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FOR A EUROPEAN POLICY OF TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

*by Mr Altiero SPINELLI,
member of the Commission*

It is now more than fifteen years since the European countries set off on the road of scientific and technological cooperation. The European Organization for nuclear research (CERN) was established in 1953, the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) and Euratom in 1957, the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) in 1963 and the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) in 1964.

It is now more than five years since the European Communities organized, in the framework of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, a working party whose task is to examine the possibilities of implementing a European policy on research and development (R&D).

It is now more than three years since, following the initial meeting of the Ministers responsible for scientific research in the Community member countries (31 October 1967), a discontinuous but intense activity has been deployed at European level to define new R&D cooperation schemes. The groups of experts and leading functionaries have multiplied, bringing together, first, delegates from the six Community States, and then those of nine non-member countries.

It is now a year, finally, since the Heads of State or Government of the six countries, meeting in The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969, reaffirmed "their readiness to continue more intensely the activities of the Community with a view to coordinating 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". However, despite the lessons learned and the multiplicity of studies successfully carried out, and, in particular, despite the political decisions taken, there does not exist today either a European policy

on R&D or even a general procedure or structure suited to defining and implementing such a policy.

Partly — and in some instances mainly — because of this situation, the great majority of European scientific and technological ventures (Euratom, ELDO, ESRO, etc.) are today in a state of acute crisis. Similarly, the sometimes unnecessarily ruinous duplication and the unreasonable mutually competitive nature of certain branches of R&D policy in the Community countries must be counted among these shortcomings.

This being so, the Commission, after an initial overall examination of the problems arising in these fields, has submitted to the Council a batch of proposals calculated to provide the answer to three basic problems:

In the first place, to enable the Community, on the basis of an overall view of the possible or desirable scientific or technological options, to make a well-founded choice between national projects, Community projects and concerted international schemes.

Secondly, to dovetail nuclear questions into the general European R&D file, after adopting a transitional programme of activities — nuclear and non-nuclear — which could be launched forthwith by a renovated Joint Research Centre (JRC). The Joint Centre would need to be revamped as a matter of urgency and given new life by the implementation of a multiannual programme framed on the basis of a first outline European development plan in the research and technological field.

Thirdly, to delimit at European level the three functions of preparing decisions, management, and implementation of scientific and technological activities.

The function of preparing the decisions of the Commission and the Council would belong to a European Research and Development Committee (ERDC). This would consist of the senior officials responsible for R&D policy in the member countries, representatives of the agencies handling general research promotion, and leading personalities from university, industrial and trade union circles. This Committee could be divided into sections in order to reconcile the requirements of representativeness and efficacy.

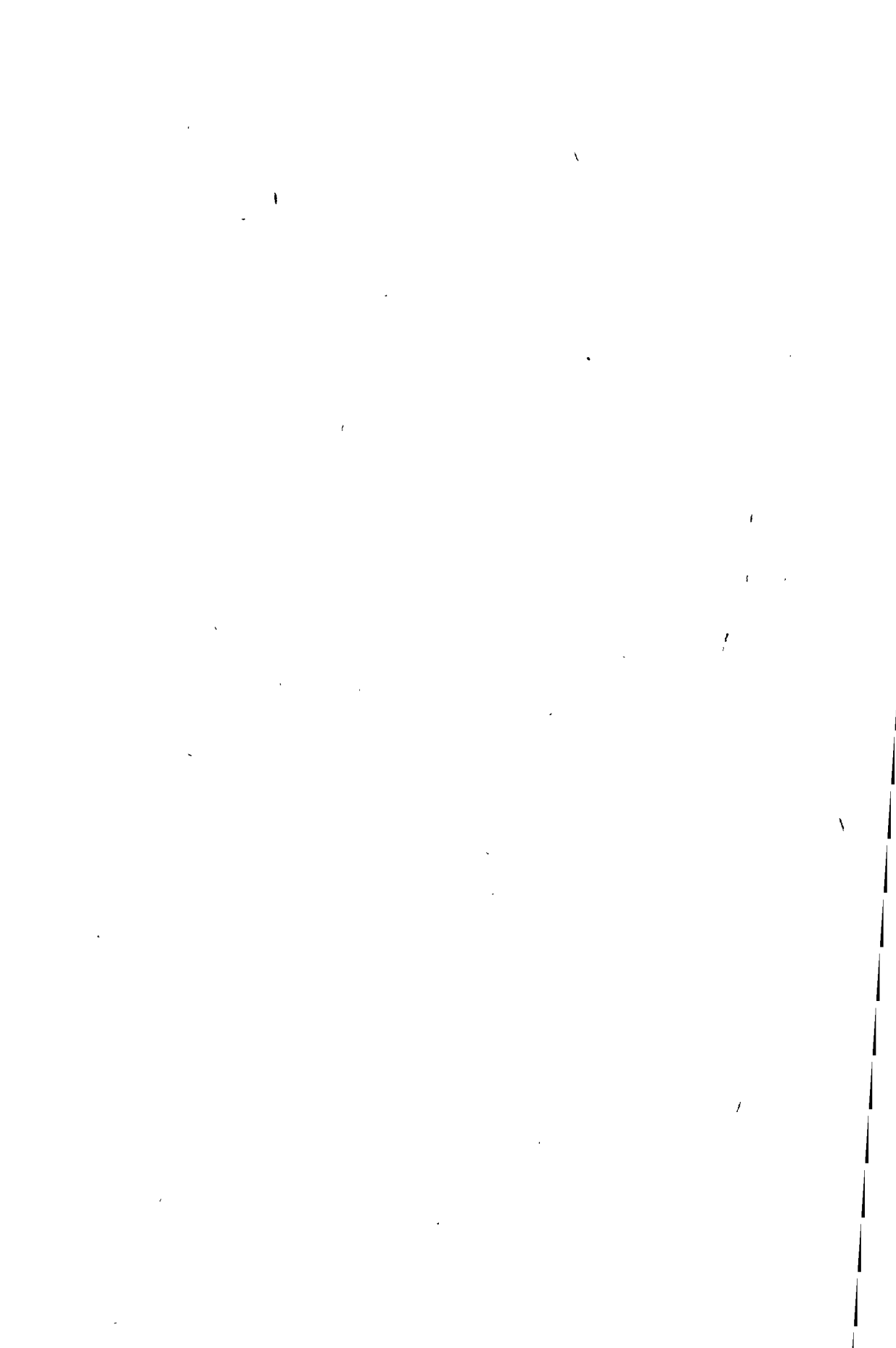
The management and control function for its part would be exercised by a European Research and Development Agency (ERDA). This agency, covering all branches and disposing of financial resources, would exercise its activity of promoting and stimulating European R&D in the setting of the options and programmes adopted by the Council on Commission proposals. Once the ERDA was set up, the JRC would come under its control.

Lastly, the implementation of Community R&D schemes would need to be checked case by case as the work advanced, maximum appeal being made to the public or private centres existing in the Community.

This whole edifice could be built up without any need to revise the Treaties.

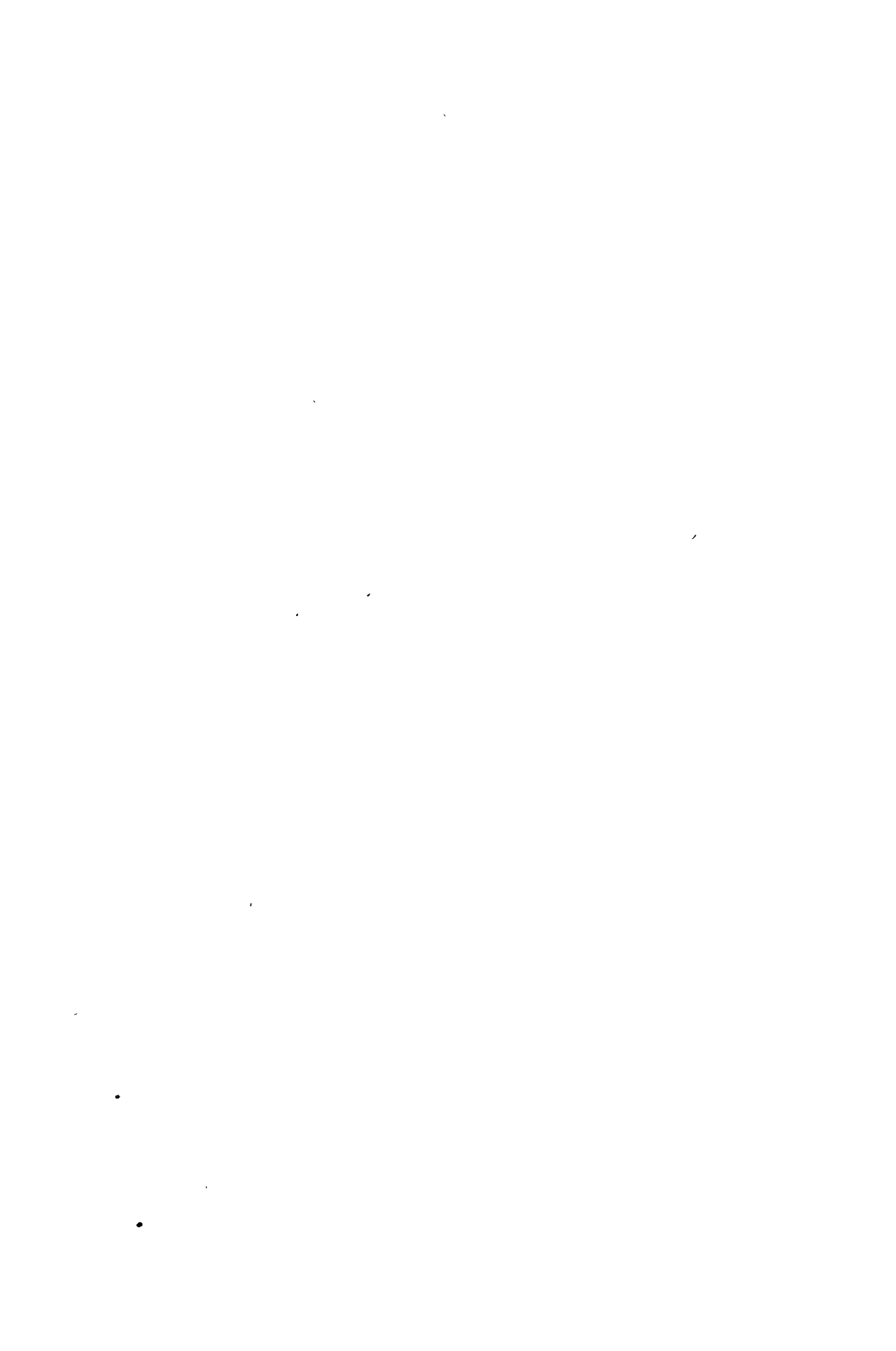
These Commission proposals may sound highly ambitious. However, their very conception has been determined by the importance and magnitude of the problems to be resolved — problems to which the ambitious and realistic political decisions of the Hague Conference were already a response.

Altiero Spinelli



PART ONE

Features and documents



I. DRAFT OF THE THIRD MEDIUM-TERM ECONOMIC POLICY PROGRAMME

On 23 October 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council the draft of the third medium-term economic policy programme. Adoption by the Council and the Governments of the Member States will not take place until the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee have been consulted. By adopting the programme, the Council and the Governments of the Member States will make it clear that they intend to take action in the fields covered in compliance with the relevant guidelines it contains.

The framing of this third programme is an important step on the road to European economic integration. In line with the decisions taken at the Hague Conference at the end of 1969, the programme specifies measures to help establish an economic and monetary union. In this way, the governments are called upon to strengthen coordination of their economic policies and to strive constantly for better alignment of their growth targets.

The draft programme comprises three chapters:

- A. The first chapter describes the principles of an overall strategy to attain the economic, social and political objectives of integration;
- B. The second chapter gives quantified medium-term targets which are consonant with the requirements of compatibility between overall economic development in the different member countries;
- C. The third chapter outlines the general and structural measures that are to be taken if the national economies are to develop along compatible lines.

This mere listing of the chapter headings of the third programme brings out the common denominator of the recommendations made: the economic policies of the various member countries must be made to converge if the Community's economy — in process of integration — is to develop coherently. Three main facets to this general principle must be noted: firstly, examination of the problem posed by the mutual consistency that is required in economic developments in the various member countries, secondly, the target figures laid down for the main indicators of overall economic development and, thirdly, the guidelines set out for economic policy.

Mutual compatibility of economic developments in the member countries

The gradual increase in the interdependence of the Common Market countries has been much greater than the progress made in the alignment

of the policy objectives and behaviour of the various member countries. Thus, although economic growth in the Community as a whole has maintained a satisfactory pace in recent years, the potential advantages offered by the Common Market have not been fully exploited owing to the lack of adequate economic cohesion between the Member States. Moreover, all member countries have been faced with increasing difficulties in adjusting their own development to external economic trends.

The rapid acceleration of demand and changes in its pattern have outstripped the capacity of the production apparatus, which has sometimes been seen to have only limited scope for adjustment. The inflationary tendencies that have emerged have been all the more disquieting since, with the establishment of the Common Market, a number of regulating instruments which otherwise could have been used have been made partly inoperative. The inevitable adjustments have therefore had to be made in the shape of parity changes.

The strains caused by the emergence of inconsistencies in the overall trends have impeded progress on the road to economic integration. They have delayed implementation of long-term structural measures and, particularly in the regional context, the adjustment of transactors' decisions to the scale of the common market, as well as progress towards the establishment of a European capital market and coordination of decisions at Community level that would enable the Community to carry greater weight in international economic relations by acting as a single unit.

In the circumstances it has turned out to be of the utmost importance that the objectives and general guidelines of national economic policy should be reconciled with each other in advance so as to improve the mutual consistency of economic developments in the Member States.

In an economic area such as the Community, where Member States continue to have their own currencies under a system of fixed exchange rates, and where they still pursue independent economic policies, the search for such consistency lies essentially in the harmonization of the conditions that govern development in the Member States. The aim is to lead the economies and, above all, prices within the Community to develop along more convergent lines. Similarly, it should be possible to achieve lasting external equilibrium without resorting to protectionist measures or parity changes.

At the same time, a number of structural measures should be implemented jointly, taking as a guide the general objectives of social development which appear to be most urgent in all Member States:

- (i) Better satisfaction of collective needs;
- (ii) Struggle against the undesirable effects of growth;

- (iii) Achievement of greater equality in the chances offered to individuals when starting out in life;
- (iv) Better distribution of incomes and property;
- (v) Adjustment of social protection to the requirements of the modern world.

It should be emphasized that the joint fixing of this batch of objectives, and particularly the search for mutually consistent solutions, constitute for the Community a stage of the greatest importance in the establishment of an economic and monetary union. In particular, if conflicting developments of the type that led to the difficulties of 1968 and 1969 should recur, the Community's power of attraction would suffer seriously; such a recurrence could also postpone the establishment of an economic and monetary union into the uncharted future.

*Target figures for the main indicators
of overall economic development*

The third programme lays down quantified patterns for the individual countries in the setting of the developments that are considered to be mutually consistent at Community level.

The indicators selected summarize the results of overall economic policy. The quantified patterns chosen for these indicators have been arrived at by comparing the national projections at Community level, the field covered being mainly the trends in prices and in the balance of exports less imports.

- (i) External equilibrium (in terms of the balance on current account: balance on transactions in goods and services and on factor incomes). The target figures which the member countries have adopted in respect of the balance on external trade and payments are considered to be predetermined quantities. They indicate the net amount of the liabilities (transfers and capital movements) which the individual country will have to enter into with abroad and which it will have to meet by drawing on its real resources.
- (ii) Changes in the general price level (GNP deflator). The target figures for prices are the linchpin of any strategies that are to be mutually consistent. For the period 1971-1975, prices in the Community are assumed to go up at an annual rate of 2.5 to 3 %, or slightly slower than the pace at which prices are expected to rise at international level. In choosing this rate the Community therefore expresses its determination to form an area of stability.

The target figures fixed for the individual countries range around this average rate, with divergencies from the Community average mainly reflecting differences in the starting position. Generally, the rates chosen will be attainable provided that price stability is acknowledged to be a decisive factor if expansion is to be satisfactory and balanced in social terms, and provided that immediate action is taken to implement the policies needed to overcome the structural obstacles.

- (iii) Economic growth (in terms of the rate of growth of the gross national product at constant prices).

In 1970, the Community is experiencing vigorous expansion of economic activity that began in 1967 and appears to have reached its peak in 1969 and 1970. Growth is likely to continue in the Community at an annual average of 5 to 5.5 %. Progress will, however, largely depend on the structural changes which will be effected, changes whose pace will in its turn be dependent on the policy pursued in the individual countries.

- (iv) Degree of full employment (in terms of the unemployment rate). Owing to factors inherent in the economic and the structural situation, the form and intensity of unemployment problems vary from one country to another. The task therefore is to manage the overall economy along lines that ensure the highest possible level of employment without jeopardizing the main equilibria, and to take the necessary structural measures, particularly those which will help to improve workers' skills and make it easier to adjust the supply of manpower to demand as between the various regions and industries. Employment indicators must by no means be considered as objectives; they rather show the level of employment that would reflect a satisfactory rhythm of activity.

Guidelines for economic policy

Economic policy in the Community must seek to achieve more efficient coordination of demand management and structural adaptation.

Management of overall demand will have to take account of the actual scope available for expanding the production apparatus and of the need to maintain external equilibrium. Structural policy will have to guide productive resources into such activities as conform best to the foreseeable trend of demand. A further aim will have to be to make patterns more flexible and help the individual to adjust. At the present stage, these overall and structural policies are mainly matters for the Member States. The programme therefore sets out mutually consistent guidelines for the economic policy of each Member State, with the emphasis on priorities that are the same for all

national economies. These are the improvement of overall management of demand and, in the field of structural measures, employment policy, regional policy, tax reform, and public-sector tasks. It is at Community level, however, that the conditions must be created for effective coordination of overall policies and that certain structural measures must be taken.

In the field of monetary and credit policy and that of public finances, the aim is to improve and align certain instruments of economic policy with a view to making demand management easier to coordinate at Community level. Capital movements in particular must be liberalized to permit the gradual establishment of a European money and capital market.

A procedure must be devised to concert decisions at Community level with a view to improving the chances of success of concerted management of overall demand.

In structural policy, the Community's task must consist in facilitating the establishment of a large unified market by outline measures designed to promote the free movement of goods, persons and capital, the right of establishment, freedom to supply services, and the adjustment of firms to the wider market. Specific measures will also have to be taken to dismantle certain structural obstacles and to put the spontaneous forces of expansion at the service of the social objectives. These measures must be designed to promote new operations in the framework of town and country planning and regional development, and by an active employment policy. Lastly, there is a need to use the Community's financial action more efficiently with a view to facilitating the adjustment of economic and social structures.

As progress is being made on the road to economic and monetary union, increasing importance attaches to the coordination of the decisions that have a bearing on external economic relations. In particular, the Community will have to watch the impact of the economic trend in non-member countries on the level of employment, on growth and the desired external contribution in the Member States.

Efforts to concert policies with unions and employers at Community level should cover not only the general objectives pursued under the medium-term economic policy but also the objectives that affect workers and employers in certain concrete fields.

II. THE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN MALTA AND THE COMMUNITY

*Report by Mr Sigismund Freiherr von Braun,
President-in-office of the Council,
to the Political Affairs Committee
and the Committee on External Trade Relations
of the European Parliament in Strasbourg*

An association Agreement between Malta and the Community was signed in Valetta, the island's capital, on 5 December 1970, Malta thus becoming the fifth Mediterranean associated country. It was on 4 September 1967 that the Maltese Government requested the opening of negotiations with the Community. Exploratory talks were held in October 1968, and following Council authorization, the negotiations proper took place between April and June 1970 and led to a draft agreement. Mr Sigismund Freiherr von Braun, German State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and President-in-office of the Council, reported on the contents of this agreement at a joint meeting of the Political Affairs and External Trade Relations Committees of the European Parliament, on 8 October 1970, as follows:

The request by Malta for the opening of negotiations was based on both economic and general considerations.

The Maltese Government pointed out that the country's economy was undergoing a profound structural transformation. The process began in 1964, the year the island gained its independence, and is directly related with Great Britain's decision to withdraw all its troops stationed there by 1971 at the latest. From this date, Malta will no longer be able to count on the income it has enjoyed from their presence, and in 1974 the United Kingdom will cease all financial aid. As these two deadlines come closer, the Maltese Government faces the growing urgency of finding a solution to the problem of creating new jobs to replace those which resulted from the presence of British troops stationed on its territory.

Since the island of Malta has no raw materials, and since agriculture cannot be expanded, the country's development plan rests on two pillars: the creation of a national processing industry, and the development of tourism. However, it is on the former that Malta bases its chief hopes of economic progress. The industrialization process has already scored real successes and future prospects seem promising. But the Maltese market being very restricted, it is to be feared that, despite the hopeful outlook, the problem of markets will soon arise. Hence the Government's search for stable sales markets outside the island, the only means of attracting private investment. True, as

a member of the Commonwealth, Malta enjoys preferences; however, its chief customer, Great Britain, takes only 30 % of its total exports and the other Commonwealth countries 10 %. So it has turned to the Community as a stable and reliable market, which is geographically the closest to the island and already absorbs 15 % of its exports and supplies nearly 24 % of its imports. In view of the proximity of the two vital years 1971 and 1974, the Maltese Government expressed its desire to have free access to the Community's market as soon as possible.

However, Malta is not merely seeking a trade agreement with the EEC, but hopes in the long term to achieve gradual and full integration. In this connection, since it became independent in 1964, Malta has laid special stress on its role as part of Europe, and in the request for association it confirmed its wish to forge closer links with the Six. Lastly, Malta emphasized the separate nature of its request, and that it was no way dependent upon the decision that will be taken on Great Britain's application for membership.

The Council and the Commission were in agreement that a favourable answer should be given to Malta's request for association.

In the economic sphere it does appear that concentration on industrialization is the right road to prosperity for Malta. Without wishing to overestimate the effect of the opening of the Community market, it can be expected that the creation of preferential links with the Six will promote industrialization.

On the general plane it would be difficult to dispute the Mediterranean and European "vocation" of Malta — whose adhesion to the Community is legally possible — and this country's desire to return to its place in its natural economic setting appears perfectly normal. Also, it is not in the Community's interest that the economic and social stability of such an immediate neighbour, more especially in a strategically vulnerable area, should be imperilled as a result of the breaking of ties with Great Britain and a political vacuum thus created.

For all these reasons the Community deemed it right to give a favourable reply to the request for association by Malta, which politically, historically and geographically forms part of Europe, whose political system is based on the same democratic foundations as ours and whose Government has expressed a wish to join in the process of European integration.

As regards the general outline of the Agreement, the solution reached takes into account three considerations: (a) that an agreement compatible with GATT will be concluded; (b) that a flexible and pragmatic approach will as far as possible be adopted so as to avoid any unnecessarily over-complicated solution unjustified by the economic facts of the present situation (such as extensive harmonization), and (c) that projections too far into the

future will be avoided and guidelines laid down in the light of experience acquired and the evolution of relations between Malta and the Community.

To implement this concept the Agreement will provide for two stages, an initial five-year period and a second period, also lasting, in principle, five years. The aim is progressively to remove all obstacles to trade between the Community and Malta in these two stages while respecting GATT regulations. The details of the first stage are laid down in the Agreement itself. Eighteen months before the end of this stage negotiations on what shall be done in the second stage are to be held.

In the first stage Malta will obtain access to the European market through the granting of relatively substantial preferences for its industrial products. In assessing what Malta is to do in return, the special state of the country's economic development will be taken into consideration. This concept thus meets Malta's desire to expand its processing industry. The broad outlines of the reciprocal preferences are consequently as follows:

(a) From the entry into force of the Agreement the Community accords to Malta a 70 % tariff reduction on industrial products. However, for four textile products, this reduction is granted only within the limits of tariff quotas. Special arrangements for textiles figure in other agreements also. In the case of Malta, it has proved possible to limit them to four of the 35 textile headings. At the same time, all quantitative restrictions with regard to Malta are abolished.

No concessions are foreseen for agricultural products, processed or unprocessed, during the first stage. Since the island's agricultural exports are of no great importance and any such concessions would involve the creation of a cumbersome administrative apparatus, it was decided to exclude the sector from the first stage. There are, however, two exceptions in Malta's favour, since pasta products and fine biscuits are included in the preferences at its request. Petroleum products, of which there is no notable output in Malta as yet, do not benefit from preferential rules in this first phase.

(b) All products imported by Malta from the Community will benefit from reductions in customs duties in the following stages: 15 % on application of the Agreement; 25 % at the beginning of the third year, and 35 % at the beginning of the fifth. Where the preference accorded to the Commonwealth exceeds these reductions, the Community preference will be adjusted to it during the fifth year.

A number of products are fully or partially excluded from these reductions. These concern, first existing revenue duties, which cover a large proportion of Malta's budget expenditure. In other cases the aim is to protect branches of industry which are not yet competitive. In addition, Malta is granted the right to reimpose or increase certain customs duties

within set limits so as to ensure the carrying out of future industrial schemes. These exceptions are therefore also intended to encourage the country's industrialization.

Quantitative restrictions in favour of the Community include a standstill and the introduction of the most-favoured-nation clause. In a separate declaration of intent, annexed to the Final Act, Malta states its readiness also to abolish as far as possible during the first stage any quantitative restrictions still remaining.

(c) To sum up, the pragmatic arrangements for the first stage comprise a body of commercial rules which do not make necessary any particular adaptation measures (external tariff, agricultural policy, etc.). Customs provisions aimed, for example, at preventing deflection of trade, are laid down in the protocol on the origin of products. In defining the rules on origin, the Community also endeavoured to take into consideration Malta's special position and particularly its production structure. Malta will be able during the first stage to profit from membership of two preference systems.

The mutual abolition of obstacles to trade begun in the first stage will be completed in the second. For the reasons stated at the beginning of this report, details of this action have not yet been spelled out in the Agreement. However, in a joint declaration annexed to the Final Act, both parties stated their intention to achieve a customs union during the second stage. The political significance of this for Malta is that it will leave the Commonwealth preference area on entering this stage.

The Agreement also contains the usual provisions on non-discrimination, dumping, financial transactions and the safeguard clause which also appears in those with Morocco and Tunisia. There is also a denunciation clause. Like all the other association agreements, this one provides for the setting up of a Council of Association.

Malta is the seventh country of the Mediterranean basin to set about tightening its links with the Community and the fifth in the area to become associated. Clearly the Community's attempts to strengthen ties with the area are proving successful. And so one more European state is ready — within the limits of its economic possibilities — to help in the unification of Europe. To the extent that we succeed, working together through this Agreement, in contributing to Malta's social and economic progress, we shall also further our political aims, i.e. the completion of European integration and, in the setting of this integration, the safeguarding of peace and security in the southern part of our continent.

III. SHIPBUILDING: PROBLEMS AND OUTLOOK

On the world shipbuilding market medium- and long-term demand for new vessels is growing smoothly and should maintain this trend over the next ten years. In the light of the information available on the outlook for the supply of ships by tonnage and type, this outlook should enable Community yards to win back a larger share in the world market. These are some of the main conclusions resulting from the studies, surveys and discussions by the experts of the Liaison Committee for Shipbuilding, the European Committee of Metalworkers' Unions and the Commission, and which are contained in a report to the Community's Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

Outlook for demand

Foreseeable changes in demand were calculated with reference to world needs in new tonnage for the two periods 1969 to 1975 and 1969 to 1980. An overall approach indicated two very close correlations: firstly between the GNP trends of the industrial countries which are members of the OECD and the trend in international shipping, and then between the volume of the latter and world merchant tonnage. According to studies made by the Community's Liaison Committee for Shipbuilding, this tonnage will double between 1966 and 1980, rising from 168 to 337 million gross.

A sectoral analysis of the world market distinguishes between developments in tanker-borne freight and bulk dry cargo. Of other dry cargo, general freight, carried by ocean-going cargo liners, is considered as a separate category, projections for which are subdivided into container traffic and that handled by traditional methods. By 1975, according to this analysis, half of all general freight which can be transported by container will be so transported, and by 1980 the proportion will be 3/4. These freight projections are the basis of tonnage estimates for the various sectors of the appropriate merchant shipping: tankers, bulk cargo vessels, tramp steamers, cargo liners, container ships and others.

These two analyses are based on different estimates of the acceleration of technological advance, productivity growth and the average life of ships. The total forecasts of new tonnage needs in the overall approach, 17 million tons gross in the long range and 15 million medium range, lie between the lower and upper extremes of the sectoral analysis, which are 15.3 and 20.1 million tons gross in the long term, and 12.1 and 18.8 million between 1969 and 1975.

These forecasts may appear modest in view of present world shipbuilding figures (19.3 million tons gross launched in 1969) but, because of the increase in the building of very large vessels, gross tonnage has become a poor yardstick for shipbuilding output. For this reason tonnage demands have been converted into compensated gross tonnage, using the compensation coefficients of the AWES (Association of West European Shipbuilders). These adjusted figures then show a smooth long- and medium-term demand growth from the 1968 figure of about 13 million compensated gross tons.

Supply trends

Since, in the long term, supply must automatically tend to adapt to demand, it was deemed sufficient to forecast only the theoretical output of world shipyards up to 1975 to estimate world offer of new tonnage. The forecast in GRT and compensated GRT is mainly based on a questionnaire sent to the leading builders' associations which enables the potential output of the major shipbuilding nations to be assessed.

The studies showed that in the medium term estimated output in compensated GRT would just meet the average between the minimum and maximum demand estimates converted to the same unit. There would, however, be a threat of over-production in gross tonnage. These differences arise because the breakdown of estimated demand by size and category of ship in the sectoral analysis differs from what shipyards expect to be producing.

The forecasts available indicate a much speedier growth of capacity in GRT than in compensated GRT, which would only be possible if very large vessels were to form a growing share of world output. But sectoral analysis would tend to prove on the contrary that the demand for very large vessels having been largely met, future demand will be mainly concentrated on cargo vessels and specialized units. Thus certain stocks already erected or planned will have to be used to build vessels smaller but of higher value per GRT than those for which they were designed. It is, of course, possible to build container ships or liquid gas transporters instead of very large tankers or bulk cargo vessels, but changes in production processes posing certain problems would be needed.

It is none the less possible to say that a changeover of this type should favour European yards, which have built up a tradition for ships requiring the use of advanced techniques. This being so, the Liaison Committee for Shipbuilding does not consider it unreasonable to expect Common Market shipyards to regain a place on the world market much more in keeping with the importance of this economic entity in international maritime transport. Although

this attitude is thought somewhat optimistic by the European Committee of Metalworkers' Unions, it can nevertheless be said that European yards have succeeded in taking the lead in the container field. Even if Japan keeps first place as a builder of tankers and bulk cargo vessels, relative world rankings are now much more evenly balanced.

Other studies dealt with the possibilities of technological cooperation, particularly in research and in investment financing. Emphasis was also laid on social problems in the sector.

Employment policy in shipbuilding

The impact of structural adaptation of shipyards on workers and the important role these play in this process were stressed in the European Committee of Metalworkers' Unions' report. A further point of importance is the growing labour shortage which will force shipyards to strive for ever greater labour productivity and make shipbuilding more attractive to young people, all the more so as the present average age in the trade is too high (43 in European, as against 34 in Japanese, yards).

Data on which to base a qualitative and quantitative employment policy would therefore be desirable. The analysis of future demand for ships as drawn up by the employers is a first indispensable tool. However, the estimates concerning production capacities as they stand at present seem insufficient. What especially needs to be known is how far the new types of stocks will be able to deal with a supertanker and then go over to several smaller vessels, or vice-versa.

A single global approach is therefore just as inadequate for capacities as for demand. It needs to be broken down into small, medium and large shipyards with the personnel needed in each case. Present and future capacities must also be considered, with allowance for closures and extensions, and also investment outlay. Finally, repair work cannot be left out of the reckoning.

At the present time, many German yards, and — to a lesser extent — French and British yards also, could take on more workers, but manpower needs have to be considered in the longer term. An eloquent proof of the structural changes over the last ten years is the fall in Community shipbuilding workers from 240 000 in 1957 to 175 000 in 1968, a trend which could well continue, albeit certainly less abruptly, in the foreseeable future. Since shipbuilding continues in the long term to be an assembly industry employing a

relatively large labour force, its attractions "as a job" must be considered attentively.

Standardization of the various types of ships would contribute much to creating a multi-skills career, thus permitting continual retraining and versatility of skills which would doubtless attract the young. There is no point in continuing to train young people for specialized jobs which, in view of coming structural changes in shipbuilding itself, will no longer have a future.

IV. ADOPTION OF A COMMON POLICY IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR

The common agricultural policy completed a new stage in October 1970, when the Six adopted a common policy in the fisheries sector.

In accordance with the wish expressed in its resolution of 30 June 1970¹ stipulating the establishment of these common arrangements before 1 November 1970, the Council, on 20 October, laid down the regulations concerning the common organization of the markets in the fisheries products sector and the establishment of a common structural policy.² The Council has fixed 1 February 1971 as the date for the implementation of these two regulations, with the exception of certain special arrangements which may be applied as soon as the regulations come into effect (30 October 1970).

Common organization of the markets

The scope of the market organization includes both fresh fish and frozen and preserved products. In this context, the main objects of the rules governing the functioning of the market are to permit adaptation of supplies to market requirements, and to ensure, as far as possible, a reasonable return to producers. One of the measures to be taken to implement the market organization is the application of common marketing standards, which should eliminate products of unsatisfactory quality and facilitate trading relations.

The regulation adopted by the Council gives an important role to the producers' organizations in the achievement of these objectives. It provides for arrangements to simplify the establishment and the functioning of these organizations. For this purpose, it allows Member States to grant them aids which the Community will finance in part. Such aids will be of a temporary and degressive nature, so that the financial responsibility of the producers may gradually increase.

As regards the pricing system, the text provides for the fixing of guide prices for those products which are of special importance for the incomes of producers (certain fresh fish, such as herring, cod, black pollack, northern hog-fish, etc., as well as shrimps) in order to cope with situations likely to cause upsets within the Community market. These guide prices, which serve to determine price levels for market interventions, are fixed on the basis of prices noted over the previous three seasons on the representative Community markets.

¹ See Bulletin 8-70, Part Two, sec. 47.

² See *Journal officiel* L 236, 27 October 1970.

With the exception of sardines and anchovies, for which public buying is planned, particularly in order to allow for the virtually complete lack of producer groups in Italy, market intervention is as a rule made by the producer groups which can withdraw members' produce from the markets, should prices fall below the withdrawal rate, fixed within the limits of a bracket which corresponds to between 60% and 90% of the guide price. The action of the producer groups is backed by the grant of Community financial compensation, equal to 60% of the guide price, unless the withdrawal price is between 60% and 65% of the latter, in which case the financial compensation is 55% of the guide price. The levels of the withdrawal price, of financial compensation and of the intervention price are multiplied by the quality adaptation factor. Furthermore, in the event of a distinct fall in the prices of certain frozen products (sardines, sea-bream, squid, cuttle-fish and octopus) measures to help private stocking by producers have been taken.

Another special case concerns tunny-fish, where compensatory indemnities will be granted when needed, should a fall in the import prices of tunny earmarked for canning threaten the incomes of Community producers.

As regards trade arrangements with non-member countries, a system of reference prices has been set up for the more important products bought in on the internal market and for frozen fillets of certain fish of everyday consumption. For a number of "sensitive" products, such as fresh trout and carp, and tinned tunny and sardines, for which it has still not been possible to lay down a Community import system, Member States may retain the quantitative restrictions of their national system, until such time as adequate protection can be ensured, possibly through solutions negotiated with interested non-member countries. The system thus introduced would therefore allow the majority of the products to be exempted from any form of quantitative restrictions at Community frontiers and be subject only to the CCT. In this context, it must be noted that Member States must make the necessary arrangements to ensure equal rights of entry into ports and initial marketing facilities for fishing vessels flying the flag of any Member State. Nevertheless, in order to prevent the Community from being left defenceless in the face of disturbances from outside, a safety clause will permit all necessary measures to be taken rapidly.

On the other hand, complete suspension of the CCT is planned for herring, sprats and tunny-fish, where Community production is insufficient, in order to ensure supply conditions to processing industries comparable to those from which these industries benefit in non-member exporting countries. In addition, social reasons justify this system in order to maintain traditional supplies of basic foodstuffs, such as salted and dried cod.

The regulation also brings into effect a Community system establishing equal conditions as regards competition on export markets for fishery products, by providing, under certain conditions, for an optional grant of export refunds vis-à-vis non-member countries.

Common structural policy

The common structural policy rounds off the Community market organization. This policy must take into account the particular social structure aspect of deep-sea fishing and the specific conditions peculiar to the exploitation of the sea. This regulation is based on the principle that, under certain conditions, Community fishermen must have equal access to fishing grounds and to their exploitation in maritime waters within the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Member States. For certain kinds of fish, however, an exception to this rule (off-shore fishing within the three-mile limit) will be accepted for a temporary period of five years in favour of local populations whose industry is closely related to fishing on an artisan basis. The Council will determine the boundaries of these areas.

Furthermore, measures will have to be taken by the Community with a view to safeguarding existing resources in the waters in question. Such measures may comprise restrictions with regard to capture of certain types of fish, boundaries, open and closed seasons, fishing methods and tackle.

The structural policy strictly so called aims at coordinating the policies of the States which, to this effect, inform the Commission yearly of structural conditions, of the relationship between structures and market policy, of measures taken to improve the agreed structures, and of annual and multiannual research and scientific and technical aid programmes and projects. On the basis of this data the Commission will submit annually to the European Parliament and the Council a report dealing with the structures of the fishing industry. The Council will draw the requisite conclusions and decide on the measures to be taken.

Member States are authorized to grant financial help, in accordance with Community regulations still to be laid down, in order to fulfil the object of these regulations. With this same aim in view, joint action may be decided upon and financed by the Community.

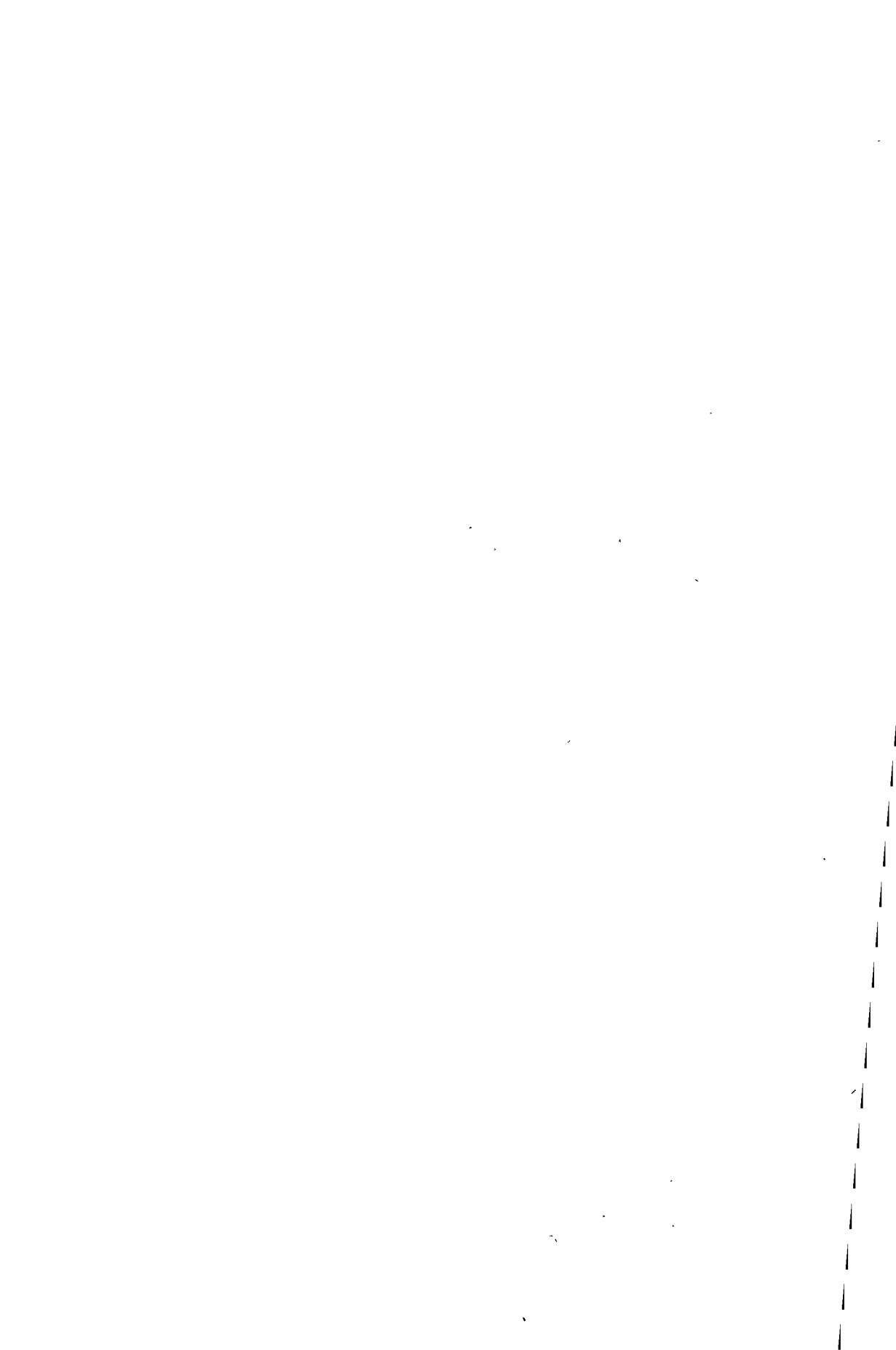
In order to simplify the elaboration and implementation of a common structural policy, to coordinate Member States' policies and to ensure constant cooperation between these States and the Commission, a Standing Commission on Fisheries Structures will be set up.

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These new decisions bring the number of common market organizations created in 1970 alone to four: textile fibres, tobacco, wine and fishing. The organization of agricultural markets begun by the Community in 1962 is thus practically completed. After the adoption of these new regulations only a few products of relatively secondary importance, namely, potatoes, hops, mutton and horse-meat, remain to be placed under a common market organization.

PART TWO

Community activities in October 1970



I. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common customs tariff

Suspensions

1. On 27 October 1970¹ the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted a regulation pursuant to Article 28 of the Treaty partially suspending the autonomous CCT duty on shrimps of the *Pandalus Platyceros Japonicus* variety, boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, for preserving (sub-heading ex 16.05 B). This reduction (to 10%) will apply from 1 November to 31 December 1970.

Customs legislation

Certificates of origin

2. Although all Member States still continue to require the presentation of certificates of origin in intra-Community trade, it must be stressed that in most of them this formality is applied to a very limited number of products only. Furthermore, in several Member States and for certain goods, it is not a hard and fast rule applying to all imports but rather an arrangement enabling the national authorities to ask to see a certificate where origin is in doubt. In practice only one Member State systematically requires the presentation of a certificate for imports of certain products originating in Community countries. In any event, the Commission is in no way involved in the compilation of lists of products for which this formality is required. This information was given in the Commission's reply² to a question tabled by Mr Vredeling, a Dutch member of the European Parliament.

In the Commission's view the production of a certificate of origin on importation into one Member State of goods originating in another Member State is justified where this flows from national trade policy measures and where it is limited to instances in which diversions of trade are to be feared. The implementation of a common policy on external trade will make this formality pointless. Similarly, the control of origin by means of a certificate should be allowed if, pursuant to the Protocol relating to German internal trade and connected problems, it is designed to prevent any difficulties arising

¹ *Journal officiel* L 237, 28 October 1970.

² *Ibid.* C 128, 22 October 1970.

for one Member State because of trade between another Member State and the territories to which the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany does not apply.

On the other hand, the Commission feels that in intra-Community trade the presentation of a certificate of origin should not be required for purely statistical reasons. The Commission is to examine this point in detail.

Finally, the Commission feels that the suggestion put forward by the Standing Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the EEC—namely that certificates of origin be abolished for trade in branded goods—deserves close attention and the Commission will look into the question without fail.

COMPETITION POLICY

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

The Commission approves a “selective distribution” system

3. Many makers of branded articles use the “selective distribution” system, only authorizing the retail sale of their products by “approved retailers” or “official distributors” who satisfy certain conditions, to the exclusion of other retailers of their type of goods. There are various reasons for this policy, amongst them a desire to provide customers with an efficient after-sales service (for products involving a high degree of technology), to ensure unvarying quality (for perishable goods) and to promote the reputation of their brand (for luxury articles).

This system can raise problems with regard to the competition rules of the Treaty of Rome when it is used regularly at Common Market level by enterprises holding an important position in their segment of the economy. The Commission has already held, in a decision adopted at the end of June last,¹ that the Treaty provisions on agreements were not infringed by the refusal of the Community companies of the Kodak group to allow their products to be distributed by wholesalers and retailers who fail to satisfy the required professional qualifications and lack appropriate material facilities.

The Commission has further clarified its position on the matter in its recent decision on the agreements underlying the organization of sales of Omega watches in the Common Market.² The characteristic feature of

¹ *Journal officiel* L 147, 7 July 1970.

² *Ibid.* L 242, 5 November 1970.

Omega's selective distribution system is, in fact, that this firm spontaneously limits the number of points of sale for its watches, not only by requiring that its official distributors should satisfy objective conditions as to professional qualifications and selling facilities but also by fixing a maximum number of retailers per town or suburb, on the basis of the local population and its presumed degree of affluence. The result is that a substantial proportion of clockmaker-jewellers cannot sell Omega watches because they are not recognized as official distributors, even though they satisfy the aforementioned objective conditions.

The Commission considered that this limitation of the number of retailers, which is an appreciable restraint on competition at distribution level, can be authorized in this particular case since, while allowing wide availability of Omega watches—which for material reasons can only be produced in relatively limited numbers—it is vitally necessary to ensure that authorized distributors have a large enough turnover to enable them to make a genuine effort to promote sales and serve customers (maintenance and repairs). In addition, official Omega distributors can henceforth obtain their supplies from any of the firm's five exclusive importers in the EEC, and are at liberty to export to other Common Market countries by selling to other official Omega distributors or to private customers, at prices which they fix at their discretion. There is therefore adequate competition between retailers which should, furthermore, ensure downward alignment of the prices quoted for Omega watches in the Member States.

Market-sharing agreement banned

4. On 29 October 1970 the Commission adopted, pursuant to Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty, a decision banning an agreement between the Belgian company SA Tuberies Louis Julien and the Dutch company Van Katwijk's Industrieën NV, under which the former had undertaken to limit the volume of its exports to the Netherlands and the latter to make no further sales whatsoever in Belgium.¹

The agreement covered cardboard tubes used mainly in the textile industry; SA Tuberies Louis Julien and Van Katwijk's Industrieën NV are the main makers and exporters of cardboard tubes in their home countries, so that the agreement was a typical market-sharing arrangement appreciably restraining trade between two Member States and therefore falling under the ban of Treaty Article 85(1). Furthermore, the agreement did not fulfil any of the conditions laid down by Article 85(3) for exemption from the ban, since it contributed neither to improving production or distribution of goods nor to promoting technical or economic progress.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 242, 5 November 1970.

The two companies had notified their agreement to the Commission in good time and were furthermore bound, under orders issued by a Dutch court, to comply fully with all the obligations contained in the agreement pending a Commission decision. The possibility of fining the two companies was therefore not envisaged.

Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

5. As part of the plan to reorganize the Société des Aciéries de Pompey S.A. (special steels), a group of steelmaking firms jointly founded the Société Nouvelle des Aciéries de Pompey S.A. (SNAP) to carry on the company's steelmaking activities. This involves indirect concentration (within the meaning of Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty) between SNAP and the group of participating firms. Since the operation fulfils the criteria of Article 66(2), the Commission granted the authorization requested.

Two French fine steel and mechanical engineering firms (Société des Forges et Ateliers du Creusot and la Compagnie des Ateliers et Forges de la Loire) are planning to merge. To this end, the parent companies Marine-Firminy S.A. and Schneider S.A. intend to form a holding company, Marine-Schneider S.A., through which they will jointly control the new company Creusot-Loire, which would become the Community's fifth largest producer of special steels. The proposed operation has been examined in the light of Article 66(2) and has been shown to fulfil the criteria justifying authorization. The Commission has therefore approved the proposed merger.

The Common Market's leading manufacturer of tubes, Mannesmannröhren-Werke, and Deutsche Edelstahlwerke AG, which produces and processes special steels, have decided to rationalize production of tubes for ball-bearings. A newly-created company, Wälzlagerrohr GmbH, will group the manufacturing activities of the two founding companies in this field under joint control. The prior authorization requested by the companies concerned has been given, since the operation fulfils the conditions set out in Article 66(2).

State aids

Italian aid to small- and medium-sized industrial enterprises in Trentino-Alto Adige

6. The autonomous region of Trentino-Alto Adige referred to the Commission two Bills on budgetary measures to implement aid arrangements introduced by earlier regional laws providing credit at reduced interest rates to small- and medium-sized industrial enterprises setting up or expanding in the

region. Having examined the two Bills the Commission decided, on 14 October 1970, not to oppose the introduction of the budgetary measures referred to in view of the socio-economic situation in the region.

Italian aid for the restructuring, reorganization and conversion of the textile industry

7. The Commission had opened the infringement procedure under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty with regard to the Italian Government's refusal to comply with its request to communicate additional information on the Bill on the restructuring, reorganization and conversion of the textile industry in due time for the Commission to make its comments.¹

Since then the Italian Government has given an assurance that it was prepared to inform the Commission in good time of decrees to implement the Law in question. It also agreed to supply as quickly as possible the other information required to pass judgment on the Bill. The Commission considers that with this undertaking from the Italian Government it can discontinue the infringement procedure. The Italian Government has also agreed to submit to Parliament a special Bill to delete or amend those parts of the Bill covered by the decision taken by the Commission on 27 May 1970 pursuant to Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty.²

Aid to Italian shipbuilding

8. In accordance with Article 93(3) of the Treaty, the Italian Government has notified the Commission of its intention to increase by 30% to 40% the maximum cost prices (fixed by Law No. 19 of 4 January 1968) on which aid to the shipbuilding industry is based. The Commission will not object to the proposed increase in these prices when this increase corresponds strictly (by year and by category of ship) with the average increase in selling prices observed or forecast. Under these conditions there is in fact no change in the depressive character of the incidence of the aid thus calculated (in relation to the selling prices) initially authorized by the Commission in 1967.

¹ Bulletin 8-70, Part Two, sec. 17.

² *Journal officiel* L 128, 12 June 1970.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Phased establishment of economic and monetary union

Final report of the Werner Working Party

9. At a final meeting on 7 October 1970 the Working Party chaired by Mr Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, put the finishing touches to the text of its report.¹ This document, submitted to the Council and the Commission, has now been referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

At its 26/27 October meeting the Council heard an address by Mr Werner on the final report of the Working Party which had been instructed by the Council to analyse the phased establishment of economic and monetary union. According to a communiqué issued at the end of the meeting, the Council conveyed its warm thanks to Mr Werner and to all those who had taken part or helped in the work of his Working Party for the quality of the report, which had been drafted and made available very expeditiously. The Council agreed to begin an exhaustive debate on this topic at the end of November on the basis of the report.

Commission memorandum and proposals to the Council

10. On 30 October 1970, having noted the Werner report, the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum and proposals on the phased establishment of economic and monetary union.² This document includes a draft Council resolution dealing, among other things, with work to be done in the first three-year phase which begins on 1 January 1971, a proposal for a Council decision on greater coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies, and a proposal for a Council decision on closer collaboration between the Central Banks of the Member States.

Third Medium-term Economic Programme

11. On 21 October the Commission adopted the draft version of the Third Medium-term Economic Programme 1971-1975³ and two days later submitted

¹ Supplement to Bulletin 11-70 and *Journal officiel* C 136, 11 November 1970.

² Bulletin 11-70, Part One, Ch. II and *Journal officiel* C 140, 26 November 1970.

³ See Part One, Ch. I.

it to the Council. The draft programme was also referred to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for information. Meetings are to be organized with the European trade union organizations and with the employers' associations to obtain their views on this draft, which is in fact the preliminary draft produced by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.¹ The Third Programme should, in principle, be adopted by the Council before the end of 1970.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

12. The Committee met on 9 October 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Brouwers. It examined the economic situation in Community countries and then reviewed the world economic outlook.

Budget Policy Committee

13. The Committee held its 32nd meeting on 1/2 October 1970 in Berlin under the chairmanship of Mr Stamatii. Pursuant to the Council's decisions of 17 July 1969 and 16 February 1970, and at the request of its Luxembourg member, the Committee had a preliminary exchange of views on a number of tax measures which the Luxembourg Government has put before Parliament as part of the 1971 Finance Bill.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

14. The Committee held its 43rd meeting in Brussels on 5/6 October 1970, when Mr Schöllhorn took the chair. It adopted the preliminary draft version of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. In accordance with the agreement reached in the Council on 26 January 1970, this programme contains global quantitative targets for the period 1971-1975 and broad outlines of the policies to be followed at national and Community level so that these may be attained.

The Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, representing an important step on the road to economic and monetary union, should make it easier to coordinate and harmonize economic policies in the Community. It will be possible, at the same time, to harmonize overall economic developments and to make better use of the economic and social potential of the Common Market.

¹ See sec. 14 below.

Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts

15. The Study Group met in Brussels on 6 October 1970, when the experts analysed some chapters of the report now being prepared. They also discussed the lessons to be drawn from the degree to which the projections contained in the First Medium-term Economic Programme (1966-1970) were realized in fact.

The experts then turned to prospects for international development until 1975 and economic policy projections at Community level (1971-1975). Finally, they confronted the macroeconomic projections of the member countries for 1971-1975.

Panel of Experts for the EEC Business Survey

16. The Panel met in Brussels on 28 October 1970 to examine various problems associated with the joint survey programme. It decided to add a new question on the degree to which production capacity is being used and examined the criteria to be borne in mind in rephrasing the question on foreign orders.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Common organization of the markets

Fisheries

17. On 20 October 1970 the Council adopted a regulation establishing a common organization of the market in fishery products and another introducing a common structural policy for the fishing industry.¹

Cereals and rice

18. By a regulation dated 12 October 1970 the Commission decided to alter the period of validity of import licences for certain coarse grains,² fixed by a regulation adopted in August 1967.

On 13 October 1970 the Council adopted a regulation retaining for the 1970-71 marketing year the criteria for mobilizing cereals for food aid purposes.³

¹ Part One, Ch. IV of this Bulletin.

² *Journal officiel* L 226, 13 October 1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 228, 15 October 1970.

Beef and veal

19. On 15 October 1970 the Commission repealed an earlier regulation on certain measures to be taken in the beef and veal sector following devaluation of the French franc.¹ This was done after the French decision to bring the buying-in price for beef and veal level with the Community price with effect from 12 October 1970.

Pigmeat

20. On 20 October 1970 the Council adopted a regulation establishing a new Community scale for the classification of pig carcasses.² This is based on the notion of quotations for slaughtered pigs and is therefore adapted to recent trends and to commercial practice on the pigmeat market. This Community scale is used to select the standard quality used in fixing the basic price.

On the same day the Council amended an earlier regulation establishing the list of representative markets for pigmeat in the Community. Deventer in the Netherlands has been removed from the list.³

Furthermore, on 27 October 1970, the Council fixed the basic price and standard quality for slaughtered pigs from 1 November 1970 to 31 October 1971.⁴ The basic price is 77.25 u.a. per 100 kg and reflects technical changes resulting from the application of the new standard quality based on the new Community scale and an increase of 1% on the price in force during the 1969-70 marketing year.

Milk and milk products

21. A Commission regulation dated 7 October 1970 increased the price to be applied to cut-price sales of butter to the armed forces from 25 to a minimum of 31.75 u.a. per 100 kg.⁵ Because of the trend of butter stocks in the Community, the Commission decided, on 8 October 1970, that butter sold from public stocks must have been in store for at least four months instead of three as previously.⁶

On 15 October 1970 the Commission also amended its regulation on certain measures in the milk and milk products sector following devaluation of the French franc. This affects the calculation of subsidies and compensatory

¹ *Journal officiel* L 229, 16 October 1970.

² *Ibid.* L 234, 23 October 1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 232, 21 October 1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 237, 28 October 1970.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 222, 8 October 1970.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 223, 9 October 1970.

amounts and has been adopted following the French decision to raise the intervention price for butter from FF 920 to FF 940 per 100 kg with effect from 12 October 1970.¹

Olive oil

22. On 20 October 1970 the Council adopted a regulation fixing the target and intervention prices for olive oil for the 1970-71 marketing year.² These will be the same as those for the 1969-70 marketing year, i.e.:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Production target price: | 115.25 u.a./100 kg, |
| Market target price: | 72.10 u.a./100 kg, |
| Intervention price: | 64.85 u.a./100 kg. |

On the same date the Council adopted four other regulations which deal with the advance fixing of the import levy, the threshold price and aid for olive oil.² For all practical purposes, these regulations are identical with those in force during the previous marketing year. On 30 October 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation on aid procedures for olive oil for the 1970-71 marketing year.³

Fruit and vegetables

23. On 6 October 1970 the Commission repealed a regulation adopted in September 1970 noting a grave crisis on the apple market.⁴

Furthermore, on 20 October 1970, the Council adopted general rules for implementing its regulation of December 1969 laying down certain measures for the rationalization of fruit production in the Community.⁵ Finally, by a regulation dated 16 October 1970, the Commission noted a grave crisis situation on the pear market,⁶ this regulation being repealed ten days later, on 26 October 1970.⁷

Wine

24. On 6 October 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation on the classification of vine varieties.⁸ This stipulates that vine stocks approved for

¹ *Journal officiel* 229, 16 October 1970.

² *Ibid.* 234, 23 October 1970.

³ *Ibid.* 240, 31 October 1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* 221, 7 October 1970.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 232, 21 October 1970.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 230, 17 October 1970.

⁷ *Ibid.* L 236, 27 October 1970.

⁸ *Ibid.* L 224, 10 October 1970.

cultivation within the Community shall be classified into recommended or approved varieties. From 1 September 1971 onwards new plantings, replantings or grafting can only be carried out with recommended or approved vine stocks. In addition only wine produced from vine stocks appearing in the classification of vine varieties can be treated as table wine.

On 23 October 1970 the Commission also laid down procedures for increasing the alcoholic strength of certain wines in Germany.¹

Financing the common agricultural policy

25. On 20 October 1970 the Council adopted a regulation further extending for 1969 the time limit for deciding on applications for assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF. It also amended the regulations on the financing of intervention expenditure on the internal market.²

On 26 October 1970 the Council also adopted the preliminary draft of Supplementary Budget No. 4 for 1970 covering a special EAGGF (Guarantee Section) heading.

On 23 October 1970 the Commission decided to make additional payments on account for expenditure chargeable to the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF for the 1967-68 and 1968-69 accounting periods. These totalled 468 163 195 u.a.³

On 27 October 1970 the Commission also decided to make assistance available from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF from the fourth and final instalment for 1969. In all 227 applications were approved for a total of 58 070 955 u.a.⁴

For the whole of 1969 the Commission provided assistance in four instalments totalling 160 million u.a., for 663 schemes. These were aimed at improving either the structure of production (405 schemes which received 104 497 056 u.a. or 65.3% of the total) or marketing structures (216 schemes which received 45 749 915 u.a. or 28.6% of the total); 42 mixed projects received 9 753 029 u.a., or 6.1% of the total.

The schemes financed were largely concerned with consolidation of holdings, irrigation or drainage, improvements to vineyards and olivegroves, and modernization of marketing circuits for milk products and fruit and vegetables.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 235, 24 October 1970.

² *Ibid.* L 232, 21 October 1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 244, 7 November 1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* C 134, 7 November 1970.

Assistance was broken down as follows between Member States:

| | Number of schemes | Assistance | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | u.a. | % |
| Germany | 152 | 45 100 881 | 28.19 |
| France | 132 | 35 660 880 | 22.29 |
| Italy | 249 | 54 303 638 | 33.94 |
| Netherlands | 58 | 13 013 552 | 8.13 |
| Belgium | 69 | 11 826 499 | 7.39 |
| Luxembourg | 3 | 94 550 | 0.06 |
| Community | 663 | 160 000 000 | 100.00 |

In all 144 eligible applications for assistance had to be refused assistance from the Fund because of insufficient resources. The financing of most of these will be postponed to the 1970 account for which an identical figure—160 million u.a.—is available.

Conditions of competition in agriculture

26. Pursuant to Article 93(1) and (3) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has made a number of suggestions and observations to Member Governments on aids to the fruit industry (other than citrus fruit). All existing aids have been divided into three categories—aid for production and marketing, aid relating to the use of products (investments) and aid for maintaining or expanding outlets.

Production and marketing aids have been broken down into eleven types, seven of which the Commission considers to be incompatible with the common market. The Commission therefore requests that these forms of aid should not be granted after a date to be specified—say, 31 December 1970. They include aid for collecting and packaging, planting, purchasing of plant health products and mechanization.

The Commission has adopted a slightly different approach to other types of aid, such as those covering contributions for insurance against natural disasters. Similarly, aid for starting up or running producer groups and aid for grubbing orchards may be regarded as compatible with the common

market if they satisfy certain criteria. For some other forms of aid (investment in buildings and fixed equipment for storage, for packaging of fresh fruit, for processing and for marketing) the Commission has laid down a number of criteria to be met by these aids and to which they should be adjusted by a given date. Finally, the Commission mentions four types of aid which are granted to maintain or expand market outlets: aid for advertising, for keeping consumers informed, for participation in fairs and exhibitions and for exploring new markets. To comply with Treaty requirements, these advertising and information services must not relate solely to the home-grown produce of the Member State granting aid.

The Commission has also ruled, under Article 93(3) of the Treaty, on aid granted to a farmers' cooperative in Italy for marketing fodder and vegetable seeds and hazelnuts. It has no objection to the law in question being implemented.

Nor does the Commission object to aids granted to German farm machinery syndicates (Maschinenringe) for the collective use of machines and labour. It has told the government concerned, however, that it reserves the right to deliver a confirmatory opinion under Article 93(1) of the Treaty on existing aids to encourage mechanization in agriculture.

The Commission has found that aids granted to dairy farms in Land Berlin are compatible with the common market.

The Commission has no objection to the payment of aids designed to offset the incidence of monetary policy on the fruit and vegetables and poultry and eggs sectors over the period from 29 September to 31 December 1969. In this it takes its stand on the Council decision and on its own comments on similar aids paid in Germany from 1 January 1970.

The Commission has found that French marketing aid for Golden Delicious apples, made available from 3 November to 20 December 1969, was incompatible with the common market.

As a follow-up to the Council's decision of 13 July 1970 on the application by Germany of compensatory measures for grain production, the German authorities have now referred to the Commission proposed aid arrangements which will take the form of compensation to farmers growing barley for the brewing industry. The machinery for granting this compensation has been adjusted to the criteria in the Council's decision. The Commission has therefore decided to discontinue the procedure initiated under Article 93(2) of the Treaty opposing this compensation, which was previously paid as a bonus, the actual amount of which was fixed in relation to the quantities of brewing barley marketed.

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27. At its session from 5 to 8 October 1970, the European Parliament adopted a number of resolutions on various problems linked with the agricul-

tural policy: the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs, target and intervention prices for olive oil for the 1970/71 marketing year, assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1971, intra-Community trade in fresh meat, temporary suspension of the CCT duty on wines originating in and dispatched from Algeria. The European Parliament approved the Commission's proposals on the whole but did suggest a number of amendments. It was unable however to formulate an opinion on the proposed regulation on assistance from the EAGGF which had not been referred to it in time.

28. The Economic and Social Committee, meeting in plenary session on 21/22 October 1970, delivered an Opinion on various proposals for Council directives and regulations on harmonization of legislation on caseins and caseinates, on dietary foods with low sodium content, marketing standards for eggs, intra-Community trade in fresh meat and the marketing of seeds.¹

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Nuclear industry

Radiation and isotopes in civil engineering

29. An international conference on the use of radiation and isotopes in civil engineering, organized by the Commission in cooperation with the Division of Isotopes Development of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, was held in Brussels from 28 to 30 October 1970. It was attended by 350 persons from 24 countries, representing building industries and firms, specialized research centres and public administrations.

In view of the present trend towards industrialization of the building sector — a trend which, on the basis of consumers' requirements, is determining the development of applied research — the Commission thought it advisable to supply the industrial and technical circles concerned with the broadest possible picture of the applications of nuclear techniques in the building industry and the ancillary technological sectors. The adoption of these new techniques offers undoubted technological and economic advantages, thanks to the possibility of rationalizing and automating manufacturing processes, improving methods of non-destructive materials testing and guaranteeing better industrial safety. Simultaneously with the conference, an exhibi-

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

tion afforded participants an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the control equipment available on the market and with the new materials (wood plastic, concrete plastic) already in current use in the most highly industrialized countries.

Steel industry

Technical research

30. The Commission has approved a second instalment of technical research in the steel industry for the 1970 business year. This includes five projects concerned with the following points: measurements in steelmaking, metal physics, dispersoid steels, automation of a heavy plate mill and acceleration of the process of electric arc steelmaking. The formal Commission decision on the grant of financial aid is subject to approval by the ECSC Consultative Committee, which discussed the matter on 30 October, and by the Council.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

Scientific and technical research policy

31. On 13 October 1970 the Ministers responsible for scientific and technological research met in the Council. As regards general research, they decided to instruct an *ad hoc* group of leading officials to examine in detail the Commission Memorandum of 17 June 1970 to the Council regarding action to be taken on para. 9 of the Hague communiqué concerning the Community's technological development,¹ the Belgian Government's Memorandum to the Council on 3 July 1970 concerning scientific and technological cooperation² and the report on cooperation in scientific and technical information and documentation drawn up in July 1970 by the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research Policy following the Council resolution of 31 October 1967. Finally, the same Group will be entrusted with the initial examination of a note which the Commission has decided to send to the Council containing an overall view, accompanied by proposals, on European scientific and technical research policies.

As regards scientific and technical cooperation between the Fifteen (the Community countries plus nine non-member European countries), it will be recalled that in July the Council agreed the text of a letter proposing to the non-member countries a procedure for the pursuit of the work begun jointly

¹ See Bulletin 7-70, Part One, Ch. III.

² See Bulletin 9/10-70, Part Two, sec. 37.

and the adoption of a budget to finance the initial studies.¹ Since then the countries contacted have all agreed to the Council proposal, so that the group of leading officials instructed to coordinate the work and to map out the general principles of action was able to hold a first meeting on 19 October 1970. At this meeting a number of directives were drawn up for expert groups (data processing, oceanography/meteorology, the Meteorological Computing Centre, pollution, metallurgy, new means of transport and telecommunications). Immediately afterwards, the experts began the second phase of their studies, which consists in working out detailed programmes and draft agreements on joint action.

On 22 October 1970 the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research Policy continued its studies on the confrontation and comparison of the programmes and intentions of the Six in this field and on the methodical pinpointing of new research fields or subjects which might lend themselves to concerted or joint action. On this last point, the Committee worked out a procedure for the examination, by broad fields and from a long-term angle, of the Community's research requirements and the extent to which they are at present being met. The aim is to deduce from this confrontation the subjects or projects for which the pooling or concertation of efforts would seem to be advisable. In order to assess the flexibility and effectiveness of the new procedure, the Group decided to try it out on a first batch of subjects which their alternate members will delimit at a later meeting.

Finally, the Groups on "Post-graduate Training" and "Exchanges of Scientific Workers" set up under the main Group to examine the means of ensuring coordinated training and more frequent exchanges of scientific workers completed the first stage of their studies. The Post-graduate Training Group, whose brief is to study the advisability and need of organizing post-graduate training between member countries, tabled its report on 19 January 1970. Before sending any proposals to the Council, the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research Policy decided that it would carry out a quantitative and qualitative rundown of member countries' requirements with regard to post-graduate training. It entrusted this task to the Commission, which is executing it with the aid of national consultants chosen from the circles concerned, namely, universities, administrations and industry. The Group on "Exchanges of Scientific Workers", whose brief is to review the possibilities of these exchanges at Community level and the obstacles encountered, and to formulate proposals for stepping up the number of exchanges, submitted its report on 25 September 1970.

Nuclear technology

32. The fifteenth meeting of the Eurex Joint Committee (Eurex Installation Management Committee) set up under the agreement concluded between the

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-70, Part Two, sec. 37.

European Atomic Energy Community and the Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare, was held in Brussels on 27 October. The Eurex reprocessing installation is now going on stream. The first irradiated MTR fuel elements were dissolved during the week of 19-24 October.

Training

33. Under the terms of an agreement concluded between the Commission and several research institutes and universities in the member countries, a post-graduate course in molecular biology and radiobiology was held at Orléans/La Source under the direction of Professor Charles Sadron, Director of the CNRS Centre for Molecular Biophysics. A total of 35 young scientists and assistants from member countries and from one associated country attended the courses and practical exercises, which were devoted to the applications of optical and magnetic spectroscopy methods to the study of the conformations of biological macromolecules. The courses and lectures were given by 23 professors of six different nationalities and the demonstrations and practical work were organized by the personnel of the Centre for Molecular Biophysics.

On 31 October 1970 the situation regarding scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows: Student trainees: 47 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged and 13 new trainees were accepted in October for a training period to start at a later date; Grant-holders: 52 scientific and technical scholarship-holders were actively engaged, 36 of them preparing a doctorate thesis and 26 specializing in a particular nuclear field. Three new grants were awarded in the course of the month.

Joint action

Future activities of Euratom

34. On 13 October 1970 the Council, dealing with nuclear problems and cooperation in the fields of scientific and technical research, agreed to the research and training programme¹ and the 1971 Euratom research and investment budget, which the Commission had submitted to it last July. The programme and the budget were finally agreed at the Council session of 26-27 October.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 245, 11 November 1970.

The draft 1971 budget is based on the assumption that the 1969 and 1970 programme will be extended. However, the Commission thought it advisable to propose adjustments on a certain number of points, in particular the construction of the MK-5 loop for the Essor reactor and the completion of the preliminary studies on the Sora pulsed reactor project, both of which form part of the proposal for the 1970 supplementary programme. The Council has not yet taken a final decision on these two projects. In the case of Sora, it has instructed a group of experts to examine the possibilities of using this reactor, together with the likely cost, and to report back.

Out of the other points of the supplementary programme, agreement was reached in the Council on the proposals for irradiations in the BR-2 reactor for the high temperature gas reactor programme and the studies on the new target systems for the Linac accelerator at the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements.

As to the proposals for multiannual programmes on controlled thermonuclear fusion and biology,¹ the Council took no decision on 13 October, but there was general agreement to continue with the technical examination of the file.

Problems concerning the revamping of the Joint Research Centre and the introduction of modern management methods, as well as the future orientation of Community research policy, were also held over for a future session of the Council.

As regards non-nuclear activities at the JRC, the Council, according to the press release issued after the meeting, noted (a) that the installations could be made available to a body outside the Community by means of contracts concluded between Euratom and such a body; (b) that the necessary personnel could be obtained by using the provisions in the Statute concerning secondment in the interests of the service. On the other hand, the Council noted that it would not be possible for Euratom to finance the creation of new research facilities simply to be placed at the disposal of third parties for non-nuclear work. The Commission for its part has available a credit recently unfrozen by the Council which will enable it to undertake the exploratory studies on the subject.

Furthermore, the Committee of four experts appointed in May by the Commission has drawn up its final report on the future orientation of the Joint Research Centre in the light of the way in which research is developing in Europe and throughout the world

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

35. At the request of the Advisory Committee on the management of solid state physics programmes, a symposium was held at Ispra on 7 and 8 October

¹ See Bulletin 8-70, Part Two, sec. 61.

during which the Ispra scientists gave a general picture of studies in this field. A group of experts from different member countries participated in the ensuing discussions and gave their opinions on the proposals concerning the Community programme for this sphere.

On 6-8 October there was a meeting in Ispra of a working party on mass spectrometry whose main purpose was to compare the results obtained by different laboratories in the sector of isotopic determination, determination of chemical concentration and analysis by isotopic dilution. Representatives of laboratories in the IAEA member countries and the United States were present at this meeting.

Dissemination of information

36. On 20 and 21 October 1970 the Commission was represented at a meeting of a Working Party of the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) whose brief is to define ENEA's activities as regards scientific and technical nuclear information in 1971. In particular, questions relating to the Computer Program Library (at present located at the Joint Research Centre's establishment at Ispra) were discussed. Other matters considered were the Nuclear Data Compilation Centre (at the CEN, Saclay) and the possibility of ENEA participation in the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) developed by the IAEA.

At the beginning of October the Commission participated in the first meeting of the Eudised steering group, whose task is to study the possibilities of providing better information for teachers, in view of the increasing international cooperation in this field.

The Commission is to hold a seminar on "Coal-mining research — application of mining techniques — basis for new products" in Luxembourg on 8 and 9 December 1970.

From 19 to 30 October the Centre for Information and Documentation (CID) organized an indexing seminar in Luxembourg with the participation of 25 documentalists from six European countries both in and outside the Community. The aim of this was to facilitate the circulation of scientific information in the European countries by teaching those responsible at national level common analysis and literature search methods.

ENERGY POLICY

Meeting of leading officials of the Member States responsible for energy matters

37. A meeting of senior officials of the Member States responsible for energy matters was held in Luxembourg on 13 October 1970 under the chairmanship

of Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, to review the security of the Community's energy supplies, the present situation of the energy market in the Six and harmonization of turnover taxes and excise duties on hydrocarbon fuels. They were also informed of the Commission's proposal concerning the introduction of a new Community aid system for coalmining. They decided to continue their studies and to arrange for a monthly meeting of petroleum experts of the Member States.

State of the energy market in the Community — autumn 1970

38. According to a document submitted by the Commission to the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Consultative Committee, the energy market in the Community is at present feeling the influence of the trends which have characterized the world markets in recent months, in particular as a result of an accumulation of various factors of which it is still difficult to say whether they are transient or lasting. These various influences are making themselves felt in appreciable price increases, especially in the case of petroleum products. The strains noted on the market for certain forms of energy, in particular coking coal, should, however, disappear gradually. Barring new and serious developments, no insufficiency of energy supplies would seem to threaten the Community in the coming months. However, the present situation focuses attention on the sensitivity of certain markets to fortuitous factors and on the relative vulnerability of the Community's petroleum supplies, particularly from the transport angle.

Situation of the market

39. The situation of the petroleum market changed greatly during the first half of 1970. After having remained at a low level and relatively stable for a long time, the consumer prices (without tax) of the chief petroleum products went up sharply. The extent of these increases varies according to countries, depending on the effectiveness of the measures taken by certain governments to curb them. Finally, the price changes noted do not affect supplies on the basis of long-term commitments, but are only applicable to new contracts.

In most member countries a rapidly increasing consumption of petroleum products is to be observed, which, in certain cases, even reached a higher level than expected in the course of the first half of the year. The interruption of certain supplies from the Mediterranean which occurred at mid-year has not, however, impeded the regular flow of supplies of crude oil. In the middle of the summer safety stocks were running at the planned levels, i.e. at least two months' consumption. Trading stocks and those of large-scale consumers seemed to have reached a fairly high level, as buyers had endeavoured to hedge against price rises.

The increase in the price of Community coal which began during the final months of 1969 has continued since the beginning of 1970. The rises recorded in the second half of the year alone are between 8 and 30 %, depending on coalfield and quality. The strained situation of the world market in coke and coal has again sent up the prices of imports from the United States, those for new contracts rising to \$24-25 t. Certain spot deliveries even fetched higher prices.

On the whole it may be expected that consumption of coal in the Community, after a few years of relative stability, will again decline to some extent in 1970. Since Community output has contracted, for various reasons, requirements will be covered by increased imports. Despite the problems encountered by the United States coal industry, the maintenance of the traditional export flows is ensured. The situation on the coal market confirms that, despite all attempts to rationalize, production continues to be fairly rigid and incapable of adapting rapidly to fluctuations in the market situation.

Reasons for this trend

40. The situation just described may be attributed principally to the coincidence of various events affecting the world energy market and to some extent to the effects of the inflationary tendencies which are features of the economy at the present time.

Mention should first be made of the strains which have been making themselves felt for several months on the American market, where the energy supply cannot cope with demand. Furthermore, two events at mid-year affecting availabilities of crude petroleum in the Mediterranean area and exerting an unfavourable influence on the world market must also be considered. First, the Tapline, which carries a part of Saudi Arabian production to the Mediterranean, was closed from May onwards and, secondly, the Libyan Government imposed production cutbacks on certain firms, amounting in some cases to as much as 50%. All in all, these two incidents affected only relatively small quantities, since supplies were adequate in other parts of Africa, the Middle East or other regions of the world. But a transport problem arose precisely at a time when the supply of extra ships was relatively small. The result was heavy strain on the tanker market.

Spot freights, that is to say freight for ships immediately available, rapidly increased from May onwards and at mid-October this upward movement seemed to be continuing. These freight rates apply only to a relatively modest proportion of the quantities transported, but they have a certain effect on the levels of long-term and medium-term rates.

This situation shows how far the Community's petroleum market is at the mercy of external influences which, even if they affect only small quantities, can have appreciable repercussions on prices. In addition, the increase in

the share of certain sources of crude near at hand has led to a narrowing of the global reserve margin of transport capacity. In the present economic situation, Europe cannot count on any help from the Western Hemisphere to cope with possible interruptions of supplies, and the maintenance of adequate security stocks therefore remains imperative.

Outlook

41. Although it is to be foreseen that prices of petroleum products and coking coal will still be under some strain during the coming months, several pointers give reason to hope that the situation will gradually ease. This process might even be accelerated if, after the prosperous period which all the industrialized countries are at present going through, the pace of expansion again became more modest. Only an abnormally cold winter or the interruption of certain deliveries could pose supply problems.

As regards petroleum, Libyan production has already regained its normal level for some of the companies affected by the restrictions. In the transport field, it may be expected that the delays experienced in deliveries of new tankers in 1970 will be made good in the months ahead. The trend of freights during recent weeks does not warrant the assumption that the situation will ease rapidly under present conditions. However, a certain reorganization of supply flows which has taken place at world level is bound to have a favourable effect. As regards quantity, the Community's petroleum supplies should not pose any special problems if the present conditions persist.

A certain slowdown in the iron and steel industry indicates that the present strain on the world market for coking coal should slacken off in the coming months. The supply of coal to electric power stations appears to be guaranteed under normal conditions. Only a possible shortage of fuel oil supplies might indirectly cause difficulties during the winter. In the domestic sector, too, the supply outlook appears reassuring. The problems which might be created by an unusually cold winter concern only the organization of import or distribution networks. Furthermore, the probable cutback in the requirements of the iron and steel industry would make it possible to increase the quantities of coke available for domestic consumption. The production of lignite briquettes, which appears more than sufficient to cover present demands, could possibly be stepped up in an emergency.

Nuclear energy

Amendment to Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty

42. Acting under Article 76 of the Treaty, the Euratom Commission, on 26 November 1964, submitted a proposal for amendment to Chapter VI of

the Euratom Treaty concerning the supply of nuclear fuels to Community users. This proposal was favourably received by the European Parliament in June 1965 and since then has been discussed in the competent bodies of the Council.

With a view to facilitating and expediting the work of amendment, the Commission has submitted to the Council a new text of Chapter VI which, while conforming as to substance with the 1964 proposal, on which numerous points of agreement were revealed during the discussions, is simplified in form. The text defines the essential principles which must govern the supply of nuclear fuels in the Community and leaves it to regulations to specify the detailed procedures. At the same time, it takes account of the amendments proposed by all the representatives of the Member States during the discussions and the recommendations formulated in 1965 by the Parliament. The Commission has taken this initiative with the aim of arriving as rapidly as possible at a Council decision on the wording of a new Chapter VI.

Long-term supplies of enriched uranium

Improvement in the conditions of supply of enriched uranium by the United States to the Community

43. On the basis of a report by the special group of the Consultative Committee on Nuclear Research (CCNR), the Commission asked the Council on 22 May 1969 for directives with a view to negotiating with the US authorities certain amendments to the agreement for cooperation between the Community and the United States in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the aim being to improve the terms governing the supply of enriched uranium from the United States.

On 13 October 1970 the Council decided to invite the Commission to open exploratory talks on this matter with the American authorities. The Council has also requested the Commission to report to it on the outcome of these talks so that it will be able to rule on the advisability of beginning negotiations with the US authorities in this field and to agree on the directives to be given to the Commission for this purpose.

Euratom Supply Agency

Leasing and purchase of special fissile materials from the USAEC

Multilease contract

44. The multilease contract concluded on 31 October 1969 between the USAEC and the Euratom Supply Agency, which was due to expire on 31 December 1970, has been extended to 30 June 1973.

On 1 June 1970, the USAEC decided to extend until 30 June 1973 its policy of leasing material for research projects carried out by American users and to suspend deliveries for power reactors on 31 December 1970. It also stated its readiness to apply these principles to Community users. It therefore informed the Agency that all the provisions of the multilease contract could be extended from 31 December 1970 to 30 June 1973. This applies to the special fissile materials already delivered under the multilease contract and to any new supplies.

The Supply Agency agreed to this proposal, which is in the interest of all Community customers, and the proposal thus came into force, an explanatory circular being sent to all users of special fissile material.

Amendment by the USAEC of enrichment criteria and prices

45. In the "Federal Register" of 25 August 1970 the USAEC published a revision, which took effect the same day, of the criteria governing uranium enrichment pricing. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the US Congress expressed its opposition to the USAEC decision. The criterion for establishing this price will now be the cost of the separative work carried out, not in the present USAEC installations but in new enrichment plants, to be built and operated on a commercial basis. Furthermore, the price of enrichment will be periodically reviewed and, where appropriate, amended in the light of new estimates of the cost of the separative work and of loan rates.

At the same time the USAEC announced an increase in the price per kg separative work, which will in future be \$28.70 instead of \$26, and in the basic price of enriched uranium. The purchasing and leasing prices of the latter will consequently be higher. This second batch of changes will come into force on 22 February 1971 and they have been brought to the knowledge of all users of enriched uranium.

Coal

New system of aids

46. As Decision 3-65 of the High Authority concerning the Community system of aids by Member States in favour of the coalmining industry ceased to be applicable on 31 December 1970, the Commission — after studying the question of supplies of coal and coal production in the Community up to 1975 — came to the conclusion that, beginning in 1971, a legal basis should also be established for the grant of aids to coalmining. Discussions during the summer and autumn with the parties concerned and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States led to a consensus on this principle.

The Commission has therefore framed a draft decision concerning a new system of aids. Under this scheme the grant of aids to coalmining by the Governments will be allowed after prior approval by the Commission. The Governments will be required to make available to the latter all the supporting documents necessary for it to be able to judge whether the aids do not exceed the amount strictly needed.

The new draft decision has been submitted to the Council, which must endorse it, and to the ECSC Consultative Committee for its opinion.

Aids to coking coal and coke

47. On 21 October 1970 the Commission arranged a meeting with the national officials responsible for the administration of Decisions 70/1/ECSC of 19 December 1969 and 1461/70/ECSC of 16 July 1970 concerning aids to coking coal and coke. Certain practical details were worked out to speed up operations.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Access to the market

48. A meeting of national experts was held in Brussels on 15 October to work out a draft control document for ordinary and specialized scheduled bus and motor-coach services. This work has been undertaken with a view to adoption by the Council of the proposal for a regulation on the establishment of common rules for such services operated between Member States.

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At its session of 21 October 1970 the Economic and Social Committee adopted an Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on common rules for shuttle services by bus and motor coach between Member States. By and large the Committee approved the Commission's proposal with certain amendments.¹

Harmonization of conditions of competition

49. At a meeting held on 5 October 1970 Commission representatives continued and completed their consultations with the transport workers' unions on

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

action to implement Article 8 of the harmonization decision of 13 May 1965 regarding the financial relations between railway undertakings and the States. These meetings showed that the unions consulted were favourably disposed on the whole towards the main guidelines in the Commission's working document. On the basis of this same document a consultation meeting was held on 26 and 27 October with government experts of the six Community States.

Transport rates and conditions

50. At meetings in Brussels on 5 and 26 October 1970, representatives of the German Government gave further details of the latter's request for the authorization of special Bundesbahn rates to help coal and steel firms in the Saar.

On 22 and 23 October 1970 a meeting was held in Brussels, in accordance with Article 70(4) of the ECSC Treaty, with representatives of the French Government and SNCF experts to consider special tariffs applied by the SNCF to coal and steel transport. Approximately 40 rate schedules, price and tariff agreements or conventions were examined, and the French delegation supplied additional details to enable the compatibility of these measures with the principles of the ECSC Treaty to be assessed.

Rates for the use of infrastructures

51. As part of the application of the Council decision of 27 January,¹ the Working Party instructed to supervise the organization and execution of studies on rates for the use of road infrastructures in towns approved, at its fourth meeting on 15 and 16 October 1970, the findings of the group of specialist rapporteurs on the particular technical problems of measuring speed-output ratios. The solutions arrived at will enable tests to be carried out in the five towns chosen for the studies. It was also decided to associate representatives of the urban authorities with the Working Party's studies in order to ensure the most effective coordination possible.

Consultative Committee on Transport

52. At a meeting on 14-16 October 1970, a working party of the Consultative Committee drew up an interim report on distortions of the terms of competition in international transport by rail, road and inland waterway within the Community.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 23, 30 January 1970.

REGIONAL POLICY

Implementation of a Community regional policy

53. At its 26 and 27 October session the Council had a detailed exchange of views on the general aspects of a Community regional policy on the basis of the Commissions's memorandum on regional policy in the Community.¹ It noted that there already existed a broad consensus on certain basic options and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to submit, at the earliest possible date and in the light of the opinions expressed in the debate, a report which would enable it to take the decisions of principle for the launching of a regional policy at Community level.

Financing of new activities

54. The Commission has adopted a decision of principle under Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty regarding the grant of loans to finance two industrial schemes, one in the Netherlands and one in France. Three new loan applications for conversion schemes in Germany have been submitted to the Commission by virtue of the same article.

Studies

55. Representatives of the French Government and of the Commission, regional authorities and experts from the research institute concerned met on 7 October 1970 to examine the feasibility studies and the study on the establishment of an industrial maintenance company, undertaken with a view to improving the industrial potential of the Nantes-Saint-Nazaire conurbation.

On 20 October 1970 representatives of the German and Netherlands Governments, regional bodies and the Commission examined and approved the first part of a development study for the frontier area of Westmünsterland-Grafschaft Bentheim-Twente-Oostgelderland submitted by the research institutes. They went on to the general lines of the second part of the study, which aims at an overall approach ensuring coherence and convergence of development of the two parts of the frontier area.

On 23 October 1970 the Commission approved a contract for a study of leisure and health protection needs as a factor in regional development and possible employment possibilities by region of both agricultural land and manpower.

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 12-69.

The Committee for the frontier area of Liège-Belgian Limburg-Dutch Limburg-Aachen met for the fourth time on 9 October 1970, when it laid down the main lines of a final document on transport infrastructures. This document, which will be approved by the Committee at its next meeting, contains concrete proposals for road, rail and inland waterway transport. The Committee also continued its work on employment projections for 1980.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment

Standing Committee on Employment

56. At its session of 25 and 26 May 1970 the Council accepted the principle and recognized the value of setting up a Standing Committee on Employment, and asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to work out with the Commission a table of establishment for this Committee.

As part of the studies on this table in the Permanent Representatives Committee, the Commission has stressed the need to take measures which would make it possible, in particular by the establishment of a working party, to prepare the studies thoroughly and in such a way that the Standing Committee on Employment could readily examine problems with full understanding of the relevant facts.

Vocational guidance and training

57. A joint seminar on vocational guidance was organized at Bari and Taranto, Italy, from 19 to 21 October 1970, for civil servants from the national administrations concerned in the six countries (Ministries of Education, Labour or Social Affairs, and Agriculture). This information and training programme, which is among the priority activities approved by the Council on 5 June 1967, is in response to the Commission's recommendation of 18 July 1966 for the development of vocational guidance.

Those attending the seminar gained theoretical and, above all, practical information on the spot on the trend of vocational guidance in Italy, especially in the light of the economic and social demands of the development of the Mezzogiorno. They were also able to exchange ideas on the lessons to be learned from this trend, the problems which have arisen, and the solutions applied or projected. The opportunity was taken to restate the prime importance of training programmes for educational and vocational guidance

personnel, and the wish reiterated that the educational programmes which determine the effectiveness of the guidance services for young people and adults should be promoted and encouraged at Community level.

Free movement of workers

58. The first meeting of the working party on "social aid and the housing of migrant workers and their families" set up by the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers at its meeting on 2 December 1969, was held in Brussels on 13 October 1970. After the presentation of three summary reports on the social position of workers and their families moving within the Community and on the implementation by the Member States of the Commission's recommendations on (a) the running of social services and (b) the housing of migrants, agreement was reached on working methods and on which matters were to be given priority.

The Technical Committee on the free movement of workers met on 16 October to consider the Commission's draft report on the results of job offer and demand clearance activities during the past year. The Committee discussed trends in the influx of manpower by country of origin and occupational group, "spontaneous" and "assisted" migration, priority employment of nationals of Member States, and estimates of supply and demand for immigrant labour. The Committee examined the position with regard to migrant labour statistics and the problem of compiling statistics of the immigration and employment of this labour comparable at Community level. Finally, it approved in principle certain Commission proposals to this end.

Readaptation and retraining

ECSC readaptation measures

59. In October the Commission took various measures in accordance with Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty. It decided to increase by DM 2 050 000 (560 109.25 u.a.) a credit opened in 1969 for a German mine. It also increased by DM 22 500 (6 147.54 u.a.) a credit granted for a coalmining enterprise in 1968 and 1969, also in Germany.

At the request of the French Government, the Commission increased by FF 505 000 (90 922.34 u.a.) several credits provided to help workers affected by the closure of iron-ore mines in Lorraine.

In each case the Governments of the Member States concerned are contributing on a one-for-one basis towards the readaptation costs.

Social security

Financial problems

60. A panel of independent experts formed to make a study of "financial problems of social security (1970-1975)" met in Brussels on 19 October to revise the bases of their data for 1970 to take into account recent social and economic trends, and to draw up the final estimates of income and expenditure for the social security services of the Member States in 1975.

Migrant workers

61. At its 45th session, in Brussels on 7 October 1970, the Audit Committee of the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers studied a joint Italo-German report on procedures for calculating and paying migrant workers' pensions. The utility of extending these procedures to the Community as a whole is clear from the experience already gained in this field by Germany and Italy, and the draft of the revised implementing regulation on the social security of migrant workers — now being discussed by the Administrative Committee — will therefore include provisions enabling the social security systems of the Member States to move ahead along these lines.

On 28 and 29 October 1970 the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers held its 112th session, when it completed the first reading of the new draft of Regulation No. 4 revised.

Family matters

62. A meeting of representatives of the government departments responsible for family matters was held in Brussels on 26 and 27 October. The main items on the agenda were study and comparison of measures taken in favour of families in 1970 and a more searching study of a problem common to all member countries, because of the increasing employment of women: that of social services and collective facilities (crèches, nurseries, etc.) to cater for families in which the mother goes out to work.

Wages and working conditions

Wage drift

63. On 12 October talks were held with both sides of industry on the Commission's survey of "the phenomenon of wage drift" and on the conclusions the Commission has drawn from it. This report, compiled by a panel

of independent experts, represents a preliminary approach to this complex subject. It was stressed at the talks that varying national situations should be taken into account in future, particularly as regards joint negotiations and collective bargaining agreements. The representatives of the employers' associations and the trade unions agreed that work in this field should continue, with the initial aim of arriving at a statistical measurement of the phenomenon. On this quantified basis a more thorough survey could be made, taking into account cyclical and structural factors. Apart from the macroeconomic approach, special attention should be given to examining drift by main branches of industry, with the help of representatives of the trade associations and unions concerned.

Equal pay for men and women

64. The special "Article 119" group met on 5 and 6 October to discuss the Commission's report to the Council on how far the principle of equal pay had been applied by 31 December 1968. This report endeavours for the first time to quantify the gap between men's and women's pay. This statistical aspect — based on partial exploitation of the survey of wage distribution and structure by the Statistical Office of the Communities — was the main subject under discussion, both from the methodological angle and on the plane of the principles on which it was based. More comprehensive statistics, dealing with the situation in four sectors in which female labour is especially important, will be submitted to the group at its next meeting.

The draft of a new questionnaire to obtain from governments, employers and unions the information needed for the next report — which will deal with the situation at 31 December 1970 — will be submitted to this same group.

Joint Advisory Committee on social problems in the fisheries industry

65. The three working parties on (a) survey of the social situation, (b) living and working conditions on shipboard and (c) vocational training, refresher training, readaptation and retraining, set up at the inaugural meeting of the Joint Advisory Committee on social problems in the fisheries industry on 10 June 1970, met in turn in Brussels on 8 and 9 October. They appointed their chairmen, deputy chairmen, rapporteurs and co-rapporteurs. The first group will bring up to date the Commission document "survey of the social situation in the fisheries industry", while the other two will be drawing up a list of problems requiring urgent attention which could well be solved jointly.

Survey of certain technical aspects of the working week

66. On 23 October 1970 a working party of representatives of the employers' and workers' organizations discussed details of a survey on certain

technical aspects of the working week (authorized exceptions, time off in lieu, attendance time). It was concerned especially with choosing the sectors of industry to be studied (clothing, also certain branches of chemicals: dyes, artificial fertilizers, photochemistry, household cleaning products), drawing up a questionnaire, and deciding how the survey was to be carried out.

Relations with employers and unions

67. At a meeting in Brussels on 19 October, under the chairmanship of the Commission's Director-General for Social Affairs, representatives of the European secretariats of the unions and trade associations discussed ways of improving contacts between these organizations and the Commission. The talks — in which Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, took part — were of a preparatory nature and yielded a general picture of the problems involved. It was agreed to continue to exchange ideas on the procedures and objectives of future relations, bearing in mind the Commission's programme of work in the social policy field.

Health protection

Occupational safety, health and medicine

Industrial health and safety

68. At a plenary meeting on 5 October 1970 the Producers and Workers Joint Committee on Industrial Safety and Medicine resumed examination of the methods and aims of ECSC research in the social field. Considering that too little was known of ECSC social research, it hoped the document entitled "Methods and outlook in social research" would be widely distributed in social and industrial circles. The Committee also prepared the bases of action for closer participation of works doctors in ECSC industrial concerns in research to be carried out under the new programmes now in preparation.

Symposium on accident prevention

69. Almost 650 representatives of eighteen different countries took part in a symposium on accident prevention organized by the Commission in Luxembourg from 21 to 23 October 1970 as part of the activities of the Steel Industry Safety Commission.

Industrial accidents in Community steelworks rose by 10% between 1967 and 1969, after falling between 1960 and 1967, and time lost through work stoppages increased even more (by 15%). Many papers were presented

covering safety in the medium-sized steel firm, the organization of accident prevention in large firms, and the way in which the principles of prevention have been adopted and applied by certain firms. Emphasis was laid on the indispensable requirement of workers' cooperation in accident prevention. Workers' representatives reported on results obtained in this respect in the Community and in Sweden.

Various technical problems were studied, including aid and rescue, travelling cranes, oxygen conduits, and the maintenance and repair of gas piping and appliances. Discussions following the reports highlighted the complexity of these matters and the value of such symposia in the exchange of information.

Addressing the participants, Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, hoped that the symposium would not be an end in itself, but rather a jumping-off point for the implementation of further measures to give better protection to people at work.

Air pollution in steelworks

70. The Commission decided on 7 October 1970 to approve the allocation of 428 002.73 u.a. to finance 13 research schemes under the second dust control programme in the steel industry. The research will be undertaken by ten Community institutes or agencies.

Mines Safety and Health Commission

71. The Commission's various working parties continued their studies in October, when the "electricity" working party examined safety precautions for electric locomotives in mines, and the "ventilation" party reviewed practical cases of stabilization measures in the event of fire at deep level. The "winding ropes and shaft guides" working party continued its activities and the working party on accident statistics in coalmines adopted a synoptic document on Community definitions for the establishment of these statistics.

Industrial safety

72. The panel of judges for the competition to improve the safety of farm machinery for use on sloping ground organized by ENPI, the Italian national accident prevention agency, together with the Commission, met on 26 and 27 October 1970 in Rome to discuss the practical results of the tests held at Perugia. It awarded several prizes to the value of Lit. 14 250 000 to the builders of various agricultural machines.

Health protection (Euratom)

Research into dosimetry

73. Under the programme of intercomparison in the field of individual dosimetry, a group of experts held a meeting in Luxembourg to examine the results of the most recent comparisons made in 1969-70, particularly of photon-sensitive individual dosimetry methods, and to compare neutron-sensitive techniques. In this phase of the programme, in which several national institutes and laboratories participated under the aegis of the Commission, about 900 dosimeters were irradiated and compared. This experiment enabled the institutes to improve their knowhow in this field appreciably and to permit other dosimetric services in the Six to benefit also.

The comparison of neutron-sensitive dosimeters, the first carried out on a Community scale, showed that, despite a better performance than expected, there is nevertheless still room for uncertainty on various points of interpretation. For this reason, the experts requested that the programme of comparison in this sector be continued and extended to solid-state dosimeters. The comparison of film dosimeters will be completed in 1971 by a test with mixed rays.

Symposium on the health aspects of the irradiation of foodstuffs

74. On 27 and 28 October in Luxembourg, the Commission arranged a symposium on the health aspects of the irradiation of foodstuffs and, more particularly, on the physical, chemical and biological changes which these undergo when irradiated for conservation purposes. The aim of this meeting with the experts of the Six was to exchange views and information on the lessons learned and to examine the research programmes under way in the various laboratories of the Community. Since 1967 five laboratories have been carrying out a Community programme under contract to the Commission, in particular to study the possibilities of identifying and recognizing irradiated foodstuffs. In view of the development of the practical applications of this new preserving technique, such methods of identification will assume increasing importance. In the Netherlands, for example, irradiated mushrooms are already on the market.

In the course of the discussions it became clear that changes can be noted in certain irradiated foodstuffs. Foodstuffs cooked, sterilized, deep-frozen, dried or treated by various preserving methods also undergo changes. However, in the case of irradiation, such changes are much more difficult to detect, and more sophisticated methods of analysis are called for. Methods of this sort have been developed in the laboratories participating in the Community research programme. At the end of the symposium, proposals were made for

continuing the studies. The participants also asked that the Commission should arrange annual meetings. Finally, the experts are of the opinion that the changes undergone by foodstuffs under irradiation should not give rise to any disquiet from the toxicological and health point of view.

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75. At its session on 5-8 October 1970 the European Parliament adopted a resolution regretting that the decision taken in July by the Council on the reform of the European Social Fund departed from the conceptions formulated by both Commission and Parliament. The Parliament further urged that the financial resources placed at the disposal of the Fund should be sufficient to fulfil the role of driving force, stimulant and guide in the service of a policy of full employment and improvement in living standards which the reformed Social Fund is called upon to play. The European Parliament also voted a detailed resolution concerning the second report of the Commission on the correlations between the social policy and the Community's other policies.¹

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

III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Negotiations with the United Kingdom

76. The second ministerial session with the United Kingdom was held in Luxembourg on 27 October 1970, when certain questions relating to the problems raised by the United Kingdom delegation were settled. In this way the fact-finding stage can be considered as terminated.

It was agreed to approach in the next phase the questions which are central to the negotiations, in particular the transitional measures for the progressive integration into the Community of the economies of the United Kingdom and the other candidate countries.

The conference also expressed determination to begin consideration of these problems before the end of 1970 and to pursue discussion of them with the greatest possible dispatch during the following months.

The third ministerial session is planned for December 1970.

Negotiations with Denmark, Ireland and Norway

77. The second ministerial sessions with Denmark, Ireland and Norway will be held in December 1970.

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES

EEC-Turkey Association

Transition to the second stage of the Ankara Agreement

78. At its session of 26 and 27 October 1970, the Council agreed to propose to the Turkish Government that the additional Protocol on the entry upon the transitional phase of the Association Agreement¹ and the new financial Protocol be signed at its meeting of 23 November.

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-70, Part One, Chap. I.

The Representatives of Member Governments meeting in this same Council session agreed the internal Community instruments necessary for the implementation by the Six of the new financial Protocol in favour of Turkey. These include the internal instruments defining the conditions and scale of Member States' contributions for loans to Turkey, the mandate accorded by Member States to the European Investment Bank empowering it to make such loans and certain explanatory internal decisions.

At its session of 5 to 8 October 1970 in Strasbourg, the European Parliament passed a resolution which described the two Protocols as "a decisive step towards the achievement of the Association's aims, the most important of which is Turkey's full membership of the Community". The Parliament also asked "that during the transitional stage the two Contracting Parties should take effective measures to ensure the speediest possible development of the Association, especially as regards the full opening of the common market to both industrial and agricultural products from Turkey; that Turkey should benefit from all measures the Community might decide to grant to developing countries at international level, such as generalized preferences for these countries, and that the association agencies should begin forthwith to adjust institutional cooperation between Turkey and the Community to fit the new needs resulting from the evolving nature of the transitional phase".¹

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association

Visit of leading African and Malagasy personalities to the Commission

79. On 23 October 1970 Mr Léopold Sedar Senghor, President of Senegal, was received at the Commission for talks with Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, Mr Jean-François Deniau and Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, members of the Commission. President Senghor was accompanied by Mr Amadou Karim Gaye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Adouma Diallo, State Secretary for the Plan, and Ambassador Abdourahmane Dia, Senegalese representative with the EEC.

Mr Jacques Rabemananjara, Vice-President of Madagascar responsible for foreign and social affairs, visited the Commission on 26 October 1970, accompanied by Mr Armand Razafindrabe, the Malagasy Ambassador. They were received by Mr Deniau, member of the Commission. The Malagasy viewpoint on the results of the latest EEC-AASM Association Council's meeting and general problems regarding the Association were discussed.

¹ See "European Parliament", Part Two, Chap. II.

Mr. J.-F. Deniau in Senegal

80. From 15 to 17 October 1970 Mr Deniau visited Senegal, where he had talks with President Senghor and Prime Minister Abdou Diouf, and took part in a working meeting with the Senegalese Government. The present situation of the Association and its future prospects, with special reference to the enlargement of the Community, were among topics raised. Problems of more particular concern to Senegal in the setting of the third European Development Fund were also discussed.

Parliamentary Conference of the Association

Meeting of the Joint Committee

81. The Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association met at Libreville, Gabon, from 28 to 31 October 1970. Debates centred mainly on Mr Guillabert's report on the Sixth Annual Report of the EEC-AASM Council of Association. Examination of Mr Guillabert's report provoked lively discussions, mainly on the introduction of a system of generalized preferences. Several speakers pointed out that the introduction of such a system, the tariff adjustments which aroused so much interest at the Council's meeting of 30 September, and the negotiations on the enlargement of the Community, could not fail to have consequences for the Association's future development.

A working document drawn up by Mr Hein on the coordination of the action of the 24 states belonging to the Association within the international organizations for economic cooperation and development was presented to the Joint Committee but discussion was postponed until the next meeting. This will take place on 9 January 1971 at Yaoundé, Cameroon, before the meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association, also to be held at Yaoundé from 11 to 13 January 1971.

European Development Fund

Meetings and visits

82. On 2 October 1970 Mr B. Ch. Ayandho, Minister for Industry, Mines and Geology of the Central African Republic, was received at the EDF to discuss schemes to be financed from the third Fund. Mr J. Hunlede, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Togo, had talks at the Fund on 5 October on investment projects also to be presented under the third Fund. Similarly, on 27 October, Mr Goossens, Minister of Public Works for Surinam, was received for discussions on the progress of schemes in train in his field. Finally, a

delegation from Burundi led by Mr A. Simbananiye, Minister attached to the President and Minister of Public Works, discussed with the Fund an important investment in the hotel trade planned in Burundi.

In October EDF representatives went on missions to check the progress of current schemes and finalize new ones in Niger, Mali, Madagascar, Somalia, Réunion and Guadeloupe. One group stayed from 14 to 24 October in Rwanda and Burundi to complete arrangements with the Governments of these Associated States for the schemes and investment programmes to be carried out with Community aid from the third Fund.

Traineeships and symposia

83. At 30 October 1970, 1 842 study grants and traineeships had been awarded for training activities in the AASM and Member States of the Community.

A symposium attended by some 450 persons on the AASM-EEC Association and various development problems was held at Niamey, Niger, from 2 to 6 October. Two symposia on the same theme were held in Brussels and Luxembourg for 90 African students resident in France and Belgium.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

United States

Trade relations between the Community and the United States

84. On 15 and 16 October 1970 a Commission delegation led by Mr Dahrendorf, the member responsible for external and trade relations, had talks in Washington with an American delegation under Mr Samuels, Deputy Under-Secretary in the State Department.

The main subjects of discussion were the United States' draft trade legislation, the Communities' preference agreements and several aspects of agricultural trade. The Commission delegation expressed the Communities' concern over the implementation of the trade legislation being debated in Congress. The American delegation reiterated US concern at preference agreements concluded or to be concluded with certain African and Mediterranean countries and urged reconsideration of some of the agricultural arrangements applied in the Community.

85. On 26 and 27 October 1970, in response to Mr Dahrendorf's report, the Council, in the words of the communiqué published after the meeting, had "a broad exchange of views regarding EEC-United States trade relations. After expressing its satisfaction with Mr Dahrendorf's action in his informal talks with responsible representatives of the American Administration, the Council reiterated its fears that adoption by the United States of the trade legislation at present being examined in Congress might lead to a cumulative process of trade restriction. The Council also reaffirmed the Communities' readiness to share in the search for constructive solutions to the concrete problems in some industrial sectors.

"The Council also expressed the hope that each major partner in world trade would avoid action likely to compromise the progress already made in trade liberalization or hinder efforts to enable developing countries to increase their export earnings." At the close of its discussions, the Council approved the text of a statement, since transmitted by the Commission to the Head of the United States Mission to the Community.

Terms of supply of enriched uranium to the Community

86. On 13 October 1970 the Council instructed the Commission to open exploratory talks with the American authorities on the improvement of the terms of supply of enriched uranium by the United States to the Community. The Commission will report to the Council on the results of these talks, so that the latter may decide on the advisability of beginning negotiations with the American Atomic Energy Commission.¹

Japan

87. The eleventh session of the Commission-Japan liaison group was held in Brussels on 5 and 6 October. This group meets twice a year alternately in Japan and in the Community, to discuss problems arising from the ECSC Treaty. On the agenda were an exchange of views on the economic situation in general and the state of the steel industry, in particular a discussion of market trends, investment, raw materials supplies and technical research, particularly applications of nuclear energy in the steel sector. Problems of nuisances and pollution, which are particularly acute in Japan, were also discussed. It was agreed that joint efforts would be made to find ways of making the liaison group's meetings more fruitful, both by expanding the advance exchange of information and by more regular individual contacts between the experts taking part in the discussions.

¹ See sec. 43.

On 7 October 1970 Mr Nishida, Minister for Science and Technology and chairman of the Japanese Atomic Energy Commission, visited the Commission, where he had an exchange of views on the progress of building programmes for autonomous uranium enrichment facilities in Japan and the Community.

Austria

88. At its session of 26 and 27 October the Council took the decision authorizing the Commission to begin negotiations with Austria for a partial interim trade arrangement on the basis of the directives it had approved.

Malta

89. In response to a request by the European Parliament the Council, at its last October session, adopted a draft joint declaration to be submitted to the Maltese Government as a step towards setting up parliamentary cooperation in the context of the association agreement with this country.¹

Spain and Israel

90. After the entry into force, on 1 October 1970, of the preferential agreements concluded by the Community with Spain and Israel,² the Council has approved several implementing regulations. On 13 October it adopted two regulations proposed by the Commission on imports of citrus fruits from these countries.³ The regulations comprise arrangements for implementing the provisions of the two agreements which lay down tariff reductions for certain citrus fruits imported from Spain and Israel on condition that, during the period of application of the reference price, a price determined on the Community's internal market is respected. The regulations stipulate that this price shall be equal to the reference price in force during the period under consideration, plus the CCT duties on this price and a standard amount of 1.2 u.a. per 100 kg. On 27 October, the Council also agreed a regulation on the procedures for applying the special arrangements for olive oils imported from Spain.⁴ These regulations were approved by the European Parliament at its session from 5 to 8 October 1970.⁵

¹ See Part One, Ch. II of this Bulletin.

² See Bulletin 11-70, Part Two, sec. 56 and Bulletin 8-70, Part One, Ch. IV.

³ *Journal officiel* L 228, 15 October 1970.

⁴ *Journal officiel* L 238, 29 October 1970.

⁵ See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

United Arab Republic

91. The second session in the Community's negotiations with the United Arab Republic for a preferential agreement took place in Brussels from 28 to 30 October 1970. The UAR delegation commented on the Community's offers and defined its own probable *quid pro quo*. The two delegations went on to adjust their positions and reached agreement on many items. A joint communiqué published after the session saw in this a favourable sign for the successful completion of the negotiations in the near future. It was agreed to continue the talks in the following month.

Lebanon

92. The talks begun on 30 September 1970 for a preferential agreement between Lebanon and the EEC continued in October. At the first round, from 30 September to 2 October, the Commission delegation put forward the Community's offers, based on those adopted by the Council at its session of 21 July 1970, and the Lebanese delegation detailed its position on the different aspects of the negotiation. At a further session from 13 to 15 October the Lebanese delegates commented on the Community's offers and defined what they could probably offer in return. Both sides adjusted their positions and were able to note their agreement on many points. As the joint communiqué puts it, this session gives cause to hope for a favourable conclusion to the negotiations.

Canada

93. The Canadian Minister of Industry, and Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Jean-Luc Pepin, visited the Commission on 5 October 1970. He was received by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, Mr Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President, and Mr Jean-François Deniau, Mr Altiero Spinelli and Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, members of the Commission. General relations between the Community and Canada were discussed.

Latin America

94. As part of the consultations between the two parties to the cooperation agreement of 1961 concluded by the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the Brazilian Government and in response to the visit of the Commission's Director-General for External Relations to the Brazilian authorities in May 1970, the Commission received the visit of the President of the

Brazilian Atomic Energy Commission, Mr Hervaldo Guimaraes de Carvalho, in Brussels on 1 and 2 October 1970. Talks were held on the implementation of the Euratom-Brazil agreement with special reference to the exchange of knowhow, problems of mining prospecting and the supervision of safety measures for fissile material exported by the Community to Brazil.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment of a common commercial policy

Common system applicable to state-trading countries

95. On the proposal of the Commission, the Council, on 27 October, agreed a regulation extending to other products (second instalment)¹ the annex to the Council regulation of 9 December 1969 establishing a common system as regards imports from state-trading countries.²

Export credit insurance

96. At its meeting on 26/27 October 1970 the Council approved, on a Commission proposal, and in accordance with Article 113 of the Treaty, two directives concerning the implementation by Member States of common insurance policies for medium- and long-term transactions, based on supplier's credit and intended for public and private buyers respectively.³

Bearing in mind the essential part which export credit plays in international transactions, the conditions of credit insurance are major factors in international competition. The risks involved in certain types of selling operations abroad (especially where capital goods are involved) can be assumed only by private firms, and increasing use is being made of guarantees issued by credit insurance firms, on behalf of the State or with its backing. We can consider that the introduction of these two policies (which is expected in the relatively near future), will be a major step along the road to harmonization of export insurance techniques, and will promote the establishment of a common approach as regards export credit.

The wording of the two policies lays down the general conditions on which the guarantee is issued: each credit insurer therefore remains free to decide on special conditions as required, according to the contracts made. The

¹ *Journal officiel* L 239, 30 October 1970.

² *Ibid.* L 19, 26 January 1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 254, 23 November 1970.

text of the policies contains four main chapters dealing with the scope and extent of the guarantee, the obligations of the insured party, compensation and, finally, miscellaneous arrangements. In the private buyers policy, as compared with the public buyers policy, four articles only have been amended. These changes relate to definition of the hazard, causes of loss and terms of compensation.

The two policies may be completed by a rider extending the guarantee, comprising general conditions and some special conditions whose object is to extend the cover arising from the policy to reimbursement of losses suffered by the insured party, as a consequence of his commitment to conditions guaranteeing the execution of the contract involved. To avoid discordant interpretation in the implementation of the common policies and of their riders, two commentaries are included to make it easier for insured parties to understand these arrangements.

A third proposal for a Commission directive has been laid before the Council. This concerns the harmonization of a number of essential provisions as regards short-term political risks, whether involving public or private buyers.

Defensive measures against dumping, premiums and subsidies

97. On 30 October 1970 the Commission decided to publish in the official gazette of the European Communities a notice of the opening of an inquiry procedure, in accordance with the Council regulation on defensive measures against dumping, premiums and subsidies by non-member States. This procedure concerns sisal packing string exported from Cuba.¹

Trade agreements: automatic renewal, extension or derogation

98. On 13 October 1970 the Council authorized the renewal of certain treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation and similar agreements made between Member States and non-member countries (1st series 1970).²

Furthermore, at its meeting on 26/27 October 1970, the Council, on a Commission proposal, authorized France to open negotiations with a view to concluding a trade agreement with the Republic of North Vietnam for the period 1970-1974 and a trade protocol for 1971 with Rumania.

¹ *Journal officiel* C 133, 5 November 1970.

² *Ibid.* L 231, 20 October 1970.

Specific commercial policy measures

99. In accordance with the Council regulation of 28 April 1970, laying down additional provisions regarding the common organization of the market in wine and wine products, countervailing duties may be levied on import into the Community of wines from non-member countries, if their free-at-frontier offer prices are below the Community reference prices, less customs duties. The same regulation also provides that non-member countries which are able and willing to guarantee that the offer prices of wines originating in and exported from their territories are not below the reference prices, less customs duties on import into the Community, may be exempted from the possible application of the countervailing duties. Following bilateral talks, and taking into account the guarantees offered, the Commission decided, on 28 October 1970,¹ to exempt the following countries from the countervailing duties that might be levied on the import of wines into the Community :

Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

At its meeting on 26/27 October, the Council, at the request of the Canadian Government, also decided to extend until 30 June 1971 the time-limit for the resumption of negotiations envisaged by the agreement of 29 March 1962 with Canada on quality wheat.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Tin

100. The Commission has approved and submitted to the Council a memorandum concerning the (fourth) International Tin Agreement, concluded after negotiations in Geneva from 13 April to 15 May 1970.² The Commission had been authorized by the Council, on 20 April 1970, to conduct the negotiation — as regards the commercial policy aspects — in the name of the Community with a view to the renewal of this agreement. In spite of certain difficulties at the outset, the Community was able to participate as such in the conference.

In its document, to which is annexed a draft Council decision concluding the agreement, the Commission analyses the work of the conference and its results, and stresses the need for the Community to adopt a position in the near future as regards its participation in the agreement, which is open for signature until 29 January 1971. The agreement takes definitive effect after

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 241, 4 November 1970.

² See Bulletin 7-70, Part Two, sec. 101.

30 June 1971 if the instruments of ratification have been lodged by at least six producer countries and nine consumer countries. There appear to be several arguments in favour of the Community participating as such. First of all, as regards principles, the Community has invariably supported international commodity agreements. Secondly, participation will tend to make the International Tin Council more attentive to the needs of consumers and therefore of the Community (hitherto the agreement would seem mainly to have favoured producer interests). Finally, the Commission states, the main reason why the Community should participate is that the agreement includes several measures falling within the scope of trading policy as defined in Article 113 of the EEC Treaty. The Commission therefore concludes that participation by all Member States individually and by the Community as such should be envisaged.

Cereals

101. The problems raised by the renewal or replacement of the International Grains Arrangement, concluded in 1967 and due to expire on 30 June 1971, were considered in a document transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 7 October 1970. The Commission had considered it essential to put this matter before the Council without any further delay, so that the Community delegation would be able to adopt a stance on this issue in good time at the International Wheat Council. The discussions from 21 September to 2 October 1970 in the preparatory group set up by the International Council to consider possible bases for a new international arrangement did not show whether the negotiating conference had a reasonable chance of success, or even whether it should be convened, as viewpoints were so far apart regarding the scope and content of an eventual agreement.¹ Two fundamentally divergent tendencies emerged as regards the vital problem of what the future international agreement should contain. On the one hand, the United States and some importer members of the preparatory group held that the system to be envisaged should be of the same type as that established by the 1962 agreement, based on the individual responsibility of each party, without any actual minimum price. The other major exporters and some importer members of the preparatory group maintained that the future agreement should include a number of provisions tending to stabilize prices and regulate the minimum price.

With these considerations in mind the Community delegation should, according to the Commission's memorandum, agree to such a conference, along the following lines. As regards principles, the Community should state its wish to continue international cooperation on grain, and should stress the

¹ The International Wheat Council, meeting in London, has since decided to convene an international conference for January 1971.

utility of having, for this purpose, an institutional framework in the form of an international agreement signed by the main producer and importer countries. It should also call attention to the advantages of negotiating an agreement calculated to place the international wheat trade on a healthy footing, pointing out in this connection that an agreement based purely on the responsible behaviour of each of the parties is no longer enough, as it formerly was, to encourage the growth of international cooperation, particularly in view of the world wheat market situation and the increasing number of exporting countries. Bearing in mind the practical difficulties encountered by some contracting parties in the implementation of the present arrangement, the Commission felt that the Community should be able to state that, in a spirit of cooperation, it would be prepared to agree to the convening of an international conference to negotiate an agreement that would be more flexible than the 1967 arrangement, while based as far as possible on its essential provisions. This new agreement should also include provisions defining commercial and non-commercial transactions. In the event of the bases of negotiation not being clearly defined, and therefore not affording a reasonable chance of success, the Commission felt that the Community delegation should declare itself in favour of continuing the existing arrangement and of carrying on with the work of the "preparatory group".

Coffee

102. A delegation from the International Coffee Organization (ICO), including Mr Roy McKenzie, Minister for Agriculture of Kenya and Chairman of the Assembly of the Diversification Fund of the Organization, and Mr Alexandre F. Beltrão, Executive Director of ICO, called on the Commission on 1 October 1970. On this occasion, Mr Malfatti, President, and Mr Deniau, member of the Commission responsible for development aid, had a useful discussion with the representatives of the International Coffee Organization regarding matters of common interest to both institutions, and also on their collaboration within the scope of their respective powers and responsibilities. Problems of coordination between the action of the Diversification Fund of the International Coffee Organization and of the European Development Fund (EDF) were reviewed in detail.¹

Sugar

103. In reply to a written question by Mr Westerterp, Dutch member of the European Parliament, the Commission recalls once more "that it considers

¹ See also in this connection the Commission's reply to a written question by Mr Vredeling, Dutch member of the European Parliament (*Journal officiel* C 128, 22 October 1970).

desirable that the Community should accede to the International Sugar Agreement, but that such accession would only be possible if the proposals which it made to the Council were adopted, particularly as regards temporary reduction of the basic quotas. As matters now stand, the difference between the quantity offered to the Community as a basic export quota under this agreement (300 000 tons) and the structural surplus in the Community's sugar output (1 000 000 tons) leaves no room for any Community negotiation to accede to the Agreement at this stage".¹

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Generalized tariff preferences

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

104. The UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences held the second part of its fourth session in Geneva from 21 September to 11 October 1970. The object of this meeting was to draft a final report to the Trade and Development Board regarding the implementation of generalized tariff preferences. It also considered the revised offers from preference-granting countries and continued its consultations regarding the main components of a system of generalized tariff preferences.²

Generally speaking, the revised EEC offer was welcomed by most developing countries. They noted with satisfaction that the Community was in a position to maintain its original offer and even to improve it in certain respects, whereas other preference-granting countries (United Kingdom, Scandinavia) scaled down their offers.³ The modest size of the EEC offer for processed farm products was certainly criticized once again. This weakness was, however, offset by the announcement that the Community intended to make substantial all-round tariff reductions for a number of tropical products when the new Yaoundé Convention takes effect. The improvements made by some other preference-granting countries (notably Japan and the United States) on their initial offers were well received by the developing countries.

Having considered the revised offers made by the preference-granting countries, the Committee turned its attention to drafting its report and agreed texts regarding certain essential components of generalized preferences. These

¹ *Journal officiel* C 126, 15 October 1970.

² In the 1st part of its session (Geneva, 31 March - 17 April 1970) the Committee had considered the preliminary offers made by the preference-granting countries, laid before UNCTAD in November 1969 (see Bulletin 6-70, Part II, sec. 78).

³ See Bulletin 11-70, Part Two, sec. 69.

“agreed conclusions”, which were thoroughly discussed within a contact group and several drafting groups, are the most significant part of the Special Committee’s report. They deal with built-in safeguards, recipient countries, special measures in favour of the least advanced developing countries, rules on origin, institutional arrangements, legal status and the implementation of the preferences, as well as problems connected with special and reverse preferences.

The issue of special and reverse preferences gave rise to protracted discussions. It is known that the original United States offer included clauses regarding special preferences (granted by developed countries to developing countries) and reverse preferences (granted by developing countries to developed countries). The effect of these clauses would be to exclude from the generalized preferences granted by the United States all developing countries which receive special preferences (on the products covered by the system) as well as all those developing countries which grant reverse preferences.

At the end of the Special Committee meeting, the United States abandoned the condition regarding special preferences; however, they maintained their stand on reverse preferences. This question, the only major obstacle still preventing a satisfactory settlement on generalized preferences, gave rise to a grave crisis. Many of those developing countries which grant reverse preferences (among them the States associated with the Community) and which were therefore the target of the American condition regarding these preferences, felt that the discrimination they would thereby suffer was unacceptable. In the end the crisis was resolved by a procedural formula incorporated into the “agreed conclusions”. According to this formula, consultations should take place later, but as a matter of highest urgency, between the parties directly involved, and with the assistance of the UNCTAD General Secretariat, in order to find solutions consistent with the unanimously accepted objective that all developing countries should in principle participate from the outset as beneficiaries in the preferential system. It was through this formula that the developing countries in question were induced to subscribe to the preamble which describes the arrangements as mutually acceptable.

At the same time it was agreed that countries enjoying special preferences (the African and Malagasy Associated States among them) should not suffer through the sharing of their special preferences as a result of the institution of generalized preferences. In this connection the representative of the Community, in accordance with the decisions of the Council of the EEC/AASM Association, made a statement specifying that the EEC reserved the right to take any measures within the framework of its system necessary to make good losses that the implementation of generalized preferences might cause to states associated with the Community.

The Special Committee’s report was laid before the Trade and Development Council, which adopted it at its extraordinary meeting on 12 and

13 October 1970, for transmission to ECOSOC¹ and then to the UN General Assembly.

On handing its final report to the Trade and Development Council, the Special Committee on Preferences completed its task in accordance with the resolution on this matter, adopted by the Second Conference. There are still, of course, some problems to be settled; in particular that of reverse preferences, and finalization of the details of implementation will take some time. It remains nevertheless true that the successful completion of the Special Committee's task now opens the way to the practical application of the principle of generalized preferences in favour of developing countries.

This is an outstanding success for UNCTAD. It is also, and above all, an essential step with far-reaching political implications in the field of international economic cooperation for development. For the first time, industrialized countries have agreed among themselves and with the developing countries to seek and apply well-considered international measures to promote development — measures that amount to a general exception to the most-favoured-nation principle. The importance of these generalized preferences is incidentally confirmed by the fact that they are regarded as one of the keystones of the international development strategy which has been instituted for the next "Decade".

It is also a success for the Community and its Member States, fully vindicating the initiatives taken by the Community, which, as early as 1963, originated this concept of tariff preferences in favour of manufactured products from the Third World, and since then has consistently worked in support of this principle.

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At its session of 5-8 October 1970, the European Parliament voted a resolution hoping that generalized preferences would take effect "as early as possible in 1971" and stressing in particular "the need to envisage special measures in favour of the least advanced countries and adequate compensation for countries which now enjoy regional preferences and would be placed at a disadvantage through the institution of generalized preferences". Finally, the Parliament recalls that "generalized preferences are not incompatible with the regional preferences provided for in the Association agreements between the EEC and the African states, and that these regional preferences mainly involve commodities, which are not covered by the generalized preferences".²

¹ See Part Two, sec. 107 of this Bulletin.

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

Food aid

105. In its session of 19/20 October 1970 the Council agreed to the Commission's proposal regarding urgent relief action in aid of homeless people in Jordan. Relief supplies amount to 15 000 tons of non-durum wheat, in the form of wheat flour, and 250 tons of skim milk powder.

The Council also decided to conclude formal agreements providing for the supply by the Community, as emergency food aid, of 15 000 tons of non-durum wheat (in the form of 9 934 tons of flour) and 1 000 tons of skim milk powder to Peru,¹ of 1 000 tons of butter, 2 000 tons of skim milk powder and 1 000 tons of butteroil to Turkey and, lastly, of 1 000 tons of skim milk powder and 500 tons of butter to Rumania, through the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Rumanian Government having accepted from the Community only an indirect gift, channelled through an international body such as the ICRC.

ADDENDUM

to Part Two, Chapter III, of Bulletin No. 11/1970

Trade and Development Board

The UN Trade and Development Board held the first part of its 10th session in Geneva from 26 August to 24 September 1970. Five Community states are members of the Board, and the Community as such took part in this work with the status of an observer. The main results of this meeting were as follows:

Second United Nations Development Decade

Apart from maritime transport, the Board was unable to resolve all the problems still outstanding as regards UNCTAD's contribution to the second Decade. The UNCTAD General Secretary was instructed to prepare drafts for the United Nations General Assembly, with a view to consideration and initiation by the latter of the international development strategy.

Third session of the Conference

The Board recommended to the United Nations General Assembly that it convene the third session of the Conference for April-May 1972. It also took

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 251, 19 November 1970.

note of a number of financial questions which the General Secretary of UNCTAD suggested should be included in the provisional draft agenda for that session.

Impact of regional economic groupings of developed countries

The East bloc countries tabled a motion to “condemn” the Community on the ground of the “negative impact” of its integration on international trade. The Community strongly opposed this motion and refuted the arguments marshalled against it by the East bloc countries. The Council arrived at no decision on the matter, so that no action was taken on the motion.

Commodities

The Council unanimously adopted the resolution on “trade liberalization and price policy” left pending since the fifth session of the Committee on Commodities.¹ It considered that it was “a forward step, making new commodity arrangements possible”, and therefore requested the UNCTAD General Secretary to submit to the third Conference — after consultation with Member Governments, competent bodies (i.e. those of the Community) and with the international organizations involved — proposals regarding future work in this sector of commodities.

Miscellaneous questions

As regards transfer of techniques, the Council determined UNCTAD's role in this field and decided to set up an intergovernmental group whose task would be to “establish what are the obstacles and problems which impede the transfer of development techniques to developing countries, and to consider possible forms of action to overcome these obstacles”.

As regards special measures in favour of the least advanced developing countries, the Council decided to set up a special group of experts individually nominated to assist the Council until its 11th session. It also adopted a resolution regarding the special problems of landlocked countries.



The effect on the Community and its Member States of the onslaught by the socialist countries of Eastern Europe was to consolidate still further the position which the Community as such holds in UNCTAD. At this session, the Community's representatives repeatedly took the floor and participated in

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-70, Part Two, sec. 89.

consultations and restricted negotiations between the various geographical groups. At the time when the resolution on international prices' policy and trade liberalization was adopted, the Commission's representative, speaking in the name of the Community, stated that the latter "supports and approves this resolution, which constitutes a major step in the definition of a policy for international commodity trade".

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

Second Committee of the General Assembly

106. The Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly met from 25 September to 17 October 1970 to finalize the international development strategy for the "second Decade", solemnly launched on 24 October, at the United Nations 25th anniversary ceremonies. On the Commission's initiative, there was close on-the-spot coordination in New York between the six member States, and the comments which the Community had to make regarding the report on strategy were presented to the Second Committee in the name of the Community as such. Similarly, in the discussion on strategy before the General Assembly, the Community's position was stated in a separate address by the French representative.

Economic and Social Council

107. The Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) discussed in plenary session, and officially submitted to the United Nations General Assembly on 19 October, the report of the UNCTAD Council on generalized preferences. During the debate, the Commission's representative, speaking on behalf of the Community, expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved by UNCTAD in the matter under consideration. He stressed, in particular, that the Community had initiated this step, which is of considerable political importance and constitutes a major contribution to international development strategy.

THE COMMUNITIES' DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

108. On 1 October 1970 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Jean-Louis Psimhis (Central African Republic) who had assumed his functions as accredited representa-

tive of his country with the European Economic Community (EEC) on 10 September 1970. On this occasion the new Ambassador, who succeeds H.E. Roger Guerillot, called to other duties, handed over his letters of credence as head of the Mission of the Central African Republic accredited to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and to the European Community for Atomic Energy (EAEC).

On 1 October 1970 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission also received H.E. Ambassador Anselmo Paulino-Alvarez (Dominican Republic) who handed them his credentials as head of his country's Mission to the European Economic Community (EEC). The new Ambassador succeeds H.E. Hector Aristy-Pereyra who terminated his functions in November 1969.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

October session

At its session in Strasbourg from 5 to 8 October¹ the Parliament expressed its views on the political future of the European Community in the light of the Davignon Committee's report. It stressed the importance of the correlations between social policy and the Community's other policies, and noted with pleasure the Council's agreement on the reform of the Social Fund. The Parliament also expressed support for a system of generalized preferences for certain products of the developing countries and rendered several Opinions on the common agricultural policy, particularly as regards the import of wines from Algeria.

The recommendations adopted by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee were approved, as were several regulations favouring Community imports of agricultural products from the AASM, the East African Community, Tunisia, Israel and Spain. An implementing regulation pursuant to the decision on the creation of the Community's own resources, and the ECSC accounts for 1968 were also approved.²

Mr Burger (Socialist, Netherlands) resigned from the European Parliament as from 30 September following his appointment as a State Councillor in the Netherlands.

The Community's political future (7 October)

The Parliament began a debate on the report by the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Community,³ who had been instructed by the Heads of State or Government at the Hague Summit "to study the best way of achieving progress in the matter of political unification, within the context of enlargement". The parliamentary report drawn up by the Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr Scarascia Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy), analysed the Davignon Report. The rapporteur noted with pleasure that there now existed agreements, understandings and commitments to political coopera-

¹ The full text of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session can be found in *Journal officiel* C 129, 26 October 1970.

² This account is mainly based on "Parlement européen — Informations" published by the European Parliament.

³ See Bulletin 11-70, Part One, Ch. I.

tion with a view to harmonizing foreign policies. On the other hand, he criticized the consultation machinery suggested by the Ministers.

Mr Lücker (Germany), chairman of the Christian Democrat group, stressed the importance of a Community defence and security policy and did not think that the procedures worked out by the Foreign Ministers were of a genuinely Community nature. The Christian Democrats maintained that the economic and monetary union was the vital element which would accelerate political unification and there must be parallel advance in these two fields. The final aim must still be European federation.

Speaking on behalf of the Socialist group, Mr Radoux (Belgium) saw the Ministers' report as only the first step. The will to go beyond national sovereignty in foreign and defence policies was required. The building of political Europe should not follow a different path from that of economic Europe, since the Community method had succeeded where the intergovernmental method had failed.

Mr Berthoin (France), for the Liberal and allied group, regretted that Europe as such should still be absent from the international political scene. Considering this fact and the lessons of earlier attempts, his group approved the flexible, pragmatic approach suggested, which would enable governments to begin the discussion of political questions. He pointed to the fresh possibilities of action for the European institutions, especially the Parliament, created both by the new budgetary arrangements and by the Ministers' report.

The UDE group, in the person of Mr Habib Deloncle (France), expressed its satisfaction with the conclusions of the Ministers, who, in the initial stage, were focusing their efforts on concertation in the realm of foreign policy. The UDE group considered the structures less essential than defining the basis of a common attitude and was very sceptical regarding the extension of the present Community machinery to political cooperation. The Commission would only play its role in the political unification of Europe within the terms and limits of its responsibilities under the Treaties. The machinery was of little importance as long as there existed the will to have Europe play its rightful part in world events.

Mr Amendola (Communist, Italy) thought the Ministers' proposals modest and unambitious. It was regrettable that nothing was being done politically. The cold war was over and the Europe of fear was a thing of the past. The time was therefore ripe to prepare the way to closer links between the peoples. The Communists were opposed to the policy applied at present on European matters and would vote against the resolution. Mr Riedel (Christian Democrat, Germany) spoke in favour of cooperation with the USSR and a more outward-looking European attitude towards the rest of the world. Mr Pintus (Christian Democrat, Italy) emphasized the need to speed up Europe's political integration so that it might secure its place on the world stage.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, was opposed to the idea of a Europe "à la carte". The economic aims required political will in all spheres. The Commission must participate at every level in the process of political unification. Mr Malfatti stressed the close links between the present policies of the Communities and the political unification of Europe. In conclusion, he emphasized that evolving international realities were impelling us along the road to the creation of Community reality and the formation of a Community of growth and stability.

The resolution before the Parliament, slightly modified after the adoption of amendments proposed by Mr Corona (Italy) for the Socialist group, and by Mr Triboulet (France) chairman of the UDE group, was approved by the four political groups. It expressed the Parliament's opinion that the process of economic and monetary union must accelerate political unification and requested the Foreign Affairs Ministers to define the role of an independent and democratic Europe in the world. The Parliament supported greater cooperation in defence and security policies, and called for more effective machinery than provided for in the Ministers' report, so that the necessary cooperation could be ensured. The Heads of State were asked to study forthwith ways of aligning the machinery for cooperation in foreign policy and the Communities' structures. Lastly, the Parliament insisted that an active role must fall to the Commission in the process of political unification of Europe.

Social policy

Correlations between social policy and the other Community policies (6 October)

The Parliament discussed the report presented by Mr Behrendt (Socialist, Germany), on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, on the Commission's second report to the Council regarding correlations between social policy and the other Community policies. The rapporteur studied the social aspects of agricultural, industrial, energy, regional and economic policies, and summarized his comments in the form of a lengthy proposal for a resolution. This resolution regretted that the Council had agreed no concrete measure since its March 1969 sitting and stressed the need for effective social policy measures in several fields: improvement of incomes and living and working conditions in agriculture; conclusion at European level of outline agreements for the harmonization of wage scales; harmonization of social provisions in transport. To give added impetus to the process of creating Community law, the Commission should cease to consult governmental experts on whom the Council was once again calling to prepare its decisions. Suggestions on many other points were put forward: freedom of movement of labour, harmonization of safety regulations, the social situation

in the coal sector, accident prevention and health measures, workers' participation in management in the framework of European company law, regional development, income distribution and the formation of personal assets by workers, and gradual and upward harmonization of the different sectors of social security.

Mr Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany), Miss Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg), Mr Romeo (Liberal, Italy) and Mr Laudrin (UDE, France) approved the resolution on behalf of their respective groups, which were all disappointed that the Community had fallen behind in social matters.

Mr Müller stressed the need for action in several fields and regretted the lack of consultation between Member States in the social sphere. Miss Lulling saw the resolution as a real catalogue of shortcomings in the social sector. To achieve results it was necessary to begin by making precise proposals. After stressing the importance of several questions (cooperation of management and labour in the implementation of Community policies, the setting up of a standing committee on employment, mother and child protection, the reduction in funds made available for workers' housing), Miss Lulling pointed to some positive aspects of the Commission's work, notably as regards the Social Fund and workers' participation in management under the European company project. She called for an overall social policy concept so that coherent action could be laid down for the different sectors of Community policy.

Mr Romeo noted the continued lack of effective solutions to basic social problems, especially in the matter of workers' participation in the management of firms. Mr Laudrin pointed to the need to decide upon concrete action after prior consultation with employers and workers in the agricultural and fisheries sectors. Monetary and industrial measures in preparation ought to be accompanied by suitable social measures. It was imperative to find a common approach to educational problems, apply an environment protection policy and extend workers' participation. Man's dignity and reasons for living must be restored.

Mr Posthumus and Mr Oele (Netherlands), and Mr Wolfram (Germany) also spoke for the Socialist group. Mr Posthumus stressed the social policy lag in transport, particularly road transport, while Mr Oele concentrated on the difficulties of adaptation and resettlement of workers when firms are rationalized or merged. Mr Wolfram wanted wage harmonization and measures for the resettlement of redundant miners.

Mr Offroy (UDE, France) did not think that success had yet been achieved in ensuring the primacy of the social over the economic. What was needed was a vast European social project taking social policy as a whole and assessing what can be done and within what time-limits. In this way we would prove that Europe represented a real hope for the improvement of man's lot and the raising of living standards.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, noted that social questions, which had previously been studied in fragmentary fashion, were now being approached in synthetic terms with the whole body of economic policies. There were several priorities at present: the constant reintegration of labour into the industrial process, alignment of social security systems, health and environment policies. Mr Coppé laid emphasis on the need for a broadly-based dialogue with both sides of industry, governments and the European Parliament prior to the elaboration of social measures, and gave some details regarding, in particular, the constitution of workers' personal assets, the Social Fund, the Standing Committee on Employment, workers' housing, social matters in transport, and the adaptation of manpower to the needs of the labour market. In closing, he stressed that the Hague Summit had created a more solid basis for social policy and this held out hope of rapid progress.

Reform of the Social Fund (8 October)

The Parliament approved a resolution presented by Miss Lulling on behalf of the Social Affairs and Health Protection Committee, noting with pleasure the Council's decision on the reform of the Social Fund but regretting that it differed from the pattern suggested by the Parliament and the Commission. It further feared that the distinction between the different types of action would lead to inefficiency through dissipation of effort and fragmentation. The Parliament asked the Commission to propose, in the implementing regulation to be transmitted to the Council, the procedures most likely to ensure effective operation of the Fund. It urged that the Fund be endowed with adequate financial resources and opposed the setting of an expenditure ceiling, which was contrary to the normal budgetary procedure. Lastly, it requested that the regulations on the reform of the Fund be implemented as soon as possible, thus supplying the Community with the indispensable instrument of social solidarity of which it stood in need.

Generalized preferences for developing countries (6 October)

The Parliament discussed the interim report presented by Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), for the Committee for External Trade Relations, on the application of general preferences to manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries. The rapporteur recalled that the preference system decided upon by the Community would consist, for manufactures, in granting freedom from customs dues up to certain annual ceilings. Processed agricultural products would be subject to individually calculated rates of preference and a safeguard clause was envisaged. The Committee supported the generalized system and asked for its speedy application. The Committee on relations with African States and Madagascar emphasized, in an opinion presented by Mr Fellermaier (Socialist, Germany),

the need to uphold the principles of the EEC-AASM Association particularly as regards reverse preferences, and asked for talks between the EEC and the AASM.

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, said that the system proposed by the EEC went much further than the offers of other industrialized countries and that the AASM must not suffer harm as a result of the changeover to the new preference system. The European preferences were not having an adverse effect on the economy of the United States. Although the EEC proposals must not be overestimated, it had nevertheless to be stressed that they were a step forward in helping the developing countries and that general preferences were an effective instrument in an overall Community policy vis-à-vis all these countries.

Mr Dewulf (Christian Democrat, Belgium) and Mr Cointat (UDE, France) endorsed the rapporteur's conclusions on behalf of their respective groups. The former called for a balanced, coherent system, closely linked with everyday realities, and asked that full account be taken by the Council of opinions expressed by the AASM in the consultations provided for by the Association Agreements. Mr Cointat did not think that the generalized preference system was a cure-all, but one partial aspect of an overall policy towards the developing countries. It could well prove of value only to the less poor countries, since it covered merely industrial products. On the other hand, the demands of economic development were not to be forgotten, and it was important to strengthen the Community's policy vis-à-vis the AASM, for help too thinly spread over too wide an area almost always meant waste and inefficiency. In conclusion, Mr Cointat stressed the need for a world-wide organization of markets, failing which world efforts would remain incomplete and of merely relative value.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied group, Mr Armengaud (France), criticized the general preference system as being both deceptive and inefficient and leading to the abolition of regional preferences embodied in the EEC-AASM agreement. The various countries' proposals were compounded of so many conditions and safeguard measures that the final result would be very modest. Also, there was the risk of becoming drawn into an expansion of general preferences, since every country was underdeveloped with respect to some other. The countries making these proposals practised rigorous protectionism and sought to export their industrial products to markets protected by regional agreements. The EEC should stick to regional preferences and study how far and when it would be able to achieve adequate diversification of its purchases from every country in the world.

Mr Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) and Mr De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium) spoke in support of generalized preferences, the latter stressing a need for closer EEC cooperation with Latin America.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution supporting generalized preferences without reciprocity or discrimination for finished and semi-finished products from the developing countries. The Parliament reiterated that such preferences were not incompatible with the regional preferences provided for in the association agreements with the AASM and that these regional preferences mainly concerned basic commodities which were not affected by generalized preferences. It asked for special measures for the least advanced countries and compensation for those countries benefiting from regional preferences which would suffer when generalized preferences were introduced.

Relations with Associated Countries

EEC-Turkey Association (7-8 October)

The Parliament approved the recommendations adopted by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee on 30 September 1970, presented in a report by Mr Schuijt (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) on behalf of the Committee for the Association with Turkey. The Parliament expressed its pleasure at the positive conclusion of the negotiations on the changeover from the preparatory to the transitional stage, which was a decisive step towards Turkey's full membership of the Community, and supported the Joint Parliamentary Committee's requests embodied in the recommendations.

Mr De Winter, chairman of the Committee for the Association with Turkey, recalled the main provisions of the agreement with that country and stressed its significance. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, expressed general approval of the recommendations adopted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Arrangements for certain agricultural products from the AASM and East Africa (5 October)

Two reports by the Committee on Relations with the African States and Madagascar were discussed jointly.

Mr Fellermaier (Socialist, Germany) presented his report on a regulation concerning arrangements for maize from the AASM and the OCT. He asked for a 50% reduction of the levy under certain conditions (export price not inferior to the threshold price and a quantity limit) to avoid disrupting the Community cereals market as the Committee on Agriculture feared in its Opinion drawn up by Mr Briot (UDE, France). The Parliament, noting that the provisions proposed in the regulation reducing the levy by approximately 2% did not allow the Community to fulfil its obligations towards the AASM and the OCT, approved the rapporteur's proposals.

Mr Dewulf presented his report on a regulation extending the arrangements for certain agricultural products originating in the AASM and the OCT to the same products from Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. To avoid disparities in import arrangements for agricultural products from Africa and considering the amendments made to the preceding regulation on maize, the Parliament approved the draft regulation, which will enable the Community to give due consideration to the interests of the three East African countries. In its Opinion presented by Mr Briot (UDE, France) approving the report, the Committee on Agriculture made the same comments as it had on maize from the AASM and OCT.

Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr Hein (Socialist, Germany) and Mr Laudrin (UDE, France) approved the two reports on behalf of their groups, the latter drawing attention to the problem of maize exports from Madagascar to Reunion. All speakers emphasized the need to avoid disparities between the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement. Mr Coppé agreed with this principle, at the same time indicating that some situations could be different and this would have to be taken into consideration. He agreed that the Commission's proposals did not go far enough and declared his willingness to transmit the Parliament's comments to the Council.

Agricultural policy (7-8 October)

The Parliament debated several reports presented by the Committee on Agriculture.

Common Customs Tariff on Algerian wines

Mr Vals (Socialist, France) presented a report on a proposal for a regulation fixing at 60% the CCT duty on wines imported from Algeria, whilst observing the reference price, and abolishing all quantitative limitations on imports. He expressed the fear that the Community would not be able to control the market and that in consequence the Community preference would be jeopardized. However, the majority of the Committee on Agriculture voted in favour of the regulation, account being taken of the obligation, in the regulation organizing the market in wine products, to observe the reference prices for imports into the Community and considering that a stop had to be put to the confusion existing in the Community as regards the application of the CCT to wines from Algeria. The rapporteur asked the Commission to enforce the prohibition on mixing and to grant no further derogations. He also asked when the guide prices for the different types of wines would be set and whether the Commission would be able to ensure respect of the reference price.

Mr Liogier (France) said that the UDE group would vote for the regulation although they had serious reservations, particularly concerning the complete abolition of quotas and quantitative restrictions, and feared the reference price would not be strictly respected. He protested about the French Government's failure to group 9° to 10° table wines with those of 10° to 12°, classed R 1, contrary to the Commission's promise to the Parliament.

In reply Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said he would give a written answer to Mr Liogier's last question, stressing that we were in a transitional stage and that talks with Algeria had still to take place. He affirmed that the regulation would be strictly applied, especially as concerned observance of the reference price and possible application of a countervailing charge.

In its resolution the Parliament approved the regulation and invited the Commission to keep a very close watch on the operation of the system instituted, so that it could ensure in particular respect of the reference prices on importation.

Import system for olive oil from Tunisia and Spain

The Parliament approved two proposals for regulations reducing, subject to the maintenance of the threshold price, the levies on olive oil imports from Tunisia and Spain. Mr Briot (UDE, France) reported, for the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar, on Tunisia, and Mr Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) for the Committee on External Trade Relations, on Spain. Both countries would thus receive a price above current world levels and enjoy a favourable competitive position on the Community market.

In its Opinion, the Committee on Agriculture noted that the idea of a levy to ensure Community preference was to some extent called into question once reductions were granted for imports of agricultural products. On the other hand, as regards the advantages for Spain, the Committee brought up the problem of the respective places of the agricultural and industrial sectors in the Community's commercial policy.

Import system for citrus fruits from Israel and Spain

Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) presented a report on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations on two other proposals for regulations reducing by 40% CCT duties on imports of citrus fruits from Israel and Spain, subject to the reference price being observed. The rapporteur pointed out that these were implementing regulations pursuant to the general EEC Agreements with Israel and with Spain.

In its resolution approving the proposals the Parliament hoped that a similar preference system would shortly be introduced for all the countries of the Mediterranean basin.

Pigmeat prices

The Parliament approved the regulation fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the 1970/71 marketing year at the same level as for the preceding year (report by Mr Richarts, Christian Democrat, Germany).

An amendment put forward by Mr Bourdelles (Liberal, France) and adopted by the Parliament limited the period of application of the price from 1 November 1970 to 31 July 1971 (the Commission had suggested 31 October), so that it would fit in with the period for which the cereals price is fixed. Another amendment, proposed by Mr Estève (France) for the UDE group, requesting the maintenance of the average intervention price at a level equal to that of the preceding year, was rejected.

Mr Spénale (Socialist, France), chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, said that lack of time had prevented his Committee from rendering an Opinion on the report as on the one concerning the price of olive oil. He protested vigorously against the working methods imposed on the Parliament.

Olive oil prices

On the basis of a report drawn up by Mr Richarts, the Parliament approved the regulation fixing the target prices and the intervention price for olive oil for the 1970/71 marketing year at the same level as for the preceding year.

EAGGF Guidance Section: Assistance for 1971

The Parliament was informed too late by the Council of a proposal for a regulation in this matter, and was unable to hold the consultation requested during this session. It will render its Opinion at the November session on the report by Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands).

Intra-Community trade in fresh meat

On the basis of a report drawn up by Mr Behrendt (Socialist, Germany) and presented by Miss Lulling for the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, the Parliament approved a proposal for a regulation on certain health problems in trade in fresh meat. Extension from 1 October to 31 December 1970 was accepted as the final time-limit by which those Member States which have not already done so must incorporate into their municipal law a Council directive on this matter.

Communities' "own resources" (8 October)

The Parliament discussed Mr Westerterp's report for the Committee for Finance and Budgets, on a regulation to be adopted by the Council to permit implementation of the latter's decision of 21 April 1970 regarding the replacement of Member States' financial contributions by the Communities' own resources. The regulation contains general provisions, provisions relating to the allocation and payment of the resources, their supervision and collection, and the arrangements for implementing several articles of the Council's decision.

The proposal for a regulation was approved by the Parliament in a resolution which suggested certain amendments of detail. Having regard to its responsibility to give discharge for the execution of the budget, the Parliament expected to be consulted regarding all general measures to be taken in implementation of the provisions relating to the supervision of transactions involved in the collection of the resources in question.

Mr von Braun, President-in-office of the Council, undertook to transmit the contents of the report to the latter.

Mr De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium) approved the resolution on behalf of his group and Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, gave certain details, particularly with reference to supervision, and expressed his pleasure at the Parliament's support, which would strengthen the Commission's position vis-à-vis the Council on this matter.

Approval of ECSC accounts for 1968 (7 October)

The European Parliament approved the ECSC accounts for 1968 in the light of the auditor's conclusions and the report of Mr Gerlach (Socialist, Germany) for the Committee on Finance, Administration and Accounts. The Commission was requested to facilitate the task of supervising the levy and to permit more effective control of technical and social research contracts. Mr Coppé assured the Parliament that its observations would receive all due consideration.

COUNCIL

The Council met three times during October. These sessions were devoted to scientific and technological research, agricultural problems and general matters.

127th session — Scientific and technological research
(13 October 1970)

The Council met in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr Hans Leussink, German Minister for Education and Science. Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President, and Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission, were present.

The main business was fixing the appropriations under the Euratom research and training programme for 1971 and the corresponding draft research and investment budget.

In addition, the Council instructed the Commission to open exploratory talks with the United States authorities to improve the terms on which enriched uranium is supplied to the Community, and approved changes in the 1970 programme, notably with regard to high-temperature gas reactors. Finally, it took note of the Commission's proposals for drawing up a multiannual programme in the field of biology and health protection and controlled thermonuclear fusion.

The Council also had an exchange of views on several other issues: the reorganization of the JRC, the Belgian proposal concerning improved scientific cooperation, the Commission's memorandum relating to paragraph 9 of the Hague communiqué (technological development), the processes which might be adopted to establish European facilities for uranium enrichment, and the conditions under which the available resources of the JRC might be used for non-nuclear activities.

Apart from these scientific matters, the Council formally adopted a decision authorizing the extension until 31 December 1972 of certain treaties between Member States and non-member countries, regulations concerning imports of citrus fruits from Spain and Israel, and a regulation relating to food aid in the form of cereals. Lastly, it gave the approval requested by the Commission for the grant of a conversion loan to an undertaking under the terms of the ECSC treaty.

128th session — Mainly agriculture
(19 and 20 October 1970)

The Council met in Luxembourg with Mr Heinz Dieter Griesau, State Secretary at the German Ministry of Agriculture, in the chair. Mr S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, was in attendance.

In accordance with its resolution of June 1970, the Council adopted the regulations laying down the Community's common policy on the fishing industry, and approved declarations committing it to resolve in suitable fash-

ion the problems arising from this common policy in so far as it affects the AASM, the OCT, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. Finally, the Council adopted the regulations fixing the prices of olive oil for the 1970-71 season and determining the Community scale for the classification of pig carcasses.

The Council endorsed the Commission's proposals on various matters, including those on the financing of intervention expenditure in the milk, milk products and beef and veal markets, the basic price and standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period November 1970 to October 1971, and emergency aid for the victims of the troubles in Jordan.

Meeting as representatives of the Governments of the ECSC member countries, the Ministers authorized certain exports of scrap-iron to non-member countries.

129th session — General matters
(26 and 27 October 1970)

The Council met in Luxembourg under the chairmanship, first, of Mr Alex Möller, German Minister of Finance, and later of Mr Walter Scheel, German Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, was present.

At this session the Council determined the Community position for the forthcoming second ministerial meeting in the United Kingdom entry negotiations and for the meetings with those EFTA countries not applying for membership.

The Council heard a statement by Mr Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister, on the final report of the working party set up to determine the main factors involved in a stage-by-stage realization of economic and monetary union and took the opportunity of expressing its warmest thanks to Mr Werner. Finally, it had an exchange of views on general aspects of a Community regional policy.

In other fields, the Council adopted (a) the Communities' draft operating budget and the Euratom draft research and investment budget for 1971, to be submitted to the European Parliament for its Opinion, and the Euratom research and training programme for the same year; (b) several measures relating to olive oil, slaughtered pigs, and health problems in the fresh meat trade. In the field of external relations and trade policy, it (a) adopted directives relating to common credit insurance policies, (b) authorized the Commission to open negotiation on certain matters with Austria, (c) decided to include the question of relations between the Community and the countries of Latin America on the agenda of one of its forthcoming meetings, (d)

adopted the text of a joint declaration on cooperation between the European Parliament and the Parliament of Malta, (e) decided on certain action concerning the resumption of negotiations with Canada in respect of high-quality wheat, (f) authorized Francé to open trade negotiations with North Vietnam and Rumania. Earlier, the Council had discussed trade relations between the Community and the United States in the light of a statement by Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, on the results of his talks on this matter in Washington. The Council was especially concerned lest the passing by Congress of measures of a protectionist nature should trigger off a whole series of trade restrictions, and hoped that the leading world trading countries would refrain from action of this kind.

In their capacity as representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council, the Ministers agreed on the internal measures necessary for the new financial protocol in favour of Turkey to be put into effect.

COMMISSION

Official visits by the President of the Commission

Continuing his official visits to the capitals of Member States, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti went in October 1970 to The Hague and Luxembourg.

On 12 October Mr Malfatti visited The Hague, where he was received in audience by Queen Juliana. He had a series of talks with Prime Minister De Jong, Foreign Minister Luns, Finance Minister Witteveen, Minister for Economic Affairs Nelissen and Minister of Agriculture Lardinois. He also had a meeting with Mr De Koster, State Secretary at the Foreign Office. The talks covered the important problems the Community was facing and the urgent tasks pending solution. Mr Malfatti stressed the process of reinforcing the Communities—to which the Commission had contributed in the form of a batch of proposals to the Council—pointed to the importance of creating economic and monetary union by stages, a process implying common policies in all fields, and also entailing political union, as his partners in the discussions had emphasized.

Among the questions chiefly discussed, the negotiations for the enlargement of the Community had an important place. Both sides felt that the negotiations, in the first instance those opened with the United Kingdom, could make rapid headway provided there was political will to carry things through to a successful conclusion.

The President of the Commission and the Netherlands Government expressed their concern at the renewal of protectionism in the United States. Other matters raised were the Community's relations with East bloc countries, relations between Community institutions, agriculture, social policy, development aid, industrial expansion and the environment.

On 15 October the President of the Commission visited Luxembourg, where he was received in audience by Grand Duke Jean. He had talks with Mr Pierre Werner, Prime Minister for Finance, Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, Economics and Transport Minister Marcel Mart and Minister of Agriculture J.P. Buchler. The following official communiqué was published after the visit:

"The talks between Mr Malfatti and the Luxembourg Government concerned the Community's tasks in the coming months and the outlook for the future. Both sides attached basic importance to a decision before the end of the year on the launching of an economic and monetary union. The submission on time of the report drawn up by the group chaired by Mr Werner was of particular significance in this context. It was also considered desirable for the speedy conclusion of negotiations with the United Kingdom and the other candidate countries, that real progress should be made at the coming sessions. Talks then dealt with the steps needed to consolidate the general development of the Communities, with special reference to agricultural questions in view of their topicality.

The President stressed the need to create a framework for a life fit for Europeans, and spoke of the contribution the Communities could make to improve the environment. He also pointed to the importance of acting in such a way that the necessary political extensions of economic integration and the studies on political union should develop in complete harmony and emphasized the contribution the Commission could make to this end.

The two sides reviewed the problems which enlargement poses for the Communities, and laid stress on the need not to lose sight of the political aspects in a negotiation of such fundamental importance for the future organization of Europe.

President Malfatti and the Luxembourg authorities raised certain matters relating to the establishment of Community offices in Luxembourg. The Luxembourg Government noted with satisfaction Mr Malfatti's statement to the effect that the Commission intended to implement in full its decision of 8 April 1965 on the siting of the Institutions."

COURT OF JUSTICE

Composition of the Court

The Court of Justice of the European Communities, at its meeting of 7 October 1970, re-elected Mr Robert Lecourt as President for a period of

three years (that is, up to 7 October 1973). At the same time, it renewed Mr Albert van Houtte's mandate as registrar for a further period of six years (i.e. until 7 October 1976).¹

At this same meeting, the Court elected the presidents and organized the Chambers, allocating an advocate-general to each of these.² Judge A.M. Donner was elected President of the First Chamber, for a period of one year as from 7 October 1970, and Judge A. Trabucchi President of the Second Chamber.

The Chambers of the Court are constituted as follows:

First Chamber:

A.M. Donner, President,
R. Monaco, J. Mertens de Wilmars, Judges,
K. Roemer, Advocate-general;

Second Chamber:

A. Trabucchi, President,
P. Pescatore, H. Kutscher, Judges,
A. Dutheillet de Lamothe, Advocate-general.

New cases

Case 58/70 — Compagnie Continentale (France) S.A., Paris, and Compagnie Continentale d'Importation (Hollande) N.V., Rotterdam, v. Hoofdproduktschap voor akkerbouwprodukten, 's-Gravenhage and Produktschap voor granen, zaden en peulvruchten, 's-Gravenhage

On 9 October 1970, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven of The Hague filed with the Court a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 8(3 b) of the Commission regulation of 21 August 1967 (provision concerning the loss of the security to be deposited before the granting of import permits) with special reference to the interpretation of the concept of "levy fixed in advance".³

Case 59/70 — The Kingdom of the Netherlands v. the Commission

On 12 October 1970 the Kingdom of the Netherlands filed with the Court a request for a declaration that the Commission had failed in its duty

¹ See *Journal officiel* C 128, 29 October 1970.

² *Ibid.* C 137, 12 November 1970.

³ *Ibid.* C 138, 18 November 1970.

by not taking a decision, as had been requested by the Netherlands, noting that French aid to the steel industry was contrary to the Treaty.

Case 60/70 — Commission official v. Commission

This matter deals with an appeal for annulment of administrative decisions taken by the Commission regarding the plaintiff.

Judgments

Case 7/70 — Commission official v. Commission

By order of 15 October 1970, the Court struck this case off.

Case 9/70 — Franz Grad, Autotransporte, Linz-Urfahr (Austria) v. Finanzamt Traunstein

Case 20/70 — Transports Lesage & Cie, Mulhouse, v. Hauptzollamt Freiburg

Case 23/70 — Erich Haselhorst, Düsseldorf, v. Finanzamt Düsseldorf-Altstadt

The Financial Courts of Munich, Baden-Württemberg and Düsseldorf, having to deal with litigations calling into question the legality of the German tax of 28 December 1968 on road haulage, asked the Court, on 23 February, 29 April and 20 May 1970 respectively, for a preliminary interpretation, particularly of Article 4 of the Council decision of 13 May 1965 concerning the harmonization of certain provisions with repercussions on competition in rail, road and inland waterway transport. According to this provision, once a common system of turnover tax has been decided on by the Council and given effect in Member States, the latter will apply this system, in accordance with procedures to be determined, to the transport of goods by rail, road and inland waterway. The system covered by this provision, i.e. the common system of value added tax, was fixed by the Council under two directives of 11 April 1967. The final date for its introduction in the Member States was set at 1 January 1972. However, the German Federal Republic introduced VAT on 1 January 1968, and the law applies *inter alia* to transport services.

Under these conditions the question arose as to whether the new tax on road transport of goods is compatible with Article 4(2) of the Council decision of 13 May 1965, which reads as follows:

“At the latest when the common system of turnover tax mentioned in the preceding paragraph has come into force, this system will be substituted for the specific tax systems which at the present time replace turnover tax where the transport of goods by rail, road or inland waterway would be subject to these systems.”

On 6 October the Court of Justice ruled as follows as regards the first case, and on 21 October as regards the other two:

“1. By requiring Member States not to combine the common turnover tax system with specific tax systems which replace turnover tax, Article 4(2) of the Council’s decision of 13 May 1965, in conjunction with the provisions of the Council directives of 11 April 1967 and of 9 December 1969, is calculated to produce direct effects in relations between Member States and those under their jurisdiction and to give rise for the latter the right to invoke it in legal proceedings;

2. The prohibition on combining the above-mentioned common taxation system with specific tax systems takes effect as from the date fixed by the third Council directive of 9 December 1969, i.e. on 1 January 1972.

3. A tax, such as described by the Finanzgericht, which is not levied on commercial transactions, but on the sole factor of transport by road, and which is based not on remuneration for a service but on the physical load, expressed in ton/kilometres, which the activity taxed imposes on the roads, does not correspond to the usual type of turnover tax, as referred to in Article 4(2), of the decision of 13 May 1965.”¹

In Case 23-70 the Court of Justice refrained from ruling on whether Article 80 EEC could engender direct effects in favour of those liable.

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

The Belgian Cour de Cassation, by order of 9 March 1970, applied to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling as to whether Council Regulation No. 13/64/CEE (Arts. 1 to 12) taken in conjunction with the Commission’s decisions of 5 December 1960 (Arts. 1 and 2) and of 17 July 1962 (Arts. 1 and 2) should be interpreted as meaning that, in the absence of a certificate on form DD4, an importer can in no case benefit from the application of the intra-Community agricultural levy system, nor, consequently, from the reduced rates provided for in intra-Community trade. In the event of fraudulent importation, this would mean that even if goods are from Community countries, the amount of tax evaded is calculated on the basis of the rates applied to imports of butter from non-member countries, as fixed for the period at issue in the schedules established by the Belgian authorities competent for such matters.

By a judgment of 22 October 1970 the Court declared that:

“1. Regulation No. 13/64/CEE and the Commission’s decision of 17 July 1962, must, subject to the exceptions provided for in the latter, be

¹ See *Journal officiel* C 138, 18 November 1970.

interpreted as meaning that importers of merchandise from another Member State may only benefit from the intra-Community system, when such merchandise is covered by certificate DD4.

2. This interpretation applies equally in the case where the amount of tax evaded as a consequence of fraudulent importation must be established, even though the Community origin of the product in question could be established by means other than the aforementioned certificate."

Case 16/70 — Coöperatieve Vereniging Necomout G.A., Amsterdam, v. Hoofdprodukschap voor akkerbouwprodukten, 's-Gravenhage and Produktschap voor granen, zaden en peulvruchten, 's-Gravenhage

Case 17/70 — Koninklijke Lassie Fabrieken NV, Wormerveer, v. Hoofdprodukschap voor akkerbouwprodukten, 's-Gravenhage and Produktschap voor granen, zaden en peulvruchten, 's-Gravenhage

By order of 10 April 1970, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven of The Hague applied to the Court for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of Article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1134/68 of 30 July 1968, laying down the rules for implementing the Council regulation of 30 May 1968 on the conditions for modifying the value of the unit used for the common agricultural policy.

By a judgment of 13 October 1970 the Court replied as follows:

"Article 7(2) of Regulation (EEC) No. 1134/68 must be interpreted as meaning that the cancellation of any prior fixing of levies or refunds may concern the balance of the quota still available on the date when the application was lodged, but only for the total amount of this balance, and may not concern the quantities previously imported or exported."

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Extraordinary session

(30 October 1970)

The ECSC Consultative Committee held an extraordinary session on 30 October 1970 in Luxembourg, under the chairmanship of Mr Van Berk (Germany), and with Mr Haferkamp, vice-president of the Commission, in attendance.

In the course of this session, the 136th, the Committee examined a draft report by Mr Conrot on short- and long-term coking coal and coke supplies.

A revised version taking into account the results of this examination and updated by the rapporteur will be prepared and submitted to the Commission.

The Consultative Committee went on to review the Commission's draft decision concerning the Community system of intervention in favour of the coalmining industry. Mr Haferkamp analysed this draft which, in amended form, will replace, as from 1 January 1971, the aid system for coalmining established by High Authority decision 3-65. On this point, Mr Haferkamp declared that the evolution of the market would require new concentrations, which could only be made possible by a system of aid, and that the social and regional difficulties resulting from this reorganization would call for Community intervention. The Commission's draft was on the whole well received by the Committee, whose members approved the extension of the aid systems which the new regulation requires, as compared with decision 3-65, as well as the fact that the concept of security of supply had been taken into account. However, certain members feared that the new decision might, generally speaking, prove difficult and rigid in its application, and that on a particular level it might be inadequate from the social angle. But the Committee has still not given its opinion, as provided for under Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty, and the discussion is to continue at another session.

On the other hand, the Committee approved without discussion a number of technical research projects concerning the iron and steel industries to which the Commission will give financial aid, after approval by the Council. In this connection the Consultative Committee expressed its wish to be informed of the general programme of steelmaking research over the next years. This programme will complete the medium-term programmes already outlined as regards mining and the social field.

In a different connection, the Committee decided to create among its members a special Group whose tasks would be (a) to keep constantly abreast of the progress of the enlargement negotiations, where the coal and steel industries are concerned, collecting the maximum amount of information of every possible kind, and reporting regularly to the Committee; (b) to draw up as soon as possible a memorandum concerning the problems entailed for the coal and steel industries in enlargement. This memorandum should be laid before the Consultative Committee within six months at the latest, and, after discussion and approval, brought before the Commission and the Council. The new Group, comprising seven members, will be presided over by Mr Martin.

Constituent session
(30 October 1970)

On the same day, the Committee held its 137th session, under the chairmanship of Mr D. Taccone (Italy), the senior member by age. The

business was to re-elect its officers and its permanent committees, as their mandates expired on 4 November. Mr Jean Picard (consumers' and dealers' group, France) was elected chairman of the Committee for the year 1970/71. Mr Van Berk (workers' group, Germany), the retiring chairman, and Mr Conrot (producers' group, Luxembourg) were elected vice-chairmen.

Mr Picard, who had already been chairman of the Consultative Committee twelve years ago, recalled the good relations which had always existed between the Committee and the Executive. He hoped that the Commission would always turn to the advisory bodies, not only when required to do so by the Treaties, but also when circumstances rendered such exchanges of views helpful.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 89th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 21 October 1970, under the chairmanship of Mr J.D. Kuipers. In the course of this session, the Committee rendered the following eight Opinions:

Opinions rendered by the Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of certain self-employed activities

After studying the report by Mr Rollinger (Luxembourg, General Interests Group), the Committee adopted by 69 votes for, and 17 abstentions, its Opinion giving general approval to the Commission proposal.

The Committee, however, stressed that for certain professional categories included in the proposal, arrangements were needed for mutual recognition of diplomas. Temporary measures might have to be taken on this point to permit effective freedom of establishment.

Opinion on the proposals for Council directives on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities of midwives

On the basis of a report by Mr Piga (Italy, General Interests Group), the Committee unanimously approved the three proposed directives, subject to certain general comments. In this way, it was stressed that the three proposed rulings apply equally to male and to female staff. The Committee was also in favour of harmonizing the code of ethics governing the medical, paramedical and pharmaceutical professions.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on common rules for shuttle services by motor coach between Member States

After hearing the report by Mr Renaud (France, Employers' Group), the Committee expressed its Opinion by 54 votes for, 6 against, and 18 abstentions. The Opinion includes some comments on the Commission's proposal. It regrets in particular that the proposed regulation expressly excludes from its field of application transport by vehicles whose seating capacity, driver included, is not more than nine persons, whereas, in its Opinion of 24 February 1965 on common rules for international road passenger transport, it had recommended that a complementary regulation on this matter be introduced as quickly as possible. The Committee also proposed extending the validity of the permit to three years to allow enterprises to benefit from the more advantageous price conditions. It considered the procedure for granting permits somewhat cumbersome, and suggested various amendments on other points.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive (EEC) amending the Council directives of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seeds, forage seed, seed grain and seed potatoes, and the Council directives of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of oil and fibre plant seeds

After hearing the report of Mr Wick (Germany, Employers' Group), the Committee unanimously approved the Commission's proposal, which aims at adapting the Community legislation on seeds and plants to conform with the Council's last decision on the creation of a joint catalogue of the different varieties.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) covering certain marketing standards applicable to egg products

The Committee approved unanimously, less one abstention, the project drawn up by the Commission, subject to certain comments. This Opinion was based on a report prepared by Mr Van Greunsven (Netherlands, Workers' Group).

The Committee thought that the establishment of Community marketing standards would do nothing to forward the introduction of free trade in egg products, unless there existed Community arrangements on the sanitary control of these products.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on casein and casein products

After hearing the report of Mr Dohrendorf (Germany, General Interests Group), the Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously, less one abstention.

It noted that the text met the criteria it considered essential for all regulations on approximation of legislation in the foodstuffs field. On the other hand, the Committee considered that those products covered which are not destined for consumption as food must be governed by sufficiently simple regulations, as free of restrictions as possible. It also proposed certain amendments of a technical nature.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on dietetic foods of low sodium content

On the basis of a report by Mr Gerritse (Netherlands, Workers' Group), the Committee once more gave its Opinion by unanimous vote, less one abstention, on this initial proposal for an implementing directive governing dietetic food produce. It considered, however, that a Community system should be adopted as early as possible for the utilization of additives in the foodstuffs sector.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive extending the time-limit provided for under Article 19 of the Council directive of 6 October 1969 amending the directive of 26 June 1964 on health problems associated with intra-Community trade in fresh meat

The Committee approved this proposal unanimously and without reservation. The relevant report had been drawn up by Mr Gerritse (Netherlands, Workers' Group).

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Amendment to the Bank's Statute

On 15 October 1970, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council signed the treaty amending the Protocol annexed to the Treaty establishing the EEC on the Statute of the European Investment Bank.¹ This new treaty provides for a Management Committee consisting of a Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen in place of the present Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. It will come into force on the first day of the month following the lodging of the instrument of ratification of the signatory state which is the last to carry out this formality.

¹ See Bulletin 11-70, "European Investment Bank", Part Two, Ch. IV.

Loans floated

Belgium

The EIB has made a bond issue in Belgium for Bfrs. 750 million taken firm by a group of banks consisting of the Société Générale de Banque, Banque de Bruxelles, Kredietbank, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Belgium) and Banque Lambert. The bonds have a nominal value of Bfrs. 5 000 and 10 000 and will bear interest at 8 1/2% per annum (annual coupon). They were offered to the public at the rate of 99% from 29 October 1970. The loan is for a twelve-year period and redeemable at par from 3 November 1974 by lot or repurchase on the stock exchange. The EIB retains the option of advance repurchase at par of all or part of the issue from the same date. Introduction to the Brussels and Antwerp exchanges has been requested. This is the fifth public issue floated by the Bank in Belgium.

France

The Bank has also floated a bond issue of FF 111 million with insurance companies and other institutional investors on the French market. The operation was handled by a syndicate headed by the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and the Banque Nationale de Paris. The bonds are of FF 1 000 nominal value and bear interest at 8.50% per annum. The period of the loan is 18 years and it is redeemable in 18 annual instalments established on the basis of a constant capital and interest annuity. At least 50% of the bonds redeemable will be chosen by lot, the Bank having an option to repurchase the remainder.

Luxembourg

The Bank has signed in Luxembourg an agreement concerning the issue of five-year bonds to the value of \$30 million. The loan was taken firm and offered to the public by an international syndicate of 148 banks headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., The First Boston Corporation, Lazard Frères & Co., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Deutsche Bank AG, Société Générale de Banque S.A., Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. The bonds bear interest at 8 3/4% (annual coupon) and were offered to the public at par from 21 October 1970. The bonds may be redeemed in advance at 100 1/2% from 1 November 1974 and at par from 1 May 1975. Quotation on the Luxembourg exchange has been requested. The net proceeds from the three issues in October will be used by the EIB for its ordinary loan transactions.

Loans granted

Germany

On 22 October 1970 the EIB concluded with Halbergerhütte GmbH, Brebach, a loan agreement equivalent to DM 25 million (6 800 000 u.a.) for a period of 12 years. The loan bears interest at 8 1/2% and will help finance the enlargement of the company's foundry at Brebach on the outskirts of Saarbrücken, the capital of the Saar. Sixty percent of the company's capital is held by Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson and the remainder by German industrialists.

For a century the Brebach works has specialized in cast-iron pipes and canalization joints. In recent years it has also gone into the manufacture of castings mainly for the car industry, such as engine blocks, cylinder heads and sleeves, casings, brake drums, and finned sleeves. The total capital investment costs of the scheme are estimated at DM 64 million (17 500 000 u.a.) and it will create over 500 jobs. It is part of the Saarland's programme of regional development, which aims mainly to attract new processing firms to the area, but also grants aid for the extension and modernization of such firms already established there.

On 28 October 1970 the European Investment Bank also concluded a loan contract with Klöckner-Schott Glasfaser GmbH, a subsidiary of Klöckner-Werke AG and Jenaer Glaswerk Schott & Gen., equivalent to DM 16 million (4 370 000 u.a.). The loan is for 12 years and will bear interest at 8.50% per annum. It will help to finance extensions to glass fibre production and processing plant and the building of a glass fibre weaving mill.

The firm is situated at Dortmund-Mengede, a former mining area north-west of Dortmund. Over the last ten years mine closures and the rationalization of the steel industry have led to much local redundancy. The implementation of this scheme, which is due for completion in the second half of 1972, will maintain around 300 existing jobs and create 435 new ones. The loan is guaranteed by Klöckner-Werke AG.

Belgium

On 26 October 1970 the Bank concluded a loan agreement equivalent to Bfrs. 800 million (16 000 000 u.a.) with the Société belge-française d'Énergie Nucléaire Mosane (SEMO) to help finance the building of an 870-megawatt nuclear power station at Tihange in the province of Liège. The period of the loan will be 20 years and the interest rate 8.75% per annum. The overall cost of the scheme is assessed at more than Bfrs. 11 500 million (230 000 000 u.a.). SEMO, the promotor, was formed in 1968 by the main Belgian producer-distributors of electric power and Electricité de France, thus main-

taining a cooperation which has already led to the building in 1966 at Chooz in France of the Ardennes nuclear centre, less than 100 kilometres from Tihange.

The 870-megawatt capacity, a new size concept for this type of reactor for both France and for Belgium, was decided upon because of the economic advantages of large units of this type and the possibility of linking the French and Belgian networks in the event of power fall-off. The building of this station is a further step towards the interpenetration of the economies of two Community countries. Moreover, its siting in Liège province, which is receiving grants under the Belgian Government's regional aids scheme, and the employment foreseen of more than 100 people, both fit admirably into the country's regional policy.

The loan is guaranteed by the Belgian electricity companies, Intercom and EBES, and Electricité de France.

France

On 22 October 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded a loan agreement with the Compagnie Nationale du Rhône (CNR) of Lyons equivalent to FF 50 million (9 000 000 u.a.). The loan, which will help to finance the development of the Rhône at Avignon, is made for 20 years and will bear interest at 8.75% per annum.

Two retaining dams, two hydro-electric power stations of nearly 1 000 million kWh annual output and a large lock will be built. Certain other operations, dredging and rechannelling, and the construction of embankments up to 13 kilometres above the major works will also be carried out.

The Avignon work fits into an already well-advanced scheme and will extend by 1975 the length of wide, deep-water navigable waterway between Port-Saint-Louis and the outskirts of Orange to 105 kilometres, and the overall length equipped between the Mediterranean and Lyons to 260 kilometres. Pending completion of the final sections, on which work is due to be started soon, navigational conditions will thus be further improved. In addition, the scheme will supply a substantial amount of electric power, offer protection against floods involving several thousand hectares and make it possible to irrigate some 6 000 hectares. A further advantage should be to facilitate the setting up of industrial development areas, thus making an appreciable contribution to the solution of employment problems in the surrounding areas.

On the same day, the Bank concluded a loan agreement with Ducellier et Cie, Paris, equivalent to FF 10 million (1 800 000 u.a.) for 12 years at 8.50% per annum. This will help finance the building at Etaples in the Pas-de-Calais département of a factory producing electrical equipment mainly for the automobile industry.

The scheme, designed to reinforce local industrial structures, will lead to the creation by 1975 of almost 1 500 new jobs in a dynamic firm in an expanding branch of industry. It is expected to cost FF 63 million in fixed investments (11 300 000 u.a.).

Lastly, on 28 October 1970, the Bank concluded a loan agreement with la Société Industrielle de Polyoléfines (SIP) of Paris equivalent to FF 25 million (4 500 000 u.a.). The loan is for 12 years and will bear interest at 8.50% per annum. It will help to finance the erection of a "low pressure" polyethylene factory at Gonfreville near the port of Le Havre (Seine-Maritime).

SIP was formed recently on a 50-50 basis by two French companies of the Total group, la Compagnie française des pétroles (CFP) and la Compagnie française de raffinage (CFR), and two German companies, Veba-Chemie AG and Chemische Werke Hüls AG.

The new factory will be sited in the immediate vicinity of the petrochemical complex now being built by Total at Gonfreville very close to the refinery of Compagnie française de raffinage. It will be supplied with ethylene from the steam-cracker of this complex. The work will be in two stages, and when in full production the plant will have an annual output of 60 000 tons of ethylene and employ about 230 people.

This joint enterprise by two large Community petrochemical and chemical groups combines complementary interests, the French partners supplying a highly suitable port site and raw materials, the Germans their technical help and their experience in a field which is still considered as technologically complex and difficult.

Italy

On 2 October 1970 the EIB concluded with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno five loan agreements for a total value of Lit. 7 500 million (12 000 000 u.a.). Four of these loans are for aid to projects on the mainland.

The first is the building at Ceccano (Frosinone) of a factory to make traditional fabrics and jersey in man-made and synthetic fibres and wool. The fixed investment cost is Lit. 3 300 million (5 300 000 u.a.). The Bank will contribute a twelve-year loan equivalent to Lit. 1 500 million (2 400 000 u.a.) to the financing accorded by the Istituto per lo Sviluppo economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER).

A further Lit. 875 million (1 400 000 u.a.) will go towards the financing of a factory at Ascoli Satriano (Foggia), producing synthetic thread for the manufacture of sewing cotton. The loan, which will be for twelve years, will form part of approximately Lit. 1 700 million (2 800 000 u.a.) in fixed investments needed.

A semolina and pasta factory at Fara San Martino (Chieti) will benefit from a loan of Lit. 750 million (1 200 000 u.a.) for a period of 10 years for modernization and enlargement. The total fixed investment is about Lit. 1 700 million (2 800 000 u.a.), the financing being accorded by ISVEIMER.

A fourth loan equivalent to Lit. 1 250 million (2 000 000 u.a.), for a period of ten years will help pay for extensions to a factory making prestressed concrete pipes and posts at Binetto (Bari). The estimated fixed investment financing of Lit. 2 600 million (4 160 000 u.a.) is being provided by ISVEIMER.

The fifth loan, equivalent to Lit. 3 215 million (5 000 000 u.a.) for a 12-year period, is for the financing of small and medium-sized industrial ventures in Sicily, through the agency of the Istituto Regionale per il finanziamento alle industrie in Sicilia (IRFIS), which is also contributing to the financing. The Bank's action will make possible investments amounting to about Lit. 7 000 million (11 200 000 u.a.).

These five loans are guaranteed by the Italian Government.

In October the Bank concluded two further loans for Italian projects with the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI). On 2 October a 12-year loan equivalent to Lit. 10 000 million (16 000 000 u.a.) was granted as part of the financing of a total fixed investment of Lit. 36 000 million (57 600 000 u.a.) for the building of an industrial complex at Modugno (Bari). One establishment will manufacture precision units for motor vehicles and tractors, another fork-lift trucks, and there will be a centre for the acceptance and overhaul of motor vehicles and to supply spare parts. The scheme will create about 2 700 new jobs in the Mezzogiorno.

On 26 October 1970 the Bank granted a 12-year loan equivalent to Lit. 6 000 million (9 600 000 u.a.) as part of the financing accorded by the IMI of an industrial unit for the production of accounting machines at Marcianise (Caserta). Total fixed investments planned amount to Lit. 13 400 million (21 400 000 u.a.).

Upper Volta

On 28 October the EIB concluded a loan contract with Grands Moulins Voltaïques (GMV) of Banfora, Upper Volta, for 450 000 u.a. (approximately Frs. CFA 125 million) to help finance a flour mill. The Bank's loan will be for twelve years at 8½ % interest, and will be part of the overall fixed investment of 1 470 000 u.a. (Frs. CFA 410 000 000). An interest rebate of 3% per annum from European Development Fund resources has been requested. The Upper Volta Banque nationale de développement is also helping to finance the scheme.

The mill, which will have an output of 30 000 tons per year, will mainly produce wheat flour, but also flour of locally grown cereals, such as millet and maize. It will cover the Upper Volta market's present needs and foreseeable demand in the next eight to ten years.

The loan, which is the Bank's first in Volta, is fully guaranteed by the Upper Volta Government and the mutual loan and guarantee fund of the Conseil de l'Entente.

Guarantees

The European Investment Bank has guaranteed a loan of DM 50 million (13 660 000 u.a.) by the Frankfurter Hypothekbank (Frankfurt) and the Rheinische Hypothekbank (Mannheim) to Autostrada dei Fiori S.p.A. to help finance the building of the Savona-Ventimiglia motorway.

This scheme of major European significance, which is estimated to cost approximately 400 million u.a., is now far advanced. The EIB has already contributed to its financing by two direct loans totalling 31 million u.a.

The guarantee is the second to be granted by the EIB. The first concerned a DM loan by the same two German mortgage banks to assist the hotel trade in southern Italy, and was also made to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno.

Again in October, the Bank guaranteed a loan by the Bayerische Hypotheken-und-Wechsel-Bank of Munich to the Caisse nationale des autoroutes for the part financing of the French A2 motorway. The loan of DM 10 million (2 700 000 u.a.) will be used for the 42 kilometre toll section between Combles (Somme) and Hordain (Nord).

The French A2 motorway forms part of the Paris-Brussels motorway and is of great European importance. It will link the existing Paris-Lille motorway at Combles with the Belgian network at present under construction at the Belgian frontier near Valenciennes. Thus Paris will be linked with Mons and onward to Brussels, Antwerp and the Dutch network in one direction, and with Namur, Liège, Aachen and the German network, including the Ruhr, in the other. The A2 is expected to be in use over its whole length late in 1972 or early 1973.

COMMUNITY BUDGETS AND FINANCING

Euratom research and investment budget

On 26 October 1970 the Council adopted the Euratom research and teaching programme for 1971, established on the basis of the Council resolution of 6 December 1969, which provided for the possibility of a further one-year prolongation of the 1969 programme.¹ At the same meeting the Council established the draft Euratom research and investment budget for 1971, the expression in financial terms of the 1971 programme.

The first part allocates 58 819 000 u.a. in commitment credits, and 59 231 400 in payment credits. The commitment credits include 27 868 000 u.a. for the implementation of the 1971 joint programme (including the Dragon project), 28 220 000 u.a. for the 1971 complementary programmes; 2 581 000 u.a. for posts remaining supernumerary after 31 December 1970, and 150 000 u.a. to meet the cost of studies into the restructuring of the Joint Research Centre and its use for non-nuclear activities.

The second part consists of credits earmarked for other Euratom work, not coming under the programmes, i.e. 4 001 000 u.a. in commitment and payment credits.

Operational budget of the Communities

In accordance with the provisions of the Rome and Paris Treaties, the Council established the draft operational budget of the European Communities for 1971 at its session of 26 and 27 October 1970; the draft will be referred to the European Parliament for its Opinion.

Auditor's report on the ECSC accounts

Under Article 78(6) of the ECSC Treaty, the ECSC auditor has lodged his report on the accounting operations and the financial management of the Commission for 1969. The report is in three parts, the first dealing with the supervision of operations, the second analysing and commenting on the balance-sheet and administrative accounts and the third relating to ECSC financing activities.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 245, 11 November 1970.

The conclusions outline the main trends in the financial evolution of the ECSC in the financial year in question, and give some general views of the auditor on how the ECSC financial machinery is working. An annex in the form of tables shows comparative changes in the main financial data.

In line with current procedure the report, which is addressed to the Council and the Commission, will be referred to the Parliament by the latter.



PART THREE

Information and sources



Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

(October 1970)

2 October 1970

- At his first press conference, Mr F.M. Malfatti, President of the Commission, recalled the political orientations which guide his action. "We are against a Europe *'à la carte'*, as the building of Europe must be planned on an organic pattern and must follow a world strategy."

5 October 1970

- At the seminar of the Christian Democrat group of the European Parliament in the Netherlands, Mr Alain Poher, President of the French Senate, declared, with reference to the Germano-Soviet treaty, that "only a united Europe could discuss on really serious terms with the powerful Soviet Union. The individualistic and egotistical game played by our countries will get us nowhere."

6 October 1970

- Mr David Kennedy, the American Secretary of the Treasury, said that the United States intended to watch that the expansion and strengthening of the Community did not take place at the expense of its commercial interests. "A strong Community", he added, "is a good thing, but our concern is that an inward-looking Community does not develop."

7 October 1970

- During his official visit to Belgium, Marshal Tito, President of the Republic of Yugoslavia, declared that he was delighted at the signs of progress towards mutual understanding, and of the settling of existing problems, and added that he attached a great deal of importance to "going forward beyond the notion of a divided Europe to the establishment of lasting peace and security for all the countries of our continent".

10 October 1970

- Mr Edward Heath, British Prime Minister, in his speech at the Conservative Party Congress in Blackpool, reaffirmed his belief that, subject to being able to negotiate on reasonable terms, Britain's membership would in the long term be in the interest of the United Kingdom, Europe and the Commonwealth. Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the British Minister responsible for European affairs, had, for his part, stated: "Much has been said about sovereignty. In a modern world, the concept of complete national independence is a myth. What we all need in Great Britain, and this applies to the rest of Europe, is the possibility of exercising our sovereignty on a new and wider scale. This, I believe, must be our aim. For our part, we are ready to accept a fair division of obligations and responsibilities as the Six have already done."
- In an article in "Politiken", Mr Otto Krag, the former Danish Prime Minister and head of the opposition Social Democratic Party "strongly encourages our Swedish Social Democrat comrades, who are in power, to ask for integration in the EEC as full members". According to Mr Krag, the problems of Sweden's relations with an enlarged Community could not be solved through commercial arrangements.

12 October 1970

- Replying to the questions of the magazine "Europa Union" regarding the progress of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Comecon and the Common Market, Mr Karl Schiller, the German Minister of Economics, said he hoped for greater cooperation between the Soviet Union and the other countries of the East bloc and the Common Market.

13 October 1970

- At the end of his visit to the USSR, Mr Georges Pompidou, President of the French Republic, signed with Mr Nicolas Podgorny, President of the Supreme Soviet, a protocol stipulating that in the event of an international crisis or threat to world peace, the French and Soviet Governments would contact each other for mutual counsel.
- During his stay in the Soviet Union, the French President in a speech on 8 October particularly stressed the problems facing Europe and said: "If we are determined to expand economic, technical, cultural and human exchanges, we shall be obeying the wish of the peoples progressively to achieve an interpenetration giving birth to a genuine European feeling. From this state of

mind spring the building of an economic Community, in which France is participating, and the current negotiations for its expansion, be they on the level of economic or of political integration. We believe that the establishment of close ties between a certain number of countries of Western Europe will strengthen Europe's position in the world, and, furthermore, will eliminate, once and for all, some of the quarrels which largely contributed to the two world wars."

14 October 1970

- Mr Edvard Hambro (Norway), President of the UN General Assembly, opened the session commemorating the 25th anniversary of the United Nations. The session was held under the motto: "Peace—Justice—Progress".
- The Crédit Lyonnais (the second largest French bank) and the Commerzbank (the third largest German bank) signed an agreement which concerns their activities as a whole. At world level, the new grouping will be in the fifth position.
- Mr Pierre Werner, Prime Minister of Luxembourg, who was guest of honour at a luncheon-debate in Paris organized by the "Cercle de l'Opinion", said that: "Within 10 years, Europe, expanded in all probability to 10 countries, including Great Britain, will either have its own currency or national monetary symbols with an absolute fixed parity between them."

17 October 1970

- In his speech to the annual congress of the Association of European Journalists on 16 and 18 October in Luxembourg, Mr F.M. Malfatti, President of the Commission, said that: "the realization of the 'grand design' of economic and monetary union would necessitate the inevitable reshaping of the existing Treaties, in order better to spread the functions and authority vested in the various institutions and to specify more clearly and extend the role played by the people in Community decision-making".
- Mr Albert Borschette, member of the Commission, speaking of the enlargement of the Community, saw three dangers: the transformation of the Community into a free trade area, the paralysis which lies in wait for the Community, and a clash between new blocs on a commercial level. The cure for such dangers, he added, lay in "an all-out, do-or-die dash for maximum integration, first of the Six, later of the Ten".

20 October 1970

- The Banque de France decided to cut ordinary Bank rate from 7.5% to 7%. On 8 October 1969, the rate was fixed at 8%; it was reduced to 7.5% on 27 August 1970.
- Mr Karl Schiller, the German Economics Minister, commented favourably in Bonn on the Werner Plan. "By its very essence the transfer of national authority to central organizations will partly make this monetary union a political association", he said. "The project shows that we are bent on creating the political union of Europe, no longer on the basis of preconceived theories, but by building on economic and political realities, which are the sole conditions for any workable union".
- Mr Léopold Senghor, President of Senegal, stated in Brussels during his official visit to Belgium: "United Europe does not wish to be, and never will be, a power Europe. The added strength that Europe will gain by its unification must be thrown into the scales where the future of the world is measured, in order to reduce the inadmissible, but, alas, growing inequalities. Europe must devote this strength to a policy aimed at adjusting the terms of trade between North and South, accepting the sacrifices which this may entail for it."

Referring to the enlargement of the Community, Mr Senghor said that the Euro-African association should be strengthened "by the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market and by the association of some 100 million inhabitants of English-speaking black Africa". "Nevertheless," Mr Senghor added, "the creation of a Euro-Africa would only be possible if, first of all, there existed a European Europe, as recommended by the Belgians. Certainly not a neutral Europe, but a Europe which would take up a definite position and make its voice heard on every world problem."

21 October 1970

- The National Bank of Belgium cut its discount rate from 7.5% to 7%. The rate of 7.5% had been in force since 17 September 1969.
- During his meetings at The Hague, Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, mentioned the difficulties from which his country suffered as a result of the customs barriers set up by the European Community and his wish to reach an agreement on closer ties and a reduction of customs tariffs on Yugoslav exports.
- Mr Jacques Vendroux, UDR deputy in the French Parliament, asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether "the Government intended to take into

consideration the Werner Plan, which proposes progressive abandonment of national sovereignty in favour of a Community authority comparable with a federal superpower". He also asked whether "if this were not the case, he intended letting our partners in the Common Market know that he considered this programme as unacceptable".

22 October 1970

- Speaking to a congress on tax legislation, Mr Hendrik Witteveen, the Dutch Finance Minister, stressed the need for a coordination of budget policies by Member States within the economic and financial union. A common economic policy was essential, and required the transfer of the relevant national authority into the hands of a centralized Community authority.

23 October 1970

- At a luncheon-debate on the subject of "Political Europe", Lord Gladwyn said that he could not discern in the Davignon Report any progress towards the building of such a Europe, at a time when the world situation was far more serious than ever before, especially if the Soviet Union's aims were taken into account.

26 October 1970

- Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the British Minister with responsibility for European affairs, said at a meeting with the press in Luxembourg, that the question of the various transitional periods for industry and agriculture was no more than a proposal by the British Government to the Six. "But nobody was prepared to die in defence of the transitional period," he said.

28 October 1970

- The Central Bank of Japan decided to reduce its discount rate from 6.25% to 6%.

- In an interview granted to "Le Monde", Mr Rudolf Kirschsclaeger, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, spoke of Austria's relations with the Common Market. "We hope that a solution will be found which will permit free circulation of goods between Austria and the EEC, and at the same time

be compatible with our permanent neutrality and with Article 4 of the State Treaty of 1955.”

30 October 1970

- Addressing the 8th session of the European Conference of local authorities, Mr Joseph Luns, Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that “the expansion of the European Communities has already entered on a dynamic progression which, since the political desire exists, should succeed without too many insuperable complications in achieving the results anticipated for many a long year. “But,” he went on, “all those who today hope for integration into the European Economic Community must do so bearing in mind the final political aim, which is its normal prolongation and the true reason for its existence.”

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Compte rendu in extenso des séances des 15 et 16 septembre 1970
(Report in extenso of the sittings of 15 and 16 September 1970)

Annex 128

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 5 octobre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Monday 5 October 1970)

C 129, 26.10.1970

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif au régime applicable aux maïs originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation concerning arrangements for maize originating in the AASM and OCT)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement étendant les régimes applicables à certains produits agricoles, originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer aux mêmes produits originaires de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation extending the arrangements for certain agricultural products originating in the AASM and OCT to the same products from Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 6 octobre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 6 October 1970)

C 129, 26.10.1970

Résolution sur le deuxième rapport de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil concernant les corrélations entre la politique sociale et les autres politiques de la Communauté (Resolution on the second report of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the correlation between social policy and other Community policies)

Résolution sur la mise en œuvre des préférences généralisées en faveur des produits finis et semi-finis des pays en voie de développement (Resolution on the introduction of generalized preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 7 octobre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 7 October 1970)

C 129, 26.10.1970

Proposition sur le rapport du commissaire aux comptes de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier pour l'exercice 1968 (Proposal on the report of the auditor of the European Coal and Steel Community for 1968)

Résolution sur l'avenir politique de la Communauté européenne (Resolution on the political future of the European Community)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement fixant le prix de base et la qualité type du porc abattu pour la période du 1^{er} novembre 1970 au 31 octobre 1971 (Opinion on the proposed regulation fixing the basic price and standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1970 to 31 October 1971)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement fixant les prix indicatifs et le prix d'intervention pour l'huile d'olive, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/1971 (Opinion on the proposed regulation fixing the target prices and the intervention price for olive oil for the 1970/71 marketing year)

Résolution sur la proposition de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil concernant un règlement relatif au concours du FEOGA, section orientation, pour l'année 1971 (Resolution on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning a regulation on assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1971)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive portant prorogation du délai, prévu à l'article 19 de la directive du Conseil du 6 octobre 1949, modifiant la directive du 26 juin 1964 relative à des problèmes sanitaires en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires de viandes fraîches (Opinion on the proposed directive extending the time-limit laid down in Article 19 of the Council directive of 6 October 1949 amending the directive of 26 June 1964 on health problems in intra-Community trade in fresh meat)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 8 octobre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 8 October 1970)

C 129, 26.10.1970

Résolution sur les recommandations adoptées par la commission parlementaire mixte CEE-Turquie le 30 septembre 1970 (Resolution on the recommendations adopted by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee on 30 September 1970)

Résolution sur la réforme du Fonds social européen (Resolution on the reform of the European Social Fund)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement pris en application de la décision, du 21 avril 1970, relative au remplacement des contributions financières des Etats membres par des ressources propres aux Communautés (Opinion on the proposed regulation pursuant to the decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacing of the Member States' financial contributions by the Communities' own resources)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant suspension temporaire du droit du tarif douanier commun applicable aux vins originaires et en provenance d'Algérie (Opinion on the proposed regulation temporarily suspending the Common Customs Tariff duty on wines originating in and coming from Algeria)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif aux importations d'huile d'olive de Tunisie (Opinion on the proposed regulation on imports of olive oil from Tunisia)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif aux importations des huiles d'olive d'Espagne (Opinion on the proposed regulation on imports of olive oil from Spain)

Avis sur les propositions concernant: (Opinion on the proposed regulations on:)

I. un règlement relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires d'Israël (I. Imports of citrus fruit from Israel)

II. un règlement relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires d'Espagne (II. Imports of citrus fruit from Spain)

Written questions and replies

- Question écrite 111/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Grève du zèle des douaniers français (111/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Work to rule by French customs officials) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 128/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Esthétique industrielle (128/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Industrial design) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 130/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Boycottage américain à l'égard de Cuba (130/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: American boycott of Cuba) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 139/70 de M. De Gryse à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Absorption de la « General Biscuit Company » par le groupe américain ITT (139/70 by Mr De Gryse to the Commission: Take-over of the General Biscuit Company by ITT) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 140/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Vente de beurre par adjudication (140/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Sale of butter by tender) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 141/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide accordée à la Roumanie à la suite des inondations (141/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Aid to flood victims in Rumania) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 146/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Examen de la compatibilité de la concentration dans l'industrie néerlandaise de la fécule de pomme de terre avec les dispositions du traité instituant la CEE (146/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Compatibility of concentration in the Dutch potato starch industry with the provisions of the EEC Treaty) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 148/70 de M. Dehousse à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Activités du comité des gouverneurs des banques des États membres (148/70 by Mr Dehousse to the Commission: Activities of the Committee of Governors of Central Banks in the Member States) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 150/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contacts et échanges d'informations entre la CEE et des États de l'Europe de l'Est (150/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Contacts and exchange of information between the EEC and the countries of Eastern Europe) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 156/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Echange de vues entre savants, au sujet de la « fuite des cerveaux » (156/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Talks between scientists on the "brain drain") C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 160/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique industrielle commune (160/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The common industrial policy) C 120, 1.10.1970

- Question écrite 166/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique de développement de la Communauté dans les pays du bassin méditerranéen (166/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The Community's development policy in the Mediterranean area) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 180/70 de M. De Winter à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Pratiques commerciales et vente à prime (180/70 by Mr De Winter to the Commission: Trade practices and premium sales) C 120, 1.10.1970
- Question écrite 123/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Nouvelles directives arrêtées en république fédérale d'Allemagne concernant le commerce intérieur allemand (123/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: New directives adopted in the Federal Republic on trade between the two Germanies) C 122, 7.10.1970
- Question écrite 131/70 de M. Hougardy à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contrôle américain sur une entreprise belge (131/70 by Mr Hougardy to the Commission: American control of a Belgian firm) C 122, 7.10.1970
- Question écrite 132/70 de M. Borocco à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contrôles de marchandises aux frontières intérieures de la Communauté (132/70 by Mr Borocco to the Commission: Inspection of merchandise at frontiers within the Community) C 122, 7.10.1970
- Question écrite 135/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique des structures agricoles (135/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Policy on the structure of agriculture) C 122, 7.10.1970
- Question écrite 142/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Allocations de naissance dans les États membres (142/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Maternity grants in the Member States) C 122, 7.10.1970
- Question écrite 149/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission et au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Informations de presse relatives à une candidature de la république d'Afrique du Sud à la CEE (149/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission and Council: Press rumours of South African application for membership of the EEC) C 122, 7.10.1970
- Question écrite 163/70 de M. Cifarelli à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subventions à la production et à l'exportation de produits agricoles grecs, à destination de la Communauté économique européenne (163/70 by Mr Cifarelli to the Commission: Greek subsidies to producers and exporters of farm products intended for the EEC) C 122, 7.10.1970
- Question écrite 168/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Resserrement de la coopération entre un certain nombre d'entreprises européennes de constructions aéronautiques (168/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Closer cooperation between a number of European aircraft construction companies) C 122, 7.10.1970
- Question écrite 184/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droits d'importation sur le café soluble (184/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Import duties on soluble coffee) C 122, 7.10.1970

- Question écrite 217/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations en république fédérale d'Allemagne de pâte de cacao en provenance de la RDA (réponse complémentaire) [217/69 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Imports by the Federal Republic of Germany of cocoa paste from the DDR (supplementary reply)] C 123, 8.10.1970
- Question écrite 112/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi, en France, de subventions pour le lait de consommation (112/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Payment of subsidies for liquid milk in France) C 123, 8.10.1970
- Question écrite 164/70 de M. Cifarelli à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Elaboration des données statistiques par les services statistiques de la CEE (164/70 by Mr Cifarelli to the Commission: Compilation of statistics by the EEC's statistical service) C 123, 8.10.1970
- Question écrite 183/70 de M. Ramaekers à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Consultation du Parlement européen et du Comité économique et social, conformément à l'article 100 du traité CEE (183/70 by M. Ramaekers to the Commission: Consultation of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee pursuant to Article 100 of the EEC Treaty) C 123, 8.10.1970
- Question écrite 114/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décisions prises par le Conseil en matière de politique commerciale commune (114/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Decisions taken by the Council on the common commercial policy) C 126, 15.10.1970
- Question écrite 138/70 de M. Romeo à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Limitation des importations de produits textiles et des chaussures aux États-Unis d'Amérique (138/70 by Mr Romeo to the Commission: Cutdown of imports of textiles and footwear into the United States) C 126, 15.10.1970
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| Règlement (CEE) 2017/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2017/70 of 8 October 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | L 223, | 9.10.1970 |
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| Règlement (CEE) 2019/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2019/70 of 8 October 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | L 223, | 9.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2020/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2020/70 of 8 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) | L 223, | 9.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2021/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2021/70 of 8 October 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) | L 223, | 9.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2022/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2022/70 of 8 October 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) | L 223, | 9.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2023/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2023/70 of 8 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) | L 223, | 9.10.1970 |

- Règlement (CEE) 2024/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2024/70 of 8 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 223, 9.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2025/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1893/70 relatif à la vente de beurre de stock public (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2025/70 of 8 October 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1893/70 on the sale of butter from public stocks) L 223, 9.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2026/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, relatif à la suspension de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2026/70 of 8 October 1970 suspending the permanent tender for the export of white sugar introduced by Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) L 223, 9.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2027/70 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2027/70 of 8 October 1970 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 223, 9.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2005/70 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1970, relatif au classement des variétés de vigne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2005/70 of 6 October 1970 on the classification of vine varieties) L 224, 10.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2028/70 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2028/70 of 9 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 224, 10.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2029/70 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2029/70 of 9 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 224, 10.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2030/70 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2030/70 of 9 October 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 224, 10.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2031/70 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2031/70 of 9 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 224, 10.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2032/70 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2032/70 of 9 October 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 224, 10.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2033/70 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2033/70 of 9 October 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 224, 10.10.1970

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| Règlement (CEE) 2034/70 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2034/70 of 12 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | L 226, 13.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2035/70 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2035/70 of 12 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | L 226, 13.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2036/70 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2036/70 of 12 October 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | L 226, 13.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2037/70 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2037/70 of 12 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) | L 226, 13.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2038/70 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1970, portant ajustement de certaines restitutions à l'exportation d'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2038/70 of 12 October 1970 adjusting certain export refunds for olive oil) | L 226, 13.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2039/70 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1680/70 relatif à une adjudication permanente de lait écrémé en poudre détenu par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2039/70 of 12 October 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1680/70 on a call for permanent tender for skim milk powder held by intervention agencies) | L 226, 13.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2040/70 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1970, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 1695/70 de la Commission portant dérogation au règlement 473/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'importation pour certaines céréales fourragères (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2040/70 of 12 October 1970 rescinding Commission Regulation (EEC) 1695/70 waiving Regulation 473/67/CEE as regards the period of validity of import certificates for certain fodder grains) | L 226, 13.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2041/70 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2041/70 of 13 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | L 227, 14.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2042/70 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2042/70 of 13 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | L 227, 14.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2043/70 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2043/70 of 13 October 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | L 227, 14.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2044/70 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2044/70 of 13 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) | L 227, 14.10.1970 |

- Règlement (CEE) 2045/70 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2045/70 of 13 October 1970 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) L 227, 14.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2046/70 du Conseil, du 13 octobre 1970, portant nouvelle reconduction des articles 1^{er} à 4 du règlement (CEE) 290/69 fixant les critères de mobilisation des céréales destinées à l'aide alimentaire (Council Regulation (EEC) 2046/70 of 13 October 1970 further renewing Articles 1 to 4 of Regulation (EEC) 290/69 laying down criteria for mobilizing cereals for food aid purposes) L 228, 15.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2047/70 du Conseil, du 13 octobre 1970, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires d'Espagne (Council Regulation (EEC) 2047/70 of 13 October 1970 on imports of citrus fruit from Spain) L 228, 15.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2048/70 du Conseil, du 13 octobre 1970, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires d'Israël (Council Regulation (EEC) 2048/70 of 13 October 1970 on imports of citrus fruit from Israel) L 228, 15.10.1970
- Règlement (Euratom) 2049/70 du Conseil, du 13 octobre 1970, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés en Italie (Council Regulation (Euratom) 2049/70 of 13 October 1970 amending the conditions applicable to the pay and social security arrangements of Joint Research Centre employees in Italy) L 228, 15.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2050/70 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2050/70 of 14 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 228, 15.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2051/70 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2051/70 of 14 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 228, 15.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2052/70 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2052/70 of 14 October 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 228, 15.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2053/70 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2053/70 of 14 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 228, 15.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2054/70 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2054/70 of 14 October 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 228, 15.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2055/70 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2055/70 of 14 October 1970 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state) L 228, 15.10.1970

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| Règlement (CEE) 2056/70 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2056/70 of 14 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) | L 228, 15.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2057/70 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2057/70 of 14 October 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) | L 228, 15.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2058/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2058/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2059/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2059/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2060/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2060/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2061/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2061/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2062/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2062/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2063/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2063/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2064/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2064/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2065/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2065/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2066/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2066/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2067/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2067/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) | L 229, 16.10.1970 |

- Règlement (CEE) 2068/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 19 octobre 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2068/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing export refunds in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 19 October 1970) L 229, 16.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2069/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles vivantes et abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2069/70 of 15 October 1970 fixing supplementary amounts for live and slaughtered poultry) L 229, 16.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2070/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, relatif à la mise en vente par adjudication de l'huile d'olive détenue par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2070/70 of 15 October 1970 on the sale by tender of olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency) L 229, 16.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2071/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 1666/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur de la viande bovine à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2071/70 of 15 October 1970 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1666/69 on certain measures in the beef and veal sector following devaluation of the French franc) L 229, 16.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2072/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1667/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2072/70 of 15 October 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1667/69 on certain measures in the milk and milk products sector following devaluation of the French franc) L 229, 16.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2073/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, modifiant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2073/70 of 15 October 1970 modifying the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 229, 16.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2074/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970 modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2074/70 of 15 October 1970 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 229, 16.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2075/70 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1519/70 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre pour les marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2075/70 of 15 October 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1519/70 on measures affecting goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 following devaluation of the French franc) L 230, 17.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2076/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux graux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2076/70 of 16 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 230, 17.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2077/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2077/70 of 16 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 230, 17.10.1970

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| Règlement (CEE) 2078/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2078/70 of 16 October 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | L 230, 17.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2079/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2079/70 of 16 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) | L 230, 17.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2080/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2080/70 of 16 October 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) | L 230, 17.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2081/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2081/70 of 16 October 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) | L 230, 17.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2082/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1 ^{er} novembre 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2082/70 of 16 October 1970 fixing export refunds in the egg sector for the period beginning 1 November 1970) | L 230, 17.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2083/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1 ^{er} novembre 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2083/70 of 16 October 1970 fixing export refunds in the poultry sector for the period beginning 1 November 1970) | L 230, 17.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2084/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des poires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2084/70 of 16 October 1970 noting a grave crisis situation on the pear market) | L 230, 17.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2085/70 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2085/70 of 16 October 1970 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) | L 230, 17.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2086/70 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2086/70 of 19 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | L 231, 20.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2087/70 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2087/70 of 19 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | L 231, 20.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2088/70 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2088/70 of 19 October 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | L 231, 20.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2089/70 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2089/70 of 19 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) | L 231, 20.10.1970 |

- Règlement (CEE) 2090/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, modifiant le règlement 213/67/CEE établissant la liste des marchés représentatifs pour le secteur de la viande de porc dans la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 2090/70 of 20 October 1970 amending Regulation 213/67/CEE establishing the list of representative markets for pigmeat in the Community) L 232, 21.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2091/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, portant nouvelle prorogation, pour l'année 1969, du délai prévu à l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du règlement 17/64/CEE relatif aux conditions du concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole (Council Regulation (EEC) 2091/70 of 20 October 1970 further extending for 1969 the time limit laid down in Article 20(1) of Regulation 17/64/CEE on the conditions for aid from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund) L 232, 21.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2092/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, modifiant les règlements relatifs au financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur (Council Regulation (EEC) 2092/70 of 20 October 1970 amending the regulations on the financing of intervention expenditure on the internal market) L 232, 21.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2093/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, arrêtant les règles générales d'application de l'article 6 et de l'article 7 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) 2517/69 définissant certaines mesures en vue de l'assainissement de la production fruitière de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 2093/70 of 20 October 1970 introducing general rules for implementing Article 6 and Article 7(1) of Regulation (EEC) 2517/69 laying down certain measures for the rationalization of fruit production in the Community) L 232, 21.10.1970
- Règlement (Euratom) 2094/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés en république fédérale d'Allemagne (Council Regulation (Euratom) 2094/70 of 20 October 1970 amending the conditions applicable to the pay and social security arrangements of Joint Research Centre employees in the Federal Republic of Germany) L 232, 21.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2095/70 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2095/70 of 20 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 232, 21.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2096/70 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2096/70 of 20 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 232, 21.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2097/70 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2097/70 of 20 October 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 232, 21.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2098/70 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2098/70 of 20 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 232, 21.10.1970

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| Règlement (CEE) 2099/70 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2099/70 of 20 October 1970 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) | L 232, 21.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2100/70 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1 ^{er} novembre 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2100/70 of 20 October 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 November 1970) | L 232, 21.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2101/70 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation de produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2101/70 of 20 October 1970 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) | L 232, 21.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2102/70 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2102/70 of 21 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | L 233, 22.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2103/70 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2103/70 of 21 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) | L 233, 22.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2104/70 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2104/70 of 21 October 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) | L 233, 22.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2105/70 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2105/70 of 21 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) | L 233, 22.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2106/70 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2106/70 of 21 October 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) | L 233, 22.10.1970 |
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| Règlement (CEE) 2108/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, portant détermination de la grille communautaire de classement des carcasses de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) 2108/70 of 20 October 1970 establishing the Community scale for the classification of pig carcasses) | L 234, 23.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2109/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, fixant les prix indicatifs et le prix d'intervention pour l'huile d'olive, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2109/70 of 20 October 1970 fixing the target prices and the intervention price for olive oil for the 1970/71 marketing year) | L 234, 23.10.1970 |

- Règlement (CEE) 2110/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, prorogeant le règlement (CEE) 19/69 relatif à la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement à l'importation d'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) 2110/70 of 20 October 1970 extending the validity of Regulation (EEC) 19/69 on the advance fixing of the levy on imports of olive oil) L 234, 23.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2111/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, fixant les majorations mensuelles du prix indicatif de marché, du prix d'intervention et du prix de seuil de l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2111/70 of 20 October 1970 fixing for the 1970/71 marketing year the monthly increases in the market target price, the intervention price and the threshold price for olive oil) L 234, 23.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2112/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, fixant le prix de seuil pour l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2112/70 of 20 October 1970 fixing the threshold price for olive oil for the 1970/71 marketing year) L 234, 23.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2113/70 du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 2132/69 relatif à l'aide pour l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) 2113/70 of 20 October 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 2132/69 on aid for olive oil) L 234, 23.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2114/70 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2114/70 of 22 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 234, 23.10.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 2118/70 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2118/70 of 22 October 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 234, 23.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2119/70 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2119/70 of 22 October 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 234, 23.10.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 2121/70 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2121/70 of 22 October 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 234, 23.10.1970
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| Règlement (CEE) 2150/70 de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1970, portant abrogation du règlement (CEE) 2084/70 constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des poires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2150/70 of 26 October 1970 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 2084/70 noting a grave crisis situation on the pear market) | L 236, 27.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2151/70 du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, fixant le prix de base et la qualité-type du porc abattu pour la période du 1 ^{er} novembre 1970 au 31 octobre 1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2151/70 of 27 October 1970 fixing the basic price and standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1970 to 31 October 1971) | L 237, 28.10.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) 2152/70 du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, relatif au montant forfaitaire pour l'huile d'olive n'ayant pas subi un processus de raffinage, entièrement obtenue en Grèce et transportée directement de ce pays dans la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 2152/70 of 27 October 1970 on the standard amount for unrefined olive oil obtained entirely in Greece and transported directly from Greece to the Community) | L 237, 28.10.1970 |

- Règlement (CEE) 2153/70 du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, portant suspension partielle du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les crevettes de la variété *Pandalus platyceros Japonicus*, cuites à l'eau et décortiquées, même congelées, destinées à la conserverie (sous-position ex 16.05 B) [Council Regulation (EEC) 2153/70 of 27 October 1970 partially suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duty on shrimps of the *Pandalus platyceros Japonicus* variety, boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, for preserving (sub-heading ex 16.05 B)] L 237, 28.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2154/70 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2154/70 of 27 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 237, 28.10.1970
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- Règlement (CECA, CEE, Euratom) 2163/70 du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, modifiant le règlement 422/67/CEE (5/67/Euratom) portant fixation du régime pécuniaire du président et des membres de la Commission, du président, des juges, des avocats généraux et du greffier de la Cour de justice (Council Regulation (ECSC, EEC, Euratom) 2163/70 of 27 October 1970 amending Regulation 422/67/CEE (5/67/Euratom) fixing the emoluments of the President and members of the Commission, the President, judges, advocates general and clerk of the Court of Justice
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- Règlement (CEE) 2164/70 du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, relatif aux importations des huiles d'olive d'Espagne (Council Regulation (EEC) 2164/70 of 27 October 1970 on imports of olive oil from Spain)
- L 238, 29.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2165/70 du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, relatif aux importations des huiles d'olive de Tunisie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2165/70 of 27 October 1970 on imports of olive oil from Tunisia)
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- L 238, 29.10.1970
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- L 238, 29.10.1970
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- L 238, 29.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2168/70 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2168/70 of 28 October 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)
- L 238, 29.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2169/70 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2169/70 of 28 October 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)
- L 238, 29.10.1970
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- L 238, 29.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2171/70 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2171/70 of 28 October 1970 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state)
- L 238, 29.10.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 2172/70 du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 2172/70 of 27 October 1970 extending to other imports the annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 laying down common arrangements applicable to imports from state-trading countries)
- L 239, 30.10.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 2173/70 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2173/70 of 29 October 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 239, 30.10.1970
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70/462/CEE :

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70/471/CEE :

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70/472/CEE :

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L 237, 28.10.1970

70/476/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1970, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle et de réinstallation effectuées par le ministère des anciens combattants et victimes de guerre et par le ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la population (Commission Decision of 30 September 1970 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining and resettlement schemes by the Ministère des anciens combattants et victimes de guerre and by the Ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la population)

L 237, 28.10.1970

70/477/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1970, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le « Ministero del lavoro e della previdenza sociale »

et plusieurs organismes italiens (Commission Decision of 30 September 1970 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the "Ministero del lavoro e della previdenza sociale" and a number of Italian organizations)

L 237, 28.10.1970

70/478/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1970, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le « Ministero dell'interno », le « Ministero del lavoro e della previdenza sociale » et l'« Opera nazionale per gli invalidi di guerra (ONIG) » (Commission Decision of 30 September 1970 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on resettlement schemes by the "Ministero dell'interno", the "Ministero del lavoro e della previdenza sociale" and the "Opera nazionale per gli invalidi di guerra (ONIG)"

L 237, 28.10.1970

70/479/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, fixant le prix minimum de vente de graines de tournesol pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1895/70 (Commission Decision of 14 October 1970 fixing the minimum price of sunflower seed for the tender in Regulation (EEC) 1895/70)

L 237, 28.10.1970

70/480/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la sixième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 14 October 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the sixth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 237, 28.10.1970

70/481/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1970, dispensant la République française d'appliquer, à certaines espèces, la directive du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes oléagineuses et à fibres (Commission Decision of 16 October 1970 dispensing France from applying, to certain species, the Council Directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants)

L 237, 28.10.1970

70/482/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1970, annulant la trente-septième adjudication particulière de beurre effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 19 October 1970 annulling the thirty-seventh individual award of tender for butter under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 237, 28.10.1970

70/483/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1970, annulant la troisième adjudication particulière de lait écrémé en poudre effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 19 October 1970 annulling the third individual award of tender for skim milk powder under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1680/70)

L 237, 28.10.1970

70/484/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les préparations et conserves de haricots verts de la position ex 20.02

du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république d'Afrique du Sud et mises en libre pratique au Benelux (Commission Decision of 21 October 1970 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment prepared or preserved beans of CCT heading ex 20.02 originating in South Africa and circulating freely in the Benelux countries)

L 238, 29.10.1970

Décision de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les préparations et conserves de champignons de la position ex 20.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Pologne et d'URSS et mises en libre pratique au Benelux (Commission Decision of 21 October 1970 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment prepared and preserved mushrooms of CCT heading ex 20.02 originating in Poland and the USSR and circulating freely in the Benelux countries)

L 238, 29.10.1970

) Commission proposals to the Council

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : [Proposals for Council Regulations (EEC):]

C 123, 8.10.1970

I. portant nouvelle prorogation, pour l'année 1969, du délai prévu par l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du règlement 17/64/CEE relatif aux conditions du concours du FEOGA (I. Further extending for 1969 the time-limit laid down in Article 20(1) of Regulation 17/64/CEE on conditions for aid from the EAGGF)

II. relatif au concours du FEOGA, section orientation, pour l'année 1971 (II. On aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1971)

Proposition de directive du Conseil portant prorogation du délai prévu à l'article 19 de la directive du Conseil, du 6 octobre 1969, modifiant la directive, du 26 juin 1964, relative à des problèmes sanitaires en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires de viandes fraîches (Proposal for a Council directive extending the time-limit laid down in Article 19 of the Council Directive of 6 October 1969 amending the Directive of 26 June 1964 on health requirements in intra-Community trade in fresh meat)

C 123, 8.10.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix indicatifs et le prix d'intervention pour l'huile d'olive, pour la campagne 1970/1971 (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing target prices and the intervention price for olive oil for the 1970/71 marketing year)

C 123, 8.10.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le prix de base et la qualité type du porc abattu pour la période du 1^{er} novembre 1970 au 31 octobre 1971 (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1970 to 31 October 1971)

C 123, 8.10.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant statut de la société anonyme européenne (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the statute of the European company)

C 124, 10.10.1970

Titre I : Dispositions générales (Title I: General provisions)

Titre II : Constitution (Title II: Constitution)

Titres III : Capital — Actions et droits des actionnaires — Obligations

(Title III: Capital — Shares and rights of shareholders — Bonds)

Titre IV : Organes (Title IV: Organs)

Titre V : La représentation des travailleurs dans la société anonyme européenne (Title V: Worker representation in the European company)

Titre VI : Etablissement des comptes annuels (Title VI: Annual accounts)

Titre VII : Groupe de sociétés (Title VII: Groupings)

Titre VIII : Modification des statuts (Title VIII: Amendment of the statute)

Titre IX : Dissolution, liquidation, faillite et procédures analogues (Title IX: Dissolution, liquidation, bankruptcy and similar procedures)

Titre X : Transformation (Title X: Transformation)

Titre XI : Fusion (Title XI: Mergers)

Titre XII : Droit fiscal (Title XII: Tax law)

Titre XIII : Dispositions pénales (Title XIII: Penal provisions)

Titre XIV : Dispositions finales (Title XIV: Final provisions)

Annexe au règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant statut de la société anonyme européenne (Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) on the statute of the European company)

C 124, 10.10.1970

Proposition de décision du Conseil déterminant certaines mesures transitoires pour l'uniformisation progressive des accords relatifs aux relations commerciales des États membres avec les pays tiers (Proposal for a Council decision laying down certain transitional measures for the gradual standardization of Member States' trade relations with non-member countries)

C 125, 13.10.1970

Proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant la directive du Conseil du 9 avril 1968 concernant la commercialisation des matériels de multiplication végétative de la vigne (Proposal for a Council directive amending the Council Directive of 9 April 1968 on the marketing of grape-vine vegetative propagating materials)

C 125, 13.10.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant modification des articles 35 et 48 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Articles 35 and 48 of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 on Community transit)

C 125, 13.10.1970

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : [Proposals for Council Regulations (EEC):]

C 125, 13.10.1970

I. modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1467/69, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires du Maroc (I. amending Regulation (EEC) 1467/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of citrus fruit from Morocco)

II. modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1472/69, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Tunisie (II. amending Regulation (EEC) 1472/69 of 22 July 1969 on imports of citrus fruit from Tunisia)

Proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les glaces alimentaires (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to ice cream and similar edible products) C 125, 13.10.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil instituant un régime de primes d'élimination des vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) introducing a system of premiums for slaughter of cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) C 125, 13.10.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant les irrégularités, la récupération des sommes indûment versées dans le cadre du financement de la politique agricole commune et l'organisation d'un système d'information (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on irregular practices, the recovery of sums incorrectly paid under arrangements for financing the common agricultural policy and the organization of an information system) C 130, 27.10.1970

European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) C 120, 1.10.1970

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres 900 (Amendment to call for tender 900) C 122, 7.10.1970

Adjudication 912 de la république démocratique du Congo (commission agricole de l'Equateur et commission agricole du Kasai oriental) pour deux projets financés par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 912 by Congo (Kinshasa) (Agricultural Commission of Equateur and the Agricultural Commission of Eastern Kasai) for two projects financed by the EEC-EDF) C 126, 15.10.1970

Additif-rectificatif à un appel d'offres (Addendum-corrigendum to a call for tender) C 126, 15.10.1970

Situation de trésorerie du Fonds européen de développement arrêtée à la date du 30 juin 1970 (Situation of the European Development Fund at 30 June 1970) C 127, 17.10.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 913 de la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 913 by Cameroon for a programme partially financed by the EEC-EDF) C 128, 22.10.1970

Avis d'adjudication 914 lancé par la République rwandaise pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 914 by Rwanda for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 128, 22.10.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres-concours 915 lancé par la république populaire du Congo pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 915 by Congo (Brazzaville) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 128, 22.10.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 916 lancé par la République française — département de la Martinique — pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 916 by France — Martinique — for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 131, 29.10.1970

Résultats d'appels d'offres (719, 800, 815, 845, 860, 863, 877, 883, 887 et 888) (Results of calls for tender 719, 800, 815, 845, 860, 863, 877, 883, 887 and 888) C 131, 29.10.1970

Memoranda

- Programme prévisionnel « acier et charbon » pour le quatrième trimestre de 1970 (Forward programme for coal and steel for the fourth quarter of 1970) C 121, 5.10.1970
- Tendances générales de l'activité économique (General trends of economic activity) C 121, 5.10.1970
- I. Programme prévisionnel « sidérurgie » (I. Forward programme for steel)
- II. Programme prévisionnel « charbon » (II. Forward programme for coal)
- Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux entreprises relevant de la CECA (art. 48 du traité CECA) (Memorandum by the Commission of the European Communities to ECSC enterprises — ECSC Treaty Article 48) C 130, 27.10.1970
- Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux associations d'entreprises du charbon et de l'acier relevant du traité CECA (art. 48 du traité CECA) (Memorandum of the Commission of the European Communities to associations of ECSC enterprises — ECSC Treaty Article 48) C 130, 27.10.1970
- Liste des personnes autorisées à délivrer des titres de garantie dans le cadre du système de garantie forfaitaire en matière de transit communautaire (art. 32 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 du Conseil, du 18 mars 1969, relatif au transit communautaire) (état au 30.9.1970) [List at 30 September 1970 of persons authorized to issue guarantee certificates under the standard guarantee arrangements for Community transit (Art. 32 of Council Regulation (EEC) 542/69 of 18 March 1969 on Community transit)] C 131, 29.10.1970

Information

- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FIRS) pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers les pays tiers (2/1970) [Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the FIRS to sell white sugar from stocks for export to non-member countries (2/1970)] C 123, 8.10.1970
- Avis de clôture d'une procédure d'examen en vertu du règlement (CEE) 459/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, relatif à la défense contre les pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions de la part de pays non-membres de la CEE (Notice of completion of an examination procedure under Council Regulation (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968 on defence against dumping practices, bounties or subsidies on the part of countries not members of the EEC) C 123, 8.10.1970
- Modification de l'avis d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (6/1970) [Amendment to the call for permanent tender for the export of white sugar to non-member countries (6/1970)] C 125, 13.10.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres pour la vente d'huile d'olive vierge organisé par l'AIMA, organisme d'intervention de la République italienne (Call for tender for the sale of pure olive oil organized by the Italian intervention agency AIMA) C 127, 17.10.1970

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du FORMA, pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre (Amendment to the call for permanent tender by FORMA for the sale of skim milk powder) C 127, 17.10.1970

Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (EVSt-F) pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la fabrication d'aliments composés (Call for tender by the EVSt-F for the sale of skim milk powder for the manufacture of compound feeding stuffs) C 127, 17.10.1970

Avis d'adjudication commun à l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) et au Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) pour la fourniture de 650 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Joint call for tender by the EVSt-F and FORMA for the supply of 650 tons of butteroil for export to certain non-member countries as part of the Community contribution to the World Food Programme) C 130, 27.10.1970

Avis d'adjudication commun à l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) et au Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) pour la fourniture de 401,5 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Joint call for tender by the EVSt-F and the VIB for the supply of 401.5 tons of butteroil for export to certain non-member countries as part of the Community contribution to the World Food Programme) C 130, 27.10.1970

Avis d'adjudication commun au Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) et au Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) pour la fourniture de 440 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Joint call for tender by the FORMA and the VIB for the supply of 440 tons of butteroil for export to certain non-member countries as part of the Community contribution to the World Food Programme) C 130, 27.10.1970

COURT OF JUSTICE

Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour (Première chambre) dans l'affaire 23-69 (Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) in Case 23-69) C 122, 7.10.1970

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 26-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 26-69) C 122, 7.10.1970

Arrêt de la Cour (Première chambre) dans l'affaire 32-69 (Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) in Case 32-69) C 122, 7.10.1970

Arrêt de la Cour (Première chambre) dans l'affaire 35-69 (Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) in Case 35-69) C 122, 7.10.1970

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 41-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 41-69) C 130, 27.10.1970

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 44-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 44-69) C 130, 27.10.1970

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 45-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 45-69) C 130, 27.10.1970

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| Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième chambre) dans les affaires jointes 59-69 et 71-69 (Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) in consolidated Cases 59-69 and 71-69) | C 130, 27.10.1970 |
| Arrêt de la Cour (Deuxième chambre) dans les affaires jointes 60, 61 et 62-69 (Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) in consolidated Cases 60, 61 and 62-69) | C 130, 27.10.1970 |
| Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 75-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 75-69) | C 130, 27.10.1970 |

Communications

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Election du président de la Cour (Election of the President of the Court) | C 128, 22.10.1970 |
| Nomination du greffier de la Cour (Appointment of the clerk of the Court) | C 128, 22.10.1970 |
| Attribution des affaires introduites par les fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (Allocation of suits filed by officials of the European Communities) | C 128, 22.10.1970 |

General Competitive Examinations

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Avis de concours général CJ/10/70 (expert linguiste de langue française) [Notice of general competitive examination CJ/10/70 (French-speaking linguistic expert)] | C 126, 15.10.1970 |
| Avis de concours général CJ/16/70 (agent qualifié) [Notice of general competitive examination CJ/16/70 (skilled operative)] | C 126, 15.10.1970 |

III. RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

Commission

8329 + 5152

Statement to the European Parliament
Strasbourg, 15 September 1970

Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission of the European Communities
1970, 22 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). Free

Industrial affairs

Studies — Industrial series

5057

N° 5 — L'industrie et le marché communautaire des pâtes de bois à papier
(No. 5 — Community industry and market for wood-pulp for papermaking)
1970, 45 pp. (d, f, i, n) £1 5s.0d.; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

Social affairs

2002

Documentation pédagogique (formation professionnelle)
(Documentation for teachers — Vocational training)
Quarterly. No. 2-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Tableaux comparatifs des régimes de sécurité sociale applicables dans les États membres
des Communautés européennes
(Comparative tables of social security systems in the Member States of the European
Communities)

8326

1 — General

6th edition (Situation on 1 July 1970)
1970, 84 pp. (d, f, i, n) 5s.0d.; \$0.60; Bfrs. 30

Agriculture

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)
Fortnightly. No. 7-1970 (Vegetable products) (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Studies — Internal information on agriculture

N° 60 — Orientation de la production communautaire de viande bovine. Facteurs ayant
une incidence sur la décision des agriculteurs de produire de la viande bovine
(No. 60 — Pattern of Community production of beef and veal. Factors affecting the
farmers' decision to produce beef and veal)

1970, 382 pp. (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

See also: Press and information

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, s = Spanish.

The publications having a "limited distribution" are reserved to the specialists in the subject matter, to libraries
and to universities; they can be obtained from the Commission of the European Communities, Service de
renseignement et de diffusion des documents, rue de la Loi, 200 — 1040 Brussels.

Publications not issued free can be obtained from the sales offices listed on p. 3 of the cover of the Bulletin.

Community law

8309 + 5107

Community law (Extract from the Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities — 1969) (revised version)
1970, 31 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). Free

Economic and financial affairs

8320 + 5146

La politique du marché obligatoire dans les pays de la CEE. Instruments existants et leurs applications de 1966 à 1969. (Rapport d'un groupe d'experts constitué par le Comité monétaire — Bruxelles, octobre 1970)

[Bond markets policy in the EEC countries. Existing instruments and their application from 1966 to 1969. (Report of a group of experts set up by the Monetary Committee — Brussels, October 1970)]
1970, 93 pp. + annexes (d, f, i, n) 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

Scientific research policy

Research and technology. Weekly information Bulletin
Nos. 70, 71, 72 and 73-1970 (d, f, i, n, e). Free

External relations

16682

Enlarging the Community
1970, 12 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). Free

Statistics

4963

Statistiques sociales : Série spéciale « Les tableaux Entrées-Sorties 1965 »
(General statistics: Special series "The Input-Output Tables 1965")
1-1970 (d, f)

Price per issue: £1 5s.0d.; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

Price for the series of the first 6 issues: £5 16s.6d.; \$14.00; Bfrs. 700

Statistiques sociales

(Social statistics)

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

Price per issue: 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

Annual subscription: £3 6s.6d.; \$8.00; Bfrs. 400

Commerce extérieur : statistique mensuelle

(Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)

Monthly. Nos. 8/9-1970 and 10-1970 (d/f)

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

Annual subscription: £4 3s.0d.; \$10.00; Bfrs. 500

Documentation

Euro abstracts

(Scientific and technical publications 8/736 to 8/839 and patents P 8/50 to 8/56)

Monthly. No. 10-1970 (d/f/i/n/e)

Annual subscription: £1 17s.0d.; \$16.40; Bfrs. 820

Catalogue systématique des ouvrages (Euratom)

Vol. I: Sciences-Techniques

Vol. II: Généralités

(Classified catalogue of works (Euratom))

Vol. I: Science-Technical

Vol. II: Generalities)

1970, pag. diff. (d/f/i/n) + suppl. I and II-1971 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Articles sélectionnés

(Selected articles)

Fortnightly. No. 19-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Press and information

European studies — teachers' series

No. 8-1970 (d, i, n: free) (e: annual subscription: 10s.)

(— Comecon

— Britain and Europe since 1945

— Migrant workers in the EEC

— Britain and Europe: quotations)

Documentation européenne — série syndicale et ouvrière

— La presse quotidienne dans la Communauté

1. Les grands problèmes de la presse

— L'organisation européenne de la Conférence mondiale du travail

— L'opinion publique et l'Europe

— Développement économique et investissements culturels

[European documentation — Trade union and workers' series

No. 10-1970 (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

(The daily press in the Community

1. The major problems of the press

The European organization of the World Labour Conference

Public opinion and Europe

Economic development and cultural investments)]

Documentation européenne — série agricole

— Les organisations professionnelles agricoles

2. Les organisations de travailleurs agricoles

— Vers une politique des consommateurs

— Les investissements américains dans la CEE

— La presse quotidienne dans la Communauté

1. Les grands problèmes de la presse

[European documentation — Agricultural Series

No. 8-1970 (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

(Professional organizations in agriculture

2. Farmworkers' organizations

Towards a consumers' policy

American investments in the EEC

The daily press in the Community

1. The major problems of the press)]

5023

University studies on European integration

(European Community institute for university studies)

No. 6-1970 — Research

1970, 427 pp. (f/e) £1 5s.0d.; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

Information bulletins

Publications by offices in-capital cities

London: European Community
Monthly. No. 11-November 1970 (e). Free

Washington: European Community
Monthly. No. 138 August/September and 139 November 1970 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft
Monthly. No. 11-November 1970 (d)
Per issue: DM 1; Annual subscription: DM 9

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap
Monthly. No. 130-November 1970 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne
Monthly. No. 148-November 1970 (f)
Per issue: FF 1.50; Annual subscription: FF 15

Rome: Comunità europea
Monthly. No. 10-October and 11-November 1970 (i). Free

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea
Monthly. No. 65-November 1970. Free

European Community in Greek
Bi-monthly. No. 9-1970. Free

IV. ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

COMMISSION

Studies — Energy series

8290 — N° 3 — Situation de l'approvisionnement en combustibles nucléaires (Nuclear fuel supply situation)

1970, 39 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch)
Price: £1.5.0; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

In this two-part survey the Directorate-General for Energy reviews the nuclear fuel supply situation in the Community.

Part 1 deals with the Community's requirements of natural uranium, enriched uranium, plutonium and thorium, and the coverage of those requirements up to 1985 by the sources available both inside and outside the Community.

Part 2 gives a picture of the nuclear fuel supply policy and market structure in five non-member countries — the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan and South Africa.

Studies — Industry series

5057 — N° 5 — L'industrie et le marché communautaire des pâtes de bois à papier (Community industry and market for wood-pulp for papermaking)

1970, 45 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch)
Price: Bfrs. 150; £1.5.0; \$3.00

This study was carried out by the Directorate-General for Industry in consultation with the national authorities and employers' and workers' organizations in the six countries concerned, with the aim of determining the foundations for a common industrial policy in the paper sector.

During the Kennedy Round negotiations, paper pulp was made subject to special provisions, both on the internal level and in trade with other countries, because of the particularly keen competition to which the Community industry is exposed.

The first part of the study analyses the trend of Community requirements and supplies, as well as market conditions. Forecasts are given for the period up to 1975.

The second part deals more particularly with the various systems of official action in the Member States and the Community.

The basic statistical data are shown in a series of annexes.

Note: Publications for which a charge is made can be obtained from the sales offices indicated on the inside back cover of the Bulletin.

Tableaux comparatifs des régimes de sécurité sociale applicables dans les Etats membres des Communautés européennes (Comparative tables of social security systems in the Member States of the European Communities)

8326 — Régime général (General)
6th edition (situation at 1 July 1970)

1970, 84 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch)
Price: 5s.0d; \$0.60; Bfrs. 30

This publication constitutes the 6th edition, updated to 1 July 1970, of the work with the same title published for the first time in 1961.

It deals with the general system of social security applicable to employees and contains synoptic tables by means of which rapid comparisons can be made between the various regulations in force in the six countries concerned.

Each set of tables — preceded by brief explanatory notes — is devoted to a particular branch of social security and gives the principal data concerning the legislation governing benefits, together with the conditions under which they are granted and the rates in operation.

There are also special tables showing how the scheme is organized and financed.

Annex



BULLETIN 1970
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9 May 1950 No. 6, Ch. I
- Outlook for the building of Europe after The Hague,
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Germany. Statement by Mr Mariano Rumor, Italian
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Prime Minister of Luxembourg) No. 2, Ch. IV
- Report of the Foreign Affairs Ministers on the
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- Statement by Mr Walter Scheel, Foreign Affairs
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European Parliament on the German-Soviet Treaty
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Introductory chapter
- For a European policy of technological research and
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Commission No. 12, Editorial

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| The younger generation and Europe (Main points of the statement by Mr Albert Borschette, member of the Commission, to the European Parliament, 15 September 1970) | No. 11, Ch. II |
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