

Review of cases heard
by the Court of Justice
of the European Communities
in 1969

LUXEMBOURG 1970

SHORT REVIEW OF TYPES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF JUSTICE

It will be remembered that under the terms of the Treaties the Court of Justice may be called upon either by a national court to pronounce upon the validity or the interpretation of a provision of community law, or directly by the institutions of the Community, the Member States or private individuals under the conditions laid down by the Treaties.

A — Interlocutory proceedings

The national court submits to the Court of Justice interlocutory questions concerning the validity or interpretation of a Community enactment, by means of a jurisdictional decision (decree, judgment or order) setting out the question or questions to be referred to the Court of Justice. This decision is sent by Registrar to Registrar from the national court to the Court of Justice (1) accompanied where appropriate by a brief informing the Court of Justice of the context and limitations of the questions asked.

After a period of two months during which the Commission, the Member States and parties to the national procedure may address written statements to the Court of Justice, they are summoned to a hearing at which they may present oral observations either through their officials in the case of the Commission and Member States, or by counsel from one of the member countries.

After a statement by the Attorney-General, the judgment given by the Court is transmitted to the national court through the intermediary of the Registrars.

B — Direct suits

The Court of Justice is seized of a petition sent by a barrister-at-law to the Registrar's office (12, rue de la Côte d'Eich, Luxembourg) by registered post. The following are qualified to appear before the Court of Justice: any member of the Bar of one of the Member States or any professor occupying a chair of Law in a university of a Member State whenever the laws of that State allow him to plead in his own domestic courts.

The petition shall state :

- name and domicile of petitioner ;
- style of the party against whom the petition is brought ;
- matter at issue and grounds alleged ;
- pleadings of the petitioner ;

(1) Court of Justice of the European Communities, 12 rue de la Côte d'Eich, Luxembourg (G.-D.).
Telephone : 21 521 ; Telegrams : CURIA LUXEMBOURG ; Telex : CURIALUX 510,
Luxembourg.

- any evidence to be shown ;
- elected domicile at the place at which the Court is sitting, and indication of the name of the person authorized and having agreed to accept service of any writ.

The petition shall further be accompanied by the following documents :

- the decision whose annulment is sought, or in the case of an appeal against an implied decision, evidence of the date on which formal notice was given ;
- proof of identity certifying that the barrister is a member of the Bar of one of the Member States ;
- articles of association of any private juridical persons who are plaintiffs, together with evidence that the barrister's brief has been properly constituted by a representative qualified for that purpose.

The parties are required to elect domicile in Luxembourg. In the case of Member States' Governments, the agent domiciled is normally their diplomatic representative to the Government of the Grand Duchy. In the case of private individuals (natural or juridical persons) the domiciled agent—who in point of fact merely liaises and acts as a letter-box—may be a Luxembourg barrister or any person who may be their confidential agent.

The petition is conveyed to the defendants by the Registrar of the Court of Justice. It is answered by a statement in their defence, followed by a reply by the plaintiff and finally a rejoinder by the defendants.

The written proceedings thus completed are followed by an oral hearing at a trial at which both parties are represented by barristers and officials (in the case of Community Institutions or Member States).

After a statement by the Attorney-General, the decree is given. It is conveyed to both parties by the Registrar.

GERICHTSHOF
DER

EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN

COUR DE JUSTICE
DES

COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES

CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA
DELLE

COMUNITÀ EUROPEE

HOF VAN JUSTITIE
VAN DE

EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

Review of cases heard
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There was a very marked increase in lawsuits in 1969. Since a similar trend was recorded in all areas of Community legal activity, it no doubt indicated that Common Market law has in practice been gaining ground, as can be more clearly assessed in the light of last year's cases, the upward trend compared with previous years and the growth of co-operation between judiciaries.

I — COMMUNITY CASE LAW IN 1969

The Court of Justice handed down 30 judgments in 1969, including one interlocutory decree. These judgments were arrived at on the basis of about 9,600 pages of documents, of which 8,000 were translated into the four languages of the Community by the linguistic service. There were 68 hearings at which the Court heard, besides representatives or officials of the Community Institutions and Member States :

- 9 barristers from Germany,
- 12 barristers from Belgium,
- 1 barrister from France,
- 4 barristers from Italy,
- 6 barristers from Luxembourg,
- 1 barrister from the Netherlands.

The proceedings concerning these different cases lasted as follows : cases brought by direct suit mostly lasted on average about 9 months, the shortest taking 6 and the longest being exceptionally protracted to 18.

In cases arising from interlocutory questions raised by national courts, the average duration is still somewhere between 5 and 6 months (including times where the court is in recess); the shortest took 4½ months, the longest slightly over 7 months. The Court of Justice, in an endeavour not to hold up domestic proceedings, thus succeeds in keeping its investigations of interlocutory questions within a limit of under six months.

Summary procedure

It should be added that in 1969 the Court of Justice was called upon to pass summary judgment in a particularly important action, concerning namely the measures taken by the Federal Government of Germany and the Commission to palliate some of the effects of introducing a floating exchange rate for the D-Mark during the week following the Federal parliamentary elections of 28 September 1969.

The Commission having decided on 1 October 1969 that the Federal Republic was entitled to suspend all imports of certain agricultural products from the Member States and third countries 'barring any measure to waive the existing community rules', the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany brought an action under summary procedure for the annulment of this decision 'inasmuch as it authorizes more radical interventions in the Common Market than those indicated in the German application of 30 September and prohibits the implementation of the measures foreseen thereby'.

Owing to the urgency and importance of the case, the Court, seized of the matter on Thursday, 2 October, decided to sit all day Sunday, 5 October to be able to pronounce judgment urgently, and so effectively and diligently fulfil the function it was created to perform.

Trends in case-law

There was a very great variety of cases brought before the Court in 1969.

In connection with *decisions given on a suit brought by the Commission* ⁽¹⁾, the Court of Justice was compelled to find that several States had failed to observe their obligations under the Treaties.

Thus it decided that Article 16 of the Treaty was contravened by the charging of a tax on exports to the other Member States, and imports from the other Member States, of the Community, known as a 'statistical due' equivalent in effect to a Customs duty (Judgment 24-68 of 1 July 1969).

Similarly it decreed that Article 95 of the Treaty prohibited the charging of entry dues on brandies imported from the other Member States on the basis of a fixed alcoholic content of not less than 70 % (Judgment 16-69 of 15 October 1969).

The Court declared that Article 96 of the EEC Treaty was contravened by a fixed rate system of fiscal rebates on exports of mechanical engineering products liable to cause the exporter to be paid bigger tax refunds than the actual tax levied on such goods (Judgment 45-64 of 19 November 1969).

Lastly, the Court declared contrary to the Treaty the retention—contrary to a decision by the Commission—of a difference of more than 1.5 points between the rediscount rate on debts in respect of exports to the other Member States and the ordinary law rate in the Member State concerned (Judgment 6-69 and 11-69 of 10 December 1969).

Thus 1969 will have been the first year to register such a large number of decisions on breaches of their obligations by the Member States.

On an action by a Member State against the Commission the Court of Justice was asked to settle two cases.

The first was a matter of defining the precise jurisdiction of the Commission for enquiring on its own initiative or at the petition of a Member State into prices and conditions comprising an element of price support (transport rates) for the benefit of development areas. The Court of Justice acknowledged that the Community authorities retained in this respect broad discretionary powers not only as regards the rates to be charged but also as regards the terms and conditions of the authorization to be given (Judgment 1-69 of 9 July 1969).

(1) A note PP/500/69 issued by the services of the Commission calls for the qualification that no inference is to be drawn from the fact that the Court occasionally endorses a stance taken by the Commission; particularly as the reverse is often the case, as witness the Van Gend en Loos case or, in 1969, the judgments 14-68, 2 and 3-69, 10-69 and 34-69.

On an action by another Member State against the Commission, the Court of Justice was required to pronounce upon the legality under the ECSC Treaty of decisions by the Commission concerning a preferential rediscount rate alleged to be applied to exports of iron and steel products (Judgment 6-69 and 11-69 of 10 December 1969).

But it was still in the case of interlocutory questions referred to it by national courts that the Court of Justice in 1969 ruled on the interpretation of the most varied provisions of community law.

The fundamental rights of the individual

On a suit by the Administrative Tribunal of Stuttgart it was decided that whenever a decision is notified to all Member States the need for uniform application and hence interpretation of such decision bars its being considered in isolation in only one of its linguistic versions. It must be interpreted in respect both of the true wishes of its author and of the aim he had in view, notably in the light of the versions produced in all languages.

This case posed another problem. In order to permit a reduction of the surplus butter stocks accumulated in the Community, the Commission had authorized cut-price sales to certain social categories of consumer. To avoid any abuse, the Commission had decided that such beneficiaries should produce vouchers made out in their name. A German national entitled to benefit from this measure sued in a German administrative tribunal his local government authority which had compelled him to state his identity to obtain butter at subsidized prices. Was it, in fact, as the plaintiff alleged, a violation of the fundamental rights of the individual? The German court referred the matter for an interlocutory judgment to the Court of Justice of the European Communities. The latter ruled that the Commission's decision betrayed no element liable to injure the fundamental rights of the individual within the meaning of the general principles of Community law whose observance the Court of Justice safeguards (Judgment 29-69 of 12 November 1969).

Taxation

At the request of the Court of Appeal of The Hague, the Court of Justice defined in relation to the Privileges and Immunities Protocol of the ECSC the character of a national contribution allocated to the financing of a social security scheme, and declared that such a contribution did not constitute a tax within the meaning of the Protocol even if it was payable by formalities used for payment of fiscal dues (Decision 23-68 of 25 February 1969).

On a reiterated application by the Fiscal Tribunal of Saarland, the Court of Justice gave an interpretation of Article 97 of the EEC Treaty establishing the conditions on which Member States having levied turnover tax by the cumulative cascaded system may establish mean rates (Judgment 29-68 of 24 June 1969).

On an application by the Justice of Peace of Antwerp, the Court of Justice was seized of the question as to whether a welfare fund like that of the Belgian diamond cutters could be fed by a tax based on imports of diamonds from the other Member States. The Court ruled that on a point of law the notion of a tax of equivalent effect intended by the EEC Treaty takes in any pecuniary charge other than a customs duty proper levied on crossing the frontier on goods circulating inside the Community, provided it is not specifically accepted under the terms of the Treaty. Without prejudice to any limitations that might be imposed to achieve the aims of the common customs tariff, the Treaty did not consider pecuniary charges other than customs duties proper, applied by a Member State before the establishment of this Tariff, on goods directly imported from third countries, as being incompatible with the requirements for the progressive alignment of national customs tariffs on the common external tariff (Judgments 2-69 and 3-69 of 1 July 1969).

Social security for migrant workers

On an application by the Supreme Court of Appeal in France, the Court of Justice gave a ruling on the application of the rules for the summation of periods of work in Belgium to the French allowance for elderly wage-earners (Judgment 28-68 of 7 May 1969).

On an application by the High Court of Justice of Luxembourg concerning the notion of a migrant worker, the Court of Justice gave judgment in a claim made by the social security organization against the person responsible for a road accident during a pleasure-trip in another Member State (Judgment 27-69 of 12 November 1969).

On an application by the Paris Court of Appeal (Social Chamber), the Court of Justice gave judgment on the cumulation of the retirement pension for an insured worker in one Member State, and widow's pension qualified for in another Member State of the Community (Judgment 34-69 of 10 December 1969).

Freedom of circulation of persons

On a reference by the Federal German Labour Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht), the Court of Justice decided that a migrant worker compelled to cease work in an enterprise to fulfil his military obligations in his country of origin is entitled to have such period of military service taken into account in calculating his seniority in the enterprise provided periods of military service in the country of employment are taken into account for national workers (Judgment 15-69 of 15 October 1969).

Rules of competition and inter-enterprise agreements

On a reference by the Brussels Tribunal of Commerce, the Court of Justice ruled that the question as to whether an agreement notified in accordance with community

regulations is effectively prohibited depends on the evaluation of economic and legal elements which cannot be taken for granted outside the explicit finding that the kind of agreement considered as a single entity not only combines the elements enunciated in Article 85(1) of the Treaty but also does not warrant the derogation provided for in para. 3 of that article (Judgment 10-69 of 9 July 1969).

On a reference by the Berlin Court of Appeal (Kammergericht), the Court of Justice declared that provided a regulation adopted pursuant to Article 87(2)(e) of the Treaty did not otherwise dispose, the national authorities may take action against an entente under their own national law on competition, even when investigation of such agreement in respect of community law is pending before the Commission, subject however to the proviso that such invocation of national law is without prejudice to the full and uniform application of the community law and the effect of acts of enforcement thereof (Judgment 14-68 of 13 February 1969).

On an application by the Munich Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht), the Court of Justice ruled that on a point of law an agreement for exclusive agency rights even with absolute territorial protection may, having regard to the weak position of the interested parties on the market for the products concerned in the area covered by the absolute protection, escape the ban provided for in Article 85(1) (Judgment 5-69 of 9 July 1969).

On claims brought by civil servants, 11 decisions were given.

National Community case-law

This summary of trends in Community case law would be incomplete if it did not mention decisions handed down by national courts in application of Community law. To be sure, no complete knowledge of such jurisprudence can be obtained in the absence of a central registration of all judgments and decrees rendered by the Courts and Tribunals of the Member States. At any rate the promising start of centralized registration organized with the co-operation of a great many national courts⁽¹⁾ by the Documentation and Library Service of the Court of Justice affords a sufficiently approximate survey of national case-law to bring out the following :

| Germany | | Belgium | | France | | Italy | | Luxembourg | | Netherlands | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Upper Courts | Lower Courts | Upper Courts | Lower Courts | Upper Courts | Lower Courts | Upper Courts | Lower Courts | Upper Courts | Lower Courts | Upper Courts | Lower Courts |
| 16 | 36 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 |

(Note that this table is incomplete in that not all Community judgments delivered by national courts are brought to the notice of the services of the Court of Justice.)

⁽¹⁾ The services of the Court of Justice welcome any copy of judgments or decision by national courts in the matter of Community law, to be sent to it at the following address: Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes, 12, rue de la Côte d'Eich, Luxembourg (G.-D.).



II — COURSE OF COMMUNITY CONTENTION PROCEEDINGS IN 1969

The Court of Justice registered 77 fresh cases in 1969. While several suits involve matters that are, if not common, at any rate largely identical, the volume of proceedings in 1969 is rather more than double that of the previous year. Thus, after a decline in suits concerning the ECSC Treaty the overall level of cases, mostly arising from the EEC Treaty, has tended to exceed that of previous years, as drawn in the following table :

Number of proceedings instituted per annum

| | | | | | |
|------|---|----|------|---|-----|
| 1953 | — | 4 | 1962 | — | 35 |
| 1954 | — | 10 | 1963 | — | 105 |
| 1955 | — | 9 | 1964 | — | 55 |
| 1956 | — | 11 | 1965 | — | 62 |
| 1957 | — | 19 | 1966 | — | 31 |
| 1958 | — | 43 | 1967 | — | 37 |
| 1959 | — | 47 | 1968 | — | 32 |
| 1960 | — | 23 | 1969 | — | 77 |
| 1961 | — | 26 | | | |

The 77 fresh cases instituted in 1969 are subdivided into 60 direct suits and 17 interlocutory proceedings. However, in spite of their increase in number they still fall short of the record set up in 1963 (105, including 99 direct suits and 6 interlocutory proceedings).

Incidentally it is not without interest to observe the trend in the matters at issue in the cases brought in 1969. The 60 direct actions break down as follows :

| | |
|---|----|
| (a) Actions by the Commission against Member States | 11 |
| (b) Actions by Member States | 4 |
| (c) Actions by private individuals | 20 |
| (d) Actions by civil servants | 25 |

Actions brought by the Commission against the Member States for breach of their obligations

11 actions were brought by the Commission against Member States to place on record a breach of their obligations in the matters of transport rates (support rates), preferential rediscount rates, turnover tax and other fiscal charges, agricultural regulations, customs duty, freedom of establishment.

Such proceedings, discontinued during 1966-1967 and instituted in 3 cases in 1968, reached an all-time record of 11 in 1969.

Actions brought by Member States

Member States continue to leave unused procedures whereby they may sue other Member States before the Court of Justice for breach of their obligations. Thus, Article 170 of the EEC Treaty has never been invoked yet. Doubtless Member States leave it to the Commission to take action, which may be one of the reasons accounting for the growing number of cases brought by the Commission against Member States.

While Member States refrain from suing one another, they are also apparently reluctant to bring actions against the Commission or Council ; in 1969 there were only 4 cases of this kind, a maximum also recorded in 1964, the corresponding figures for the other years being : 3 in 1965, 2 in 1966, 1 in 1967 and in 1968.

Actions brought by private individuals

Actions by private individuals against the Community institutions increased sharply in 1969. There were 20 cases, compared with 3 in 1968 and 4 in 1967.

These 20 actions in 1969 concerned the following matters : 1 claim for damages from the Commission for dereliction of duty, 13 suits for annulment of decisions by the Commission in respect of agreements and concentrations, 3 suits for annulment of decisions by the Commission in respect of agricultural relations, 2 suits for annulment of a decision in ECSC matters (equalization), and 1 suit for annulment of a decision refusing the granting of a tariff quota.

Interlocutory proceedings

The number of interlocutory proceedings on points of interpretation or validity raised by national courts is, although small, decidedly higher than in previous years. Such cases are the best pointer to the current of co-operation between judiciaries that is growing up between the Court of Justice and national courts, as the following table shows :

- 1 interlocutory proceeding in 1961,
- 5 interlocutory proceedings in 1962,
- 6 interlocutory proceedings in 1963,
- 6 interlocutory proceedings in 1964,
- 7 interlocutory proceedings in 1965,
- 1 interlocutory proceeding in 1966,
- 23 interlocutory proceedings in 1967,
- 9 interlocutory proceedings in 1968,
- 17 interlocutory proceedings in 1969.

While the number of cases practically doubled in 1969 compared with the year before, it is getting near the record figure of 1967 which was solely due to an exceptional number of fiscal cases referred by the German courts.

It is not without interest that 9 of the 17 interlocutory proceedings brought in 1969 came from high courts—Belgian Supreme Court of Appeal, German Federal Labour Court, High Court of Justice of Luxembourg, German Federal Fiscal Court, German Federal Social Tribunal (Bundessozialgericht)—and 8 courts of first instance or appeal.

Geographically the cases were distributed as follows :

| Country | Number ² | Court |
|-------------|---------------------|---|
| Germany | 11 | — Federal Fiscal Court — Federal Social Court — Federal Labour Court — Munich Court of Appeal — Karlsruhe Court of Appeal — Hamburg Fiscal Court — Stuttgart Administrative Court |
| Belgium | 4 | — Supreme Court of Appeal — Brussels Commercial Court — Antwerp Justice of Peace (2) |
| France | 1 | — Paris Court of Appeal |
| Luxembourg | 1 | — High Court of Justice |
| Italy | — | — |
| Netherlands | — | — |

The matters at issue continue to grow more varied. They concerned :

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| — agricultural markets | 6 |
| — social security and employment | 4 |
| — competition | 3 |
| — taxation | 2 |
| — liability | 1 |
| — rights of the individual | 1 |

The practice of interlocutory proceedings has now taken root. The flexibility and speed they afford answer a real need. And comparing the number of cases (in 1969 : 17) with the plethora of national proceedings in all Member States concerning agricultural affairs, social security, competition, taxation and the rest, in relation to Community law, it will be seen that the deliberate and efficient use made of such proceedings is comparatively moderate.



III — GROWTH OF INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY LAW

Lastly, the activities of the Court of Justice have not failed to attract notice in sundry legal or economic circles desirous of obtaining information about its functioning and case-law.

For the Court itself it is a matter of primary concern to ensure the quality of the relations it is able to maintain with national judiciaries for the development of Community law.

Thus in 1969 it responded to an invitation by the Belgian Supreme Court of Appeal and Council of State to take part in study meetings with these two bodies. On this occasion it was received by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice who attended the meetings. It was also received by the King.

With the agreement of the Ministers of Justice of the Six and at the request of some of these, it has organized as its headquarters training courses of one week, which have been attended by :

- 7 German judges,
- 6 Belgian judges,
- 7 French judges,
- 7 Italian judges,
- 2 Luxembourg judges,
- 3 Dutch judges.

Working meetings have twice been held at Luxembourg with the highest judicial and administrative law officers of the Member States.

The first presidents, procurators-general, counsellors and attorneys-general of the Supreme Courts of Appeal and Constitutional Courts were assembled in March 1969 ; these meetings with the Court of Justice were attended by :

- 14 senior law officers from Germany,
- 7 senior law officers from Belgium,
- 12 senior law officers from France,
- 8 senior law officers from Italy,
- 2 senior law officers from Luxembourg,
- 4 senior law officers from the Netherlands.

In November, the presidents of Councils of State or high administrative courts attended similar meetings accompanied by several of their colleagues. There were :

- 10 senior law officers from Germany,
- 5 senior law officers from Belgium,
- 12 senior law officers from France,
- 13 senior law officers from Italy,
- 2 senior law officers from Luxembourg,
- 5 senior law officers from the Netherlands.

In addition, 20 members of the Italian Supreme Court of Appeal visited the Court of Justice on 11 and 12 November 1969.

Thus a total of 146 high-ranking magistrates from the six Member States were able in 1969 to come and examine with the Court of Justice the questions with which they have to contend in applying and interpreting community law.

On 5 June 1969, the Court was visited by a delegation of 22 members of the Consultative Commission of the Bars of Member States, together with a few barristers from the United Kingdom and Denmark.

A special day was set aside for the study of the same matters with the editors of law reports, including :

- 4 from Germany,
- 3 from Belgium,
- 7 from France,
- 5 from Italy,
- 1 from Luxembourg,
- 3 from the Netherlands.

But this does not exhaust the list of endeavours made to extend the knowledge of community law. Several study groups and numerous individual trainees have been welcomed by the services of the Court of Justice, as the table on the following page shows.

In all 830 visitors, professors, students and researchers came to the Court of Justice in the course of one year to study on the spot the administration of community justice. Taken in conjunction with the judges received at Luxembourg this makes about a thousand visitors, mostly lawyers, who have been able to extend their acquaintance with community law.

| | Germany | Belgium | France | Italy | Luxembourg | Netherlands | Third States | (¹) | Total |
|--|---------|---------|--------|-------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|
| Visits and individual training courses | 2 | — | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | — | 19 |
| Barristers | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | — | 22 |
| Students | 132 | — | 85 | 96 | — | — | 222 | — | 535 |
| Members of Parliament | — | — | — | — | — | 40 | — | — | 40 |
| Journalists | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 8 | — | 36 |
| Trade Unionists | 3 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 21 | 1 | — | 71 |
| Editors of Law Reports | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 23 |
| Missions from Third Countries | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | 14 |
| Groups of trainees (¹) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 70 | 70 |
| Total | 152 | 31 | 114 | 132 | 14 | 71 | 256 | 70 (¹) | 830 |

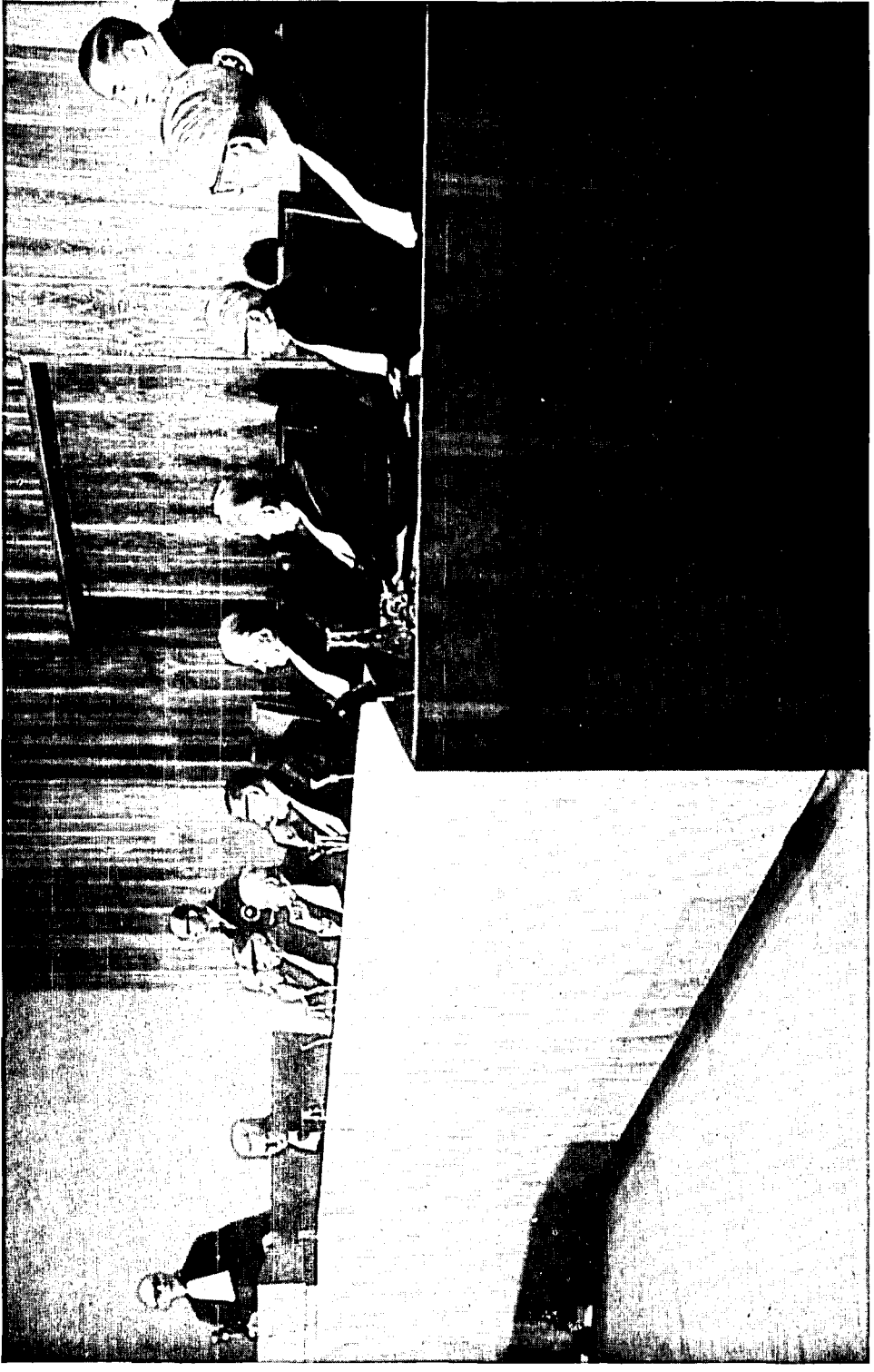
(¹) From the Commission, and other mixed groups of differing nationalities.

Finally, the Community law reports were distributed in 1969 by the following bodies :

- Germany*
- Außenwirtschaftsdienst des Betriebsberaters
 - Europarecht
 - Die Öffentliche Verwaltung
 - Vereinigte Wirtschaftsdienste (VWD)
 - Wirtschaft und Wettbewerb
 - Zeitschrift für das gesamte Handels- und Wirtschaftsrecht
- Belgium*
- Cahiers de Droit européen
 - Journal des Tribunaux
 - Rechtskundig Weekblad
 - Revue belge de Droit international
 - Tijdschrift voor Privaatrecht
- France*
- Annuaire français de droit international
 - Droit social
 - Le droit et les affaires
 - Gazette du Palais (3 special issues)
 - Jurisclasseur périodique (La semaine juridique)
 - Recueil Dalloz
 - Revue critique de droit international privé
 - Revue internationale de la concurrence
 - Revue trimestrielle de droit européen
 - La vie judiciaire
- Italy*
- Diritto dell'economia
 - Foro italiano
 - Foro Padano
 - Giurisprudenza italiana
 - Rivista di diritto europeo
 - Rivista di diritto internazionale
 - Rivisto di diritto internazionale privato e processuale
- Luxembourg*
- Bulletin du Cercle François-Laurent
 - Bulletin de la Conférence Saint-Yves
 - Pasicrisie luxembourgeoise
- Netherlands*
- Administratieve en Rechterlijke Beslissingen
 - Ars aequi
 - Common Market Law Review
 - Nederlandse Jurisprudentie
 - Rechtspraak van de Week
 - Sociaal-Economische Wetgeving

Among publications by third countries, should be mentioned the 'Common Market Law Reports', which publish all the judgments of the Court of Justice, the 'Common Market Reporter' (United States) and the 'Schweizer Juristenzeitung'.

This completes our survey of the activity of the Court of Justice of the European Communities in 1969. It bears witness to the ground gained by a body of law which, as it becomes better known, is gradually acclimatizing throughout the Community the meaning of the Common rule by which it is identified, and enables the Court of Justice and national courts to co-operate ever more closely in ensuring a uniform standard of excellence in this body of law.



Past Presidents of the Court of Justice

- PILOTTI (Massimo) † — President of the Court of Justice of the European Coal and Steel Community from 4 December 1952 to 6 October 1958
- DONNER (André) — President of the Court of Justice of the European Communities from 7 October 1958 to 7 October 1964
- HAMMES (Charles-Léon) † — President of the Court of Justice of the European Communities from 8 October 1964 to 8 October 1967

Former Members of the Court of Justice

- PILOTTI (Massimo) † — President and Judge in the Court of Justice from 4 December 1952 to 6 October 1958
- SERRARENS (P.J.S.) † — Judge in the Court of Justice from 4 December 1952 to 6 October 1958
- RIESE (Otto) — Judge in the Court of Justice from 4 December 1952 to 6 February 1963
- DELVAUX (Louis) — Judge in the Court of Justice from 4 December 1952 to 8 October 1967
- RUEFF (Jacques) — Judge in the Court of Justice from 4 December 1952 to 18 May 1962
- HAMMES (Charles-Léon) † — Judge in the Court of Justice from 4 December 1952 to 8 October 1967, President of the Court from 8 October 1964 to 8 October 1967
- VAN KLEFFENS (A.) — Judge in the Court of Justice from 4 December 1952 to 6 October 1958
- ROSSI (Rino) — Judge in the Court of Justice from 7 October 1958 to 7 October 1964
- CATALANO (Nicola) — Judge in the Court of Justice from 7 October 1958 to 8 March 1962
- LAGRANGE (Maurice) — Advocate-General to the Court of Justice from 4 December 1952 to 7 October 1964

ANNEX II

Members of the Court of Justice for the Court Year 1969-1970

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>President :</i> | LECOURT (Robert) |
| <i>Presidents of First and Second Chambers :</i> | MONACO (Riccardo) - 1st Chamber PESCATORE (Pierre) - 2nd Chamber |
| <i>Judges :</i> | DONNER (André) TRABUCCHI (Alberto) STRAUB (Walter) MERTENS de WILMARS (Josse) |
| <i>Advocates-General :</i> | ROEMER (Karl) GAND (Joseph) |
| <i>Registrar :</i> | VAN HOUTTE (Albert) |

