have signed a collaboration contract for the construction of a *uranium enrichment demonstration plant*.

31 March 1970

- Mr. G. Thomson, Minister in charge of European Affairs, stated in a television interview that Great Britain was impatient to join the Six not only in order to reap the economic advantages but also to become part of a Europe

speaking with a single voice and representing a real force in the world. They wanted to be a full member of the Communities, the Minister added. They wanted negotiations to begin soon and were determined to bring them to a successful conclusion on fair terms for all. Mr. Thomson stressed, finally, that marrying the technologies of Britain and the Six would have historic consequences.

- After a crisis which had lasted 51 days, the main members of the *new Italian Government*, formed by a coalition of the four centre-left parties, are:

M. M. Rumor, Prime Minister

M. A. Moro, Foreign Affairs.

M. E. Colombo, Treasury — M. Colombo will represent Italy in meetings on monetary and economic policy

M. L. Natali, Agriculture

M. M. Preti, Finance

M. M. Zagari, Foreign Trade

M. J. Viglianesi, Transport

M. C. Ripamonti, Scientific Research

2 April 1970

- M. Schumann, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared before the Foreign Press Association in Paris “that France wished to resume her place in the WEU Council.” “I have had,” he added, “specific talks with M. Harmel on this point which are encouraging”. As regards the EEC, the Minister said: “If we want the Community to survive and advance, we must watch jealously over preservation of its specific rules — otherwise it will be diluted into a vast free trade area”.

- Speaking before the Netherlands section of the European Movement in Amsterdam, M. J. Luns, Foreign Minister, recalled that the Hague summit conference of Heads of State and Government had opened up new prospects for European unification. However, “it is now for the persons currently holding responsibilities in the EEC to consider that the momentum reconquered must not be lost again.” Failure here could have disastrous consequences for the countries of Europe, M. Luns added. Turning to the issue of the enlargement of the Communities, M. Luns said that in the negotiations between the EEC and the would-be members, “we will have to keep to the main issues, not details.”

3 April 1970

- The *Bauernverband*, the German farmers’ organization, published a motion calling for abolition of the Community farm price system which it deemed too rigid. Trade disturbances in the common agricultural market

would be inevitable as long the common farm prices remained tied together by the unit of account while the individual exchange rates of currencies could be changed. The Bauernverband proposed replacing the rigid system of common prices by a flexible system of variable prices till Member State currencies were closely bound together.

- The civic committee for the defence of Pisa proposed that the *European University* be located in this city.

- In February 1970, the Federal German balance of payments was in surplus for the first time since revaluation of the DM in October 1969. The surplus was DM 771 million.

4 April 1970

- *Democraten '66*, the young Netherlands party, held its annual Congress in Rotterdam. The final resolutions gave priority to the Community. The Congress called for internal consolidation of the Community and strengthening its institutions, and stressed the need for a return to majority voting and enlargement.

6 April 1970

- In his speech opening the parliamentary session, M. V. *Kekonnen*, Finnish Head of State, said that his country might conclude commercial agreements with the Common Market in accordance with its policy of neutrality and opening "in all directions."

7 April 1970

- The spokesman of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that when he paid his official visit to London, M. O. *Palme*, Swedish Prime Minister, would ask unequivocally whether Great Britain was contemplating putting its plan to join the Common Market into effect and, if the answer was yes, whether it would do so with due allowance for the solidarity of the European Free Trade Association and would negotiate some sort of joint accession.

8 April 1970

- M. W. *Scheel*, Federal German Minister of Foreign Affairs, met his Italian counterpart at the Farnesina Palace. Community issues were discussed. The Ministers emphasized "the urgent need" for a decisive step towards "completing and deepening the European Community."

- M. F. Nogueira, former Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs declared before the Portuguese National Assembly that "the economic integration of Europe is a myth just as its political unity is a myth." He went on to attack the technocrats placed by the Prime Minister, M. Caetano, at the head of the Portuguese Economic Ministries: "Certain Portuguese technocrats seem to be hypnotized by the European myth. They equate being European with being modern and progressive, with thinking big and looking far ahead. This is political and intellectual pretentiousness."

9 April 1970

- Mr. *Harold Wilson*, British Prime Minister, declared in the House of Commons that in the forthcoming negotiations with the EEC "we shall be negotiating for Britain's entry into the Communities ourselves" and not as a member of EFTA.

- A delegation from the Standing Committee of the Italian and French left-wing unions (CGIL-CGT) described to the European Community its reservations about an economic and monetary union which, in its opinion, would help certain large multinational companies or groups to extend their economic and financial domination. This domination had always had very adverse social consequences, and the measures contemplated at Community level called into question the national sovereignty of the Member States and, above all, the conditions in which the economic and social policy institutions of the Six determined the objectives of economic policy.

- In London the price of gold touched \$35.45 per ounce, the highest level since 2 December 1969.

10 April 1970

- Referring to Community issues in a speech at Yeovil, *Lord Chalfont*, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, stated that they wanted to see Europe emerge as a community able to express its own point of view and exercise its influence in world affairs, not only in the commercial and economic fields but also in those of politics and defence. Otherwise, the vital decisions concerning Europe would be taken in Washington or Moscow.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(3 to 31 March 1970)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- Question écrite 386/69 de M. Posthumus à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conversations bilatérales sur les tarifs des transports aériens (386/69 by M. Posthumus to the Commission: Bilateral talks on air transport rates) C 27, 5.3.1970
- Question écrite 392/69 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Préparation d'une convention entre l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique à Vienne et Euratom (392/69 by M. Oele to the Commission: Preparation of a convention between the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and Euratom) C 27, 5.3.1970
- Question écrite 406/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décisions du Conseil prises à la majorité (406/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Council decisions taken by majority vote) C 27, 5.3.1970
- Question écrite 410/69 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet du CERN de construction d'un accélérateur de particules de 300 GeV. (410/69 by M. Oele to the Commission: CERN project to construct a 300 GeV particle accelerator) C 27, 5.3.1970
- Question écrite 399/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exécution des dispositions arrêtées dans le domaine des denrées alimentaires (399/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Implementation of provisions adopted in the foodstuffs sphere) C 28, 9.3.1970
- Question écrite 415/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Union internationale des sciences géologiques (415/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: International Union of Geological Sciences) C 28, 9.3.1970
- Question écrite 421/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conservation des denrées alimentaires par irradiation (421/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Conservation of foodstuffs by irradiation) C 28, 9.3.1970
- Question écrite 433/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rapports entre les dispositions du droit communautaire et celles du droit national dans le domaine de la concurrence (433/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Relations between provisions of Community and municipal law in the field of competition) C 28, 9.3.1970
- Question écrite 382/69 de M. Girardin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Situation du secteur du sucre en Italie (382/69 by M. Girardin to the Commission: State of the sugar sector in Italy) C 29, 10.3.1970

- Question écrite 408/69 de M. Klinker à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Extension et développement des pépinières forestières en Italie (408/69 by M. Klinker to the Commission: Extension and development of forestry nurseries in Italy) C 29, 10.3.1970
- Question écrite 435/69 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Etude des problèmes et des possibilités de développement de la région frontalière Liège - Limbourg belge - Maastricht - Aix-la-Chapelle (435/69 by M. Oele to the Commission: Study of the development problems and prospects of the Liège/Belgian Limburg/Maastricht/Aachen frontier region) C 29, 10.3.1970
- Question écrite 359/69 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Organisation de marché concernant les bananes (359/69 by M. Glinne to the Council: Market organization for bananas) C 30, 13.3.1970
- Question écrite 363/69 de MM. Vredeling et Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Difficultés rencontrées aux Pays-Bas en ce qui concerne le consortium « Verenigde Machine Fabrieken/Stork/Werkspoor » (363/69 by M. Vredeling and M. Oele to the Commission: Difficulties encountered in the Netherlands with regard to the "Verenigde Machine Fabrieken/Stork/Werkspoor" consortium) C 30, 13.3.1970
- Question écrite 388/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contrôle des dépenses du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole (388/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Supervision of expenditure of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund) C 30, 13.3.1970
- Question écrite 402/69 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Préférences tarifaires généralisées pour les produits manufacturés et semi-manufacturés en provenance des pays en voie de développement (402/69 by M. Cousté to the Commission: Generalized tariff preferences for manufactured and semi-manufactured products from the developing countries) C 30, 13.3.1970
- Question écrite 416/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Cartel du ciment (416/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Cement cartel) C 30, 13.3.1970
- Question écrite 419/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des dispositions en vigueur dans la Communauté en matière de sécurité du travail dans l'agriculture (419/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Harmonization of the provisions in force in the Community on job security in agriculture) C 30, 13.3.1970
- Question écrite 434/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales entre la Communauté et les pays de l'Europe de l'Est (434/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Commercial relations between the Community and the eastern European countries) C 30, 13.3.1970
- Question écrite 361/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décisions des représentants des gouvernements des États membres réunis au sein du Conseil (361/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Decisions of the representatives of the Member State Governments meeting in the Council) C 33, 21.3.1970

- Question écrite 376/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interdiction d'importer des tomates néerlandaises en Italie (376/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Ban on importing Dutch tomatoes into Italy) C 33, 21.3.1970
- Question écrite 383/69 de M. Bading à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Effets de la réévaluation du DM sur le commerce extérieur (383/69 by M. Bading to the Commission: Effects of revaluation of the German mark on external trade) C 33, 21.3.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 545/70 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 545/70 of 24 March 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 68, 25.3.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 547/70 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1665/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur de la viande de porc à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 547/70 of 24 March 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1665/69 on certain measures in the pigmeat sector following devaluation of the French franc) L 68, 25.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 548/70 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 548/70 of 24 March 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 68, 25.3.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 551/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 551/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 69, 26.3.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 553/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 553/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 69, 26.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 554/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 554/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 69, 26.3.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 555/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 555/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 69, 26.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 556/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 556/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 69, 26.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 557/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 557/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 69, 26.3.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 559/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse. (Commission Regulation (EEC) 559/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 69, 26.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 560/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant les conditions de mise en vente de l'huile d'olive détenue par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) 560/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the conditions for the sale of olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency) L 69, 26.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 561/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 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) 561/70 of 25 March 1970 noting that applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products can be acted on) L 69, 26.3.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 563/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 563/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) L 69, 26.3.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 565/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, relatif à la gestion du système de titres d'importation des pommes de table et modifiant le règlement (CEE) 459/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 565/70 of system of import permits for table apples, amending Regulation (EEC) 459/70) L 69, 26.3.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 566/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 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) 566/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 69, 26.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 567/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 567/70 of 25 March 1970 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 69, 26.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 568/70 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1084/68 en ce qui concerne le taux de suspension du prélèvement applicable à l'importation des viandes bovines congelées destinées à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 568/70 of 26 March 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1084/68 in respect of the rate of reduction of the levy on imports of frozen beef and veal for processing) L 70, 27.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 569/70 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1970, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1^{er} avril 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 569/70 of 26 March 1970 fixing the refunds in the eggs sector for the period beginning 1 April 1970) L 70, 27.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 570/70 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1970, établissant des modalités d'application pour la fixation à l'avance des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 570/70 of 26 March 1970 establishing the implementing procedures for the advance fixing of refunds on exports in the eggs sector) L 70, 27.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 571/70 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1970, établissant la liste des produits du secteur des œufs bénéficiant du régime de la fixation à l'avance des restitutions à l'exportation ainsi que leur destination (Commission Regulation (EEC) 571/70 of 26 March 1970 establishing a list of products in the eggs sector to which the arrangements for the advance fixing of export refunds apply, and their use) L 70, 27.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 572/70 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 577/69 relatif aux certificats de préfixation pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 572/70 of 26 March 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 577/69 on advance fixing certificates for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 70, 27.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 573/70 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de froment tendre et de farine de froment tendre destinés à la république du Niger à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 573/70 of 26 March 1970 inviting tenders for mobilizing wheat other than durum and flour thereof for aid to Niger) L 70, 27.3.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 574/70 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2479/69 de la Commission fixant le coefficient d'adaptation à appliquer au cours des oranges douces de la catégorie II en vue du calcul du prix d'entrée (Commission Regulation (EEC) 574/70 of 26 March 1970 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 2479/69 fixing the adjustment coefficient applicable to the price of Class II sweet oranges for calculating the entry price) L 70, 27.3.1970

Règlement (CEE) 575/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} avril 1970, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 575/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 April 1970 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 70, 27.3.1970

Règlement (CEE) 576/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} avril 1970, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 576/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 April 1970 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 70, 27.3.1970

Règlement (CEE) 577/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} avril 1970, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 577/70 of 25 March 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 April 1970 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 70, 27.3.1970

Règlement (CEE) 578/70 du Conseil, du 26 mars 1970, portant prolongation de la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970 dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) 578/70 of 26 March 1970 prolonging the 1969/1970 marketing year in the beef and veal sector)

L 70, 27.3.1970

Règlement (CEE) 579/70 du Conseil, du 26 mars 1970, portant prolongation de la campagne laitière 1969/1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) 579/70 of 26 March 1970 prolonging the 1969/1970 milk year)

L 70, 27.3.1970

Règlement (CEE) 580/70 du Conseil, du 26 mars 1970, modifiant le régime de primes à l'abattage des vaches (Council Regulation (EEC) 580/70 of 26 March 1970 amending the arrangements for slaughtering premiums for cows)

L 70, 27.3.1970

Règlement (CEE) 581/70 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles et les droits additionnels applicables, pendant le deuxième trimestre de l'année 1970, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 581/70 of 25 March 1970 determining the amounts of the variable components and the additional duties applicable during the second quarter of 1970 to imports into the Community of goods to which Council Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 applies)

L 71, 31.3.1970

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L 68, 25.3.1970

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C 34, 24.3.1970

THE COUNCIL

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70/176/CEE:

Décision du Conseil, du 3 mars 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord avec l'Australie négocié au titre de l'article XXVIII paragraphe 5 du GATT [Council Decision of 3 March 1970 concluding an agreement with Australia under GATT Article XXVIII(5)]

L 54, 9.3.1970

70/177/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 3 mars 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord avec le Canada négocié au titre de l'article XXVIII paragraphe 5 du GATT [Council Decision of 3 March 1970 concluding an agreement with Canada under GATT Article XXVIII(5)]

L 54, 9.3.1970

70/178/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 3 mars 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord avec le Chili négocié au titre de l'article XXVIII du GATT (Council Decision of 3 March 1970 concluding an agreement with Chile under GATT Article XXVIII)

L 54, 9.3.1970

70/179/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 3 mars 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord avec le Canada négocié au titre de l'article II paragraphe 5 du GATT [Council Decision of 3 March 1970 concluding an agreement with Canada under GATT Article II(5)]

L 54, 9.3.1970

70/189/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 6 mars 1970, modifiant les directives du 27 juin 1967 et du 13 mars 1969 concernant le rapprochement des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives à la classification, l'emballage et l'étiquetage des substances dangereuses (Council Directive of 6 March 1970 amending the Directives of 27 June 1967 and 13 March 1969 on the approximation of laws and regulations relative to the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances)

L 59, 14.3.1970

70/190/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 6 mars 1970, portant conclusion de l'accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Programme alimentaire mondial pour la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à des pays en voie de développement (Council Decision of 6 March 1970 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the World Food Aid Programme for the supply of skim milk powder to developing countries)

L 59, 14.3.1970

70/191/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 6 mars 1970, portant conclusion de l'accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Programme alimentaire mondial pour la fourniture de matières grasses du lait à des pays en voie de développement (Council Decision of 6 March 1970 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the World Food Aid Programme for the supply of milk fats to developing countries)

L 59, 14.3.1970

70/192/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 6 mars 1970, relative à la procédure en matière de coopération économique et monétaire (Council Decision of 6 March 1970 on procedure concerning economic and monetary co-operation)

L 59, 14.3.1970

70/183/CECA, CEE, Euratom :

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L 60, 16.3.1970

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70/207/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 17 mars 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république d'Indonésie, relatif à la fourniture de farine de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 17 March 1970 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Indonesia on the supply of flour of wheat other than durum as food aid)

L 65, 21.3.1970

70/208/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 17 mars 1970, portant conclusion de la convention relative au commerce du blé et de la convention relative à l'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 17 March 1970 concluding the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention)

L 66, 23.3.1970

Annexe (Annex)

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Convention relative au commerce du blé (Wheat Trade Convention)

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Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et Avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux compteurs de liquides autres que l'eau (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on meters for liquids other than water)

L 26, 4.3.1970

Consultation et Avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux instruments de pesage à fonctionnement non automatique (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on non-automatic weighing instruments)

L 26, 4.3.1970

Consultation et Avis du Comité économique et social sur l'avis de la Commission au Conseil sur la réforme du Fonds social européen (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the Commission's Opinion to the Council on the reform of the European Social Fund)

L 26, 4.3.1970

Consultation et Avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées de production de films (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of self-employed activities in film production)

C 28, 9.3.1970

Consultation et Avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil portant fixation des conditions générales d'application des tarifs prévus par le règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed regulation fixing the general conditions for the application of the rates laid down in Council Regulation 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage between Member States)

C 28, 9.3.1970

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de sept directives et d'une recommandation du Conseil fixant les modalités de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour certaines activités non salariées du domaine pharmaceutique (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on proposals for seven Council directives and one Council recommendation laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of certain self-employed activities in the pharmaceutical sector)

C 36, 28.3.1970

Avis du Comité économique et social : (Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee:)

I. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées relevant de la fabrication des médicaments (I. Proposed Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities in drug manufacture)

II. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées relevant de la fabrication des médicaments (II. Proposed Council directive for co-ordinating the laws and regulations concerning self-employed activities in drug manufacture)

III. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées du commerce de gros des médicaments et des intermédiaires du commerce et de l'industrie dans le domaine des médicaments (III. Proposed Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities in the wholesale drugs trade and of intermediaries in the drugs trade and industry)

IV. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives pour les activités non salariées : (Proposed Council directive for co-ordinating the laws and regulations in respect of self-employed activities:)

— du commerce de gros des médicaments, ((a) in the wholesale drugs trade,)

— des intermédiaires du commerce et de l'industrie qui disposent pour leurs activités d'un dépôt de médicaments ((b) of intermediaries in trade and industry having a drugs warehouse for the purpose of their activities)

V. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées relevant de la vente au détail des médicaments (Proposed Council directive for co-ordinating the laws and regulations concerning self-employed activities in the retail drugs trade)

VI. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres de pharmacien (Proposed Council directive for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of pharmacists)

VII. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées du pharmacien (VII. Proposed Council directive for co-ordinating the laws and regulations concerning self-employed activities of pharmacists)

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de six directives et de deux recommandations du Conseil fixant les modalités de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées du médecin et du praticien de l'art dentaire (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on proposals for six Council directives and two Council recommendations laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities of doctors and of dentists)

C 26, 28.3.1970

Avis du Comité économique et social : (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee:)

I. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées du médecin (I. Proposed Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities of doctors)

II. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres de médecin (Proposed Council directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of doctors)

III. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées du médecin (III. Proposed Council directive on the co-ordination of laws and regulations concerning the self-employed activities of doctors)

IV. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées du praticien de l'art dentaire (Proposed Council directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for the self-employed activities of dentists)

V. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres du praticien de l'art dentaire (V. Proposed Council directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of dentists)

VI. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées du praticien de l'art dentaire (VI. Proposed Council directive on the co-ordination of laws and regulations concerning the self-employed activities of dentists)

Consultation et Avis du Comité économique et social sur la proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux émissions de gaz polluants en provenance des moteurs à allumage commandé équipants les véhicules à moteur et sur la proposition modifiée de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à la réception des véhicules à moteur et leurs remorques (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the proposed directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to the emission of noxious gases from spark-ignition engines fitted in motor vehicles and on the amended proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to the acceptance of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles)

C 36, 28.3.1970

Consultation et Avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant l'introduction d'un appareil mécanique de contrôle dans le domaine des transports par route (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council regulation on the introduction of a mechanical monitoring device in the field of road transport)

C 36, 28.3.1970

Consultation et Avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant les modalités de réalisation de la libre prestation de services pour certaines activités de l'avocat (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive on procedures for achieving freedom to supply services for certain activities of lawyers)

C 36, 28.3.1970

Memoranda

Remplacement d'un membre titulaire du comité du Fonds social européen (Replacement of a sitting member of the European Social Fund Committee)

C 26, 4.3.1970

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Information relative à l'entrée en vigueur de l'accord commercial CEE-Yougoslavie (Information on the entry into force of the EEC-Yougoslavia Trade Agreement)

L 67, 24.3.1970

THE COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

70/169/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 février 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) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 13 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twentieth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 51, 5.3.1970

70/170/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 février 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) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 20 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twenty-first individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 51, 5.3.1970

70/171/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la dix-septième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 20 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the seventeenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 51, 5.3.1970

70/172/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 94/70 (Commission Decision of 20 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 94/70)

L 51, 5.3.1970

70/173/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la trentième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 20 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the thirtieth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 51, 5.3.1970

70/174/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, autorisant la République française à admettre, jusqu'au 30 avril 1970, la commercialisation des semences d'une variété de blé dur et d'une variété d'orge brassicole soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 23 February 1970 authorizing France to allow the marketing until 30 April 1970 of seeds of a durum wheat variety and a malting barley variety under relaxed controls)

L 51, 5.3.1970

70/175/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dix-septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 25 February 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the seventeenth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 51, 5.3.1970

70/180/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 224/70 (Commission Decision of 25 February 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the second partial call for tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 224/70)

L 51, 5.3.1970

70/181/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 février 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 13 February 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 53, 7.3.1970

70/182/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dix-huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 4 March 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the eighteenth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 53, 7.3.1970

70/184/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 février 1970, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République italienne des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées en avril et août 1969 (Commission Decision of 16 February 1970 on the repayment by the EAGGF Guidance Section to Italy of expenditure incurred in surveys on the pig population in April and August 1969)

L 55, 10.3.1970

70/185/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la troisième adjudication particulière de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 224/70 (Commission Decision of 4 March 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the third individual call for tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 224/70)

L 55, 10.3.1970

70/186/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 mars 1970, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 50 000 tonnes d'orge détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Decision of 11 March 1970 on the invitation to tender for the export of 50 000 tons of barley held by the French intervention agency)

L 57, 12.3.1970

70/187/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dix-neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 11 March 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the nineteenth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 58, 13.3.1970

70/188/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la quatrième adjudication particulière de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 224/70 (Commission Decision of 11 March 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the fourth individual call for tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 224/70)

L 58, 13.3.1970

70/193/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la vingt-deuxième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 27 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twenty-second individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 61, 17.3.1970

70/194/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la dix-huitième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 27 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the eighteenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 61, 17.3.1970

70/195/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la trente et unième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 27 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the thirty-first individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 61, 17.3.1970

70/196/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 mars 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les tissus de soie ou de bourre de soie (schappe), de la position 50.09 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la République populaire de Chine et de la Corée du Nord et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 4 March 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil of CCT heading 50.09, originating in the People's Republic of China and North Korea and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 61, 17.3.1970

70/200/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 mars 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 4 March 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 63, 19.3.1970

70/201/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 mars 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 4 March 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 63, 19.3.1970

70/202/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 317/70 (Commission Decision of 6 March 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 317/70)

L 63, 19.3.1970

70/203/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 mars 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les préparations et conserves de poissons (à l'exclusion du saumon en boîte et du caviar et ses succédanés), de la position ex 16.04 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 10 March 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment prepared or preserved fish (excluding tinned salmon and caviar and caviar substitutes) of CCT heading ex 16.04, originating in Japan and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 63, 19.3.1970

70/204/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 mars 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les fils de soie, de la position 50.04 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Corée du Sud et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 11 March 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment silk yarn of CCT heading 50.04 originating in South Korea and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 63, 19.3.1970

70/205/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingtième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 18 March 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twentieth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 64, 20.3.1970

70/206/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 224/70 (Commission Decision of 18 March 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the fifth partial call for tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 224/70)

L 64, 20.3.1970

70/209/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la vingt-troisième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 13 March 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twenty-third individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 68, 25.3.1970

70/210/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la dix-neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 13 March 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the nineteenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 68, 25.3.1970

70/211/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la trente-deuxième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 13 March 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the thirty-second individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 68, 25.3.1970

70/212/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 mars 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 16 March 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 68, 25.3.1970

70/213/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 mars 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 16 March 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 68, 25.3.1970

70/214/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 mars 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 16 March 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 68, 25.3.1970

70/215/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mars 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les préparations et conserves de pommes des positions ex 20.05 et ex 20.06 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mises en libre pratique dans les pays du Benelux (Commission Decision of 19 March 1970 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment prepared or preserved apples of CCT headings ex 20.05 and ex 20.06 originating in the People's Republic of China and circulating freely in the Benelux countries)

L 68, 25.3.1970

70/216/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt et unième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 25 March 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-first partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 69, 26.3.1970

70/217/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 mars 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la sixième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betteraves effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 224/70 (Commission Decision of 25 March 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the sixth partial call for tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 224/70)

L 69, 26.3.1970

70/218/CEE :

Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 1970 (Balance-sheet of beef and veal for the processing industry for the period 1 April to 30 June 1970)

L 70, 27.3.1970

Recommendations and Opinions

70/197/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, adressé au gouvernement du grand-duché de Luxembourg au sujet du projet de règlement grand-ducal concernant l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 1191/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif à l'action des États membres en matière d'obligations inhérentes à la notion de service public dans le domaine des transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (Commission Opinion of 25 February 1970 addressed to the Luxembourg Government on the draft grand-ducal regulation on the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1191/69 of 26 June 1969 on action by the Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway)

L 63, 19.3.1970

70/198/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, à adresser au gouvernement luxembourgeois au sujet du projet de règlement grand-ducal portant exécution du règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Commission Opinion of 25 February 1970 addressed to the Luxembourg Government on the draft grand-ducal regulation implementing Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport)

L 63, 19.3.1970

70/199/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, adressé au gouvernement du grand-duché de Luxembourg au sujet du projet de règlement grand-ducal concernant l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 1192/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif aux règles communes pour la normalisation des comptes des entreprises de chemin de fer (Commission Opinion of 26 February 1970 addressed to the Luxembourg Government on the draft grand-ducal regulation on the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on common rules for standardizing railways accounts)

L 63, 19.3.1970

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers en ce qui concerne l'octroi de restitutions à l'exportation (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 setting up a common organization of the grant of refunds on exports)

C 31, 14.3.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à des problèmes de police sanitaire en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires de viandes fraîches (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on health policy matters in intra-Community trade in fresh meat) C 31, 14.3.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à l'établissement de règles communes pour les services de navette effectués par autocars entre les États membres (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on the establishment of common rules for coach services between the Member States) C 33, 21.3.1970

European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) C 26, 4.3.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 884, par consultation publique, de la République du Burundi pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 884 by Burundi for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 27, 5.3.1970

Approbation de projets et de programmes financés par le Fonds européen de développement (Approval of projects and programmes financed by the European Development Fund) C 28, 9.3.1970

Rectificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres 876 (Corrigendum to call for tender 876) C 28, 9.3.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 885, 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 885 by Central African Republic (Minister of State for Agriculture, livestock, water and forests, hunting, tourism and transport) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 30, 13.3.1970

Résultat d'appel d'offres 833 (Result of call for tender 833) C 30, 13.3.1970

Résultats d'appels d'offres (600, 763, 773, 778, 783, 784, 788, 805, 808, 816, 840, 846, 849, 851 et 856) (Results of calls for tender 600, 763, 773, 778, 783, 784, 788, 805, 808, 816, 840, 846, 849, 851 and 856) C 31, 14.3.1970

Résultats d'appels d'offres (673, 757, 773, 775, 817, 826 et 844) (Results of calls for tender 673, 757, 773, 775, 817, 826 and 844) C 34, 24.3.1970

Deuxième rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 852 (Second corrigendum to call for tender 852) C 34, 24.3.1970

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 882 (Corrigendum to call for tender 882) C 34, 24.3.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 886, par consultation publique, de la République du Mali (service du crédit agricole et de l'équipement rural de la Banque de développement du Mali — SCAER) pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 886 by Mali (SCAER) for a programme financed in part by the EEC - EDF) C 37, 28.3.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 887, par consultation publique, lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 887 by the Netherlands Antilles for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 37, 28.3.1970

Memoranda

Communication concernant l'appel d'offres restreint envisagé pour le transport d'éléments de combustible irradiés de Petten (Pays-Bas) à Mol (Belgique) [Memorandum on the restricted call for tender envisaged for the transport of irradiated fuel elements from Petten (Netherlands) to Mol (Belgium)]

C 27, 5.3.1970

Modification de l'annexe I de l'accord du 26 juillet 1957 entre le gouvernement fédéral autrichien, d'une part, et les gouvernements des États membres de la CECA et la Haute Autorité de la CECA, d'autre part, relatif à l'établissement de tarifs directs internationaux ferroviaires pour les transports de charbon et d'acier en transit par le territoire de la République autrichienne (Amendment to Annex I of the Agreement of 26 July 1957 between the Government of the Austrian Federal Republic, of the one part, and the Governments of the ECSC Member States and the ECSC High Authority, on the other part, on the introduction of international rail through rates for coal and steel carried in transit across Austrian soil)

C 30, 13.3.1970

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant une notification (IV/299) Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a notification — (IV/299)

C 32, 19.3.1970

Information

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 26, 4.3.1970

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 for determining the refund on exports of raw beet sugar 1/1970)

C 26, 4.3.1970

Adjudication du 10 mars 1970 de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette », en vue de la vente d'environ 119 tonnes de graines de colza et de navette provenant des interventions de la campagne 1969/1970 (Call for tender of 10 March 1970 by the EVF for approximately 119 tons of colza and rapeseed bought in during the 1969/1970 marketing year)

C 29, 10.3.1970

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

C 29, 10.3.1970

Aides des États (articles 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication faite conformément à l'article 93 paragraphe 2 première phrase du traité, aux intéressés autres que les États membres, et relative au versement complémentaire d'aides à l'orge de brasserie en fonction des quantités vendues au cours de la campagne 1969/1970 par les producteurs, en Allemagne (State aids (EEC Treaty Articles 92 to 94) — Memorandum in accordance with Article 93(2), first paragraph, of the Treaty to interested parties other than the Member States on the additional payment of aid for malting barley according to the quantities sold during the 1969/1970 marketing year by producers, in Germany)

C 30, 13.3.1970

Octroi du concours de la section orientation du F.E.O.G.A. pour l'année 1969, deuxième tranche (Grant of aid by the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1969, second instalment)

C 31, 14.3.1970

Office de l'État pour les interventions sur le marché agricole — 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 32, 19.3.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement et le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation, de froment tendre provenant des stocks de « Die Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G) », la transformation et la mise en caf port africain de débarquement de la farine de froment tendre, ainsi que pour le chargement et la mise en caf port africain de débarquement de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 573/70 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1970 (Call for tender for the loading and transport to the processing factory of wheat other than durum from EVSt-G stocks, the processing and delivery cif African port of unloading of flour of wheat other than durum, and the loading and delivery cif African port of unloading of wheat other than durum in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 573/70 of 26 March 1970)

C 35, 27.3.1970

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases.

Affaire 6-70 : Recours introduit le 27 février 1970 par MM. Gilberto Borromeo Arese, Carlo Borromeo, Maria Ludovica Favia Del Core Borromeo, Vittorio Emanuele Borromeo contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 6-70: Suit filed on 27 February 1970 by M. Gilberto Borromeo Arese, M. Carlo Borromeo, Mme Maria Ludovica Favia Del Core Borromeo and M. Vittorio Emanuele Borromeo against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 37, 28.3.1970

Affaire 7-70 : Recours introduit le 2 mars 1970 par M. André René contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 7-70: Suit filed on 2 March 1970 by M. René André against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 37, 28.3.1970

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Information

Remplacement de deux membres du Comité économique et social (Replacement of two members of the Economic and Social Committee)

C 31, 14.3.1970

Pour consultations et avis du Comité Economique et Social voir sous Conseil (For consultations and opinions of the Economic and Social Committee see under "The Council")

C 31, 14.3.1970

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Information

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité consultatif (Replacement of
a member of the Consultative Committee)

C 31, 14.3.1970

III. RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

4001

Index to the 1968 Bulletin of the European Communities
1969, 75 pp. (f, d, i, n, e). 2s6d; \$.30; Bfrs. 15

8299

Randbemerkingen bij een topeverleg
Toespraak van Prof. Dr. Albert Coppé, Lid van de Commissie der Europese Gemeenschappen,
vóór de « Wirtschaftsbeirat der Union E.V. »
München, 29 januari 1970
(Marginal comments on a summit conference
Address by Prof. Dr. Albert Coppé, member of the Commission of the European Communities,
to the "Wirtschaftsbeirat der Union E.V."
Munich, 29 January 1970)
1970, 18 pp. (n). Free

Social affairs

8269

La libre circulation de la main-d'œuvre et les marchés du travail dans la CEE — 1969
(The free movement of manpower and the labour markets in the EEC, 1969)
1970, 33 pp. + Annexes (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

Agriculture

Newsletter on the common agricultural policy
No. 3-1970 (d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)
Animal products: No. III-1970; Vegetable products: No. 2-1970
Fortnightly. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade)
Fortnightly. 1-March 1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Studies — Internal information on agriculture

N° 32 — Volume et degré de l'emploi dans la pêche maritime
(No. 32 — Volume and degree of employment in the sea-fishing industry)
1968, var. pag. (d, f). Limited distribution

N° 46 — La consommation du vin et les facteurs qui la déterminent
R.F. d'Allemagne
(No. 46 — The consumption of wine and the factors determining it
Germany)
1969, 117 pp. + Annex (d, f). Limited distribution

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

N° 53 — Incidences économiques de certains types d'investissements structurels en agriculture

— Remembrement

— Irrigation

(No. 53 — Economic effects of certain types of structural investment in agriculture

— Consolidation of holdings

— Irrigation)

1969, 136 pp. (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

Development aid

8152

Fonds européen de développement — 1^{er} FED

Situation semestrielle des projets en exécution

Date de mise à jour : 31 décembre 1969

(European Development Fund — 1st EDF

Half-yearly situation of projects in hand at 31 December 1969)

(f). Limited distribution

8160

Fonds européen de développement — 2^e FED

Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution

Date de mise à jour : 31 décembre 1969

(European Development Fund — 2nd EDF

Quarterly situation of projects in hand at 31 December 1969)

(f). Limited distribution

Economic and financial affairs

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community

Monthly. No. 3-1970. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f

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Statistics

General statistics

Monthly. No. 1/3-1970 (d/f/i/n/e)

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

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

National accounts 1958-1968

1969, 273 pp. (d/f/i/n/e). £1.5.0; \$3.00; Bfrs.150

Commerce extérieur : statistique mensuelle

(Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)

Monthly. Nos 2 and 3-1970 (d/f)

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

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Statistiques sociales

(Social statistics)

Nos 7 and 8-1969 (d/f/i/n)

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Statistique agricole

(Agricultural statistics)

Nos 3, 4 and 5-1969 (d/f)

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Scientific documentation

Research and technology. Weekly information bulletin
Nos 48, 49 and 50-1970 (d, f, i, n, e). Free

EUR 4012

Stabilitätsuntersuchungen für Siedewasserreaktoren
Abschlussbericht, von E. Schöneberg (AEG)
Abkommen über Zusammenarbeit EURATOM/USA
EURAEK-Bericht Nr. 2092 abgefaßt von AEG-Kernenergieanlagen
Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft — Frankfurt/Main (Deutschland)
Euratom-Verträge Nr. 020-64-4 TEED und Nr. 085-66-1 TEED

(Stability investigations on boiling water reactors
Final report by E. Schönberg (AEG)
Euratom/US Agreement for Cooperation
EURAEK report No. 2092 prepared by AEG-Kernenergieanlagen
Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft — Frankfurt/Main, Germany
Euratom Contracts No. 020-64-4 TEED and No. 085-66-1 TEED)
1970, 296 pp. + 124 fig. (d) £3.2.6; \$7.50; Bfrs. 375

EUR 4013

Placage inoxydable d'aciers de fortes épaisseurs
Rapport final

Accord de coopération EURATOM/USA
Rapport EURAEK n° 2093 établi par SOUDOMETAL S.A., Bruxelles (Belgique) en collaboration avec N.V. NERATOOM, La Haye (Pays-Bas) et le Laboratoire de Métallurgie et Métallographie de l'Université de Gand (Belgique)
Contrat Euratom n° 008-63-12 TEED

(Stainless plating of heavy-gauge steel plate
Final Report
Euratom/US Agreement for Cooperation
EURAEK report No. 2093 prepared by SOUDOMETAL S.A., Brussels, Belgium in collaboration with N.V. NERATOOM, The Hague, Netherlands, and the Metallurgy and Metallography Laboratory of the University of Ghent, Belgium
Euratom Contract No. 008-63-12 TEED)
1970, 64 pp. + 17 fig. (f) 14s.; \$1.70; Bfrs. 85

EUR 4136

Studies on the ternary system $UO_2-U_3O_8-PuO_2$
by U. Benedict and C. Sari
Joint Research Centre — Karlsruhe Establishment, Germany — European Institute for Transuranium Elements
1970, 38 pp. + 14 fig. (e) 10s.; \$1.20; Bfrs. 60

EUR 4268

Plasma Physics
by J.G. Linhart
Euratom/CNEN Association — Frascati, Rome, Italy
1969, 332 pp. (e) £2.18.0; \$7.00; Bfrs. 350

EUR 4292

Etude des aspects radiologiques liés à la fabrication et à l'utilisation de paratonnerres radioactifs
par J. Delhove (Controlatom)
Rapport établi par Controlatom a.s.b.l. (Association pour le contrôle des applications de l'énergie atomique — Bruxelles — Belgique)
Contrat Euratom n° 035-67-7 PSTB

(Study of the radiological aspects of manufacturing and using radioactive lightning conductors

by J. Delhove (Controlatom)

Report prepared by Controlatom a.s.b.l. (Association pour le contrôle des applications de l'énergie atomique — Brussels — Belgium)

Euratom Contract No. 035-67-7 PSTB)

1970, 76 pp. + 47 fig. (f) 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

EUR 4395

Centrale nucléaire des Ardennes — Rapport annuel 1968

Rapport établi par la Société d'Énergie Nucléaire Franco-Belge des Ardennes (SENA)

Contrat de participation n° 001-62-7 REPC

(SENA nuclear power plant — Annual report 1968

Report prepared by the Société d'Énergie Nucléaire Franco-Belge des Ardennes (SENA)

Participation Contract No. 001-62-7 REPC)

1970, 28 pp. + 4 fig. (f) 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

EUR 4407

Die Einsatzmöglichkeiten von Kernkraftwerken in der Elektrizitätswirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland bis 1985 — unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der regionalen Erzeugungsbedingungen für Elektrizität — Schlussbericht

Bericht abgefaßt vom Deutschen Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung — Berlin (Deutschland)

Euratom-Vertrag Nr. 034-66-10 ECID

(The possibilities of installing nuclear power plants in the electric power system of Germany up to 1985 — with special reference to regional electric power production requirements — final report

Report prepared by the Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung — Berlin, Germany

Euratom Contract No. 034-66-10 ECID)

1969, 138 pp. + 14 fig. (d) £1.10.6; \$3.70; Bfrs. 185

EUR 4410

Costanza BBK — A one-dimensional dynamic code for high temperature gas/ cooled reactors by K. Friedrich (BBK), L. Massimo and E. Vincenti (Euratom)

Association: European Atomic Energy Community — Euratom/Brown Boveri/Krupp

Reaktorbau GmbH — BBK/Kernforschungsanlage Jülich des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V. — KFA

THTR 93

Report prepared at BBK (Brown Boveri/Krupp Reaktorbau GmbH — Mannheim — Germany)

Association No. 003-63-1 RGAD

1970, 68 pp. + 7 fig. (e) 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

EUR 4413

Ceramography of americium oxides

by C. Sari, V. Tebaldi and I. Della Pietra

Joint Research Centre — Karlsruhe Establishment, Germany — European Institute for Transuranium Elements

1970, 16 pp. + 10 fig. (e) 7s.; \$0.80; Bfrs. 40

EUR 4418

Résultats des mesures de la radioactivité ambiante dans les pays de la Communauté en 1968 — Air — Retombées — Eau

(Results of measuring ambient radioactivity in the Community countries in 1968 — Air — Fallout — Water)

1970, 68 pp. + 6 fig. (d/f/i/n) 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

EUR 4452

Second symposium on microdosimetry — Proceedings

Stresa, Italy, 20-24 October 1969

by H.G. Ebert, Directorate-General at the Joint Research Centre — Biology Division

1970, 867 pp. (d/f/e) £6.13.0; \$16.00; Bfrs. 800

EUR 4454

Station de traitement des effluents liquides radio-actifs du CCR Ispra — Bilan d'activités 1963-1968

par R. Lopès Cardozo, J. Vaccarezza et S. Vanuzzi

Centre commun de recherche nucléaire — Etablissement d'Ispra (Italie) — Département chimie — Chimie organique et décontamination

(Treatment centre for radioactive liquid waste at the Ispra Joint Research Centre — Report of activities 1963-1968

by R. Lopes Cardozo, J. Vaccarezza and S. Vanuzzi

Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment, Italy — Chemistry Department — Organic chemistry and decontamination)

1970, 22 pp. + 7 fig. (f) 7s.; \$0.80; Bfrs. 40

EUR 4456

Data reduction programs for total cross-section experiments

by G. Natri and H. Schmid

Joint Research Centre — Geel Establishment, Belgium — Central Nuclear Measurements Bureau (CNMB)

1970, 62 pp. + 7 fig. (e) 14s.6d.; \$1.70; Bfrs. 85

EUR 4461

L'évolution des télécommunications et la recherche — Etude prospective

Horizon 1985

Rapport établi par la FITCE (Fédération des ingénieurs des télécommunications de la Communauté européenne — Bruxelles — Belgique)

Contrat FITCE/CCE du 20 décembre 1968

(The development of telecommunications and research — Forward study

Horizon 1985

Report prepared by the FITCE (Fédération des ingénieurs des télécommunications de la Communauté européenne — Brussels — Belgium)

FITCE/Commission of the European Communities Contract of 20 December 1968)

1969, 52 pp. + 4 fig. (d, f) 11s.6d.; \$1.40; Bfrs. 70

EUR 4463

Description of the Betulla installation

by P. Gollinelli, H. Holtbecker and M. Montagnani

Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment, Italy — Engineering Department — Technology

1970, 44 pp. + 12 fig. (e) 10s.; \$1.20; Bfrs. 60

EUR 4465

Measurements of absorbed doses due exposure of organs of different composition to fast neutrons of different energies — Final report

by J.J. Broerse and G.W. Barendsen (TNO)

Report prepared by TNO Radiobiological Institute — Organization for Health Research, Rijswijk — Netherlands

Euratom Contract No. 065-66-10 BION

1970, 28 pp. + 7 fig. (e) 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

Documentation

Articles sélectionnés

(Selected articles)

Fortnightly. No. 5-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

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

Press and information

University Studies on European Integration — Tuition 1969-1970
(European Community Institute for University Studies)
1970, 159 pp. (f/e). Limited distribution

The European Community promoting a common research policy in Europe
1970, 8 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). Free

Information bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community
Monthly. No. 4-April 1970 (e). Free

Washington: European Community
Monthly. No. 132-February 1970 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft
Monthly. No. 4-April 1970 (d)
Per issue: DM 1; Annual subscription: DM 9

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap
Monthly. No. 124-April 1970 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne
Monthly. No. 141-April 1970 (f)
Per issue: FF 1.50; Annual subscription: FF 15

Rome: Comunità europea
Monthly. No. 3-March 1970 (i). Free

also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea
Monthly. No. 58-April 1970. Free

European Community in Greek
Bi-monthly. No. 6-1970. Free

IV. ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

EUR 4408 — Sora dynamics and control studies using mean-value neutron kinetics equations, by R. Arhan.

European Atomic Energy Community — EURATOM

Joint Nuclear Research Center — Ispra Establishment (Italy)

Reactor Physics Department — Research Reactors

1970, 96 pp. + 32 figures (English). £1.1.0; \$2.50; Bfrs. 125

The study described in this report deals with dynamics and control of the pulsed fast reactor SORA. It is based on a set of equations for mean-value neutron kinetics. A simulation of the complete set of equations, including thermal reactivity feed-back, is performed. As results, the reactor responses to perturbations of reactivity, inlet coolant temperature and coolant velocity are shown. Control rod malfunctions are investigated; a start-up procedure is proposed. A fast control system is synthesized.

EUR 4398 — Coating of fissile particles by HF Inductive Plasma Sputtering, by P. Beucherie and B. Block.

European Atomic Energy Community — EURATOM

Joint Nuclear Research Center — Ispra Establishment (Italy)

Chemistry Department — High Temperature Chemistry

1969, 10 pp. + 6 fig. (French). 4s.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25

HF inductive plasma sputtering is shown to constitute an interesting new method for coating loosely packed pieces of small dimensions, such as small spherical particles of fissile material with diameters of the order of 1 mm as used in certain types of nuclear reactors.

A description is given of the experimental rig and the working conditions used for obtaining uniform surface coatings of such particles.

EUR 4385 — Three-dimensional calculation of power densities and temperatures in a gas-graphite reactor. Final Report, by M. Pages, J.L. Picou and G. Veilhan (G.A.A.A.) Parts I, II and III.

European Atomic Energy Community — EURATOM

Report prepared by GAAA

Groupement Atomique Alsacienne Atlantique — Le Plessis-Robinson (France)

Euratom Contract No. 100-66-9 TEGF

Luxembourg, November 1969 — 226 pages — 36 figures — Bfrs. 290

The flux values and the efficiencies of control rods partly inserted in a gas-graphite power reactor were determined analytically by a method derived from that of NORDHEIM-SCALETAR. The scheme adopted is that of a cylindrical homogeneous reactor, axially bare, with two multiplier zones and a radial blanket, and the analysis is done by means of an expansion in axial harmonics. After determination of the reactivity of the individual

components, characterized by their extrapolation distances, the temperatures are deduced from the local thermal flux normalized to the total reactor power. Two codes (MUTHER I and II), differing essentially in approximations to the heterogeneity boundaries, and the associated code (BARCEL) for calculating the extrapolation distances, were written in FORTRAN IV and perfected on the Ispra JRC's IBM 360/65 machine. A comparison was made with the values measured on the Italian Latina power reactor and French EDF-2 reactor. The differences between the theoretical and experimental values (a few per cent on the gas heating values) show that codes give satisfactory results.

EUR 4389 — The preparation of $\text{UO}_2\text{-PuO}_2$ powders by co-precipitation and the manufacture of high-density pellets, by E. Zamorani, J. De Rijk, G. Dhoop and H. Schönherr.

European Atomic Energy Community — EURATOM

Joint Nuclear Research Center — Karlsruhe Establishment (Germany)

European Transuranium Institute

1969, 24 pp. + 9 fig. (f) 7s.; \$0.80; Bfrs. 40

UO_2/PuO_2 pellets with a density of over 90% of theoretical (t.d.) in solid solution have been obtained with plutonium concentrations of less than 45%. The influence of a) the precipitation conditions and temperature, b) the calcination and reduction temperatures and c) the compacting pressure on the final density of the sintered material has been examined with the aim of applying this method to powders with a higher plutonium concentration.

The influence of the calcination/reduction temperature and compacting pressure on the density before and after sintering has been studied. According to the results of the experiments, the density after calcination is not significantly affected by these two variables when the calcination/reduction temperature is over 500°C.

The crushing process necessary when the precipitation is carried out, even at 80°C, was avoided by neutralizing the nitric acid solution of Pu^{4+} and UO_2^{2+} at 95°C. The precipitate was calcinated at 900°C in air and reduced at 600°C in $\text{N}_2\text{-8\% H}_2$. The same atmosphere is used for the sintering of pellets at a temperature of 1600°C.

This method has the advantage of producing 1) an easily filtered precipitate, 2) a very fluid powder with a specific surface of 2-5m²/g, 3) high-density pellets (90% of t.d.) with plutonium concentrations of between 5-97%, 4) a very good homogeneity at all concentrations according to X-autoradiographs and X-ray spectrometry.

EUR 4412 — Environmental radioactivity - Ispra 1968 by M. de Bortoli and P. Gaglione.

European Atomic Energy Community — EURATOM

Joint Nuclear Research Center — Ispra Establishment (Italy)

Protection Service

1970, 60 pp. + 12 figures (English). £0.11.6; \$1.40; Bfrs. 70

In this report are briefly described the measurements of environmental radioactivity performed during 1968 by the site survey group of the Protection Service.

Data are given on the concentrations of strontium-90, cesium-137 and other radio-nuclides in fallout, air, soil, waters, herbage, animal bones and foods.

EUR 4417 — (Study of the changes in the constituents of irradiated flour by means of spectrophotometry, spectropolarimetry, and DTA)

By A.R. Deschreider (Ministère des Affaires Economiques - Brussels).

European Atomic Energy Community — EURATOM

Report prepared by the "Ministère des Affaires Economiques"

Central Laboratory, Brussels (Belgium)

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

Gamma rays induce physical and chemical changes in wheat flour, the nature and intensity of which depend on the radiation dosage. The author has investigated how these changes could be detected and measured by means of spectrophotometric, spectropolarimetric and differential thermal analysis (DTA) methods. The techniques used are described and the action of the gamma irradiation on the constituents of flour are discussed.

By means of DTA changes can be detected only from a dosage of 4 Mrad upwards, by means of spectrophotometry from 1 Mrad upwards. Spectropolarimetric and turbidimetric methods on the other hand are sensitive to doses of 0.025 Mrad.



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