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This issue covers the activities of the European Communities in October 1969.

Contents

	Page
Editorial : <i>Regional policy in the Community</i> , by M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission	5
Speakers' corner : <i>The major European political problems</i> , by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission	9
Chapter I: <i>Strengthening the European Parliament's powers</i>	15
Chapter II: <i>Japan — economic power and partner for the Common Market</i>	17
Chapter III: <i>Wine and alcohol: an example of how tax discrimination is eliminated</i>	21
Chapter IV: <i>Establishment and operation of the single market</i>	25
— Free movement of goods	25
— Competition policy	28
— Taxation policy	29
— Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services	29
— Approximation of legislation and creation of Community law by conventions	31
Chapter V: <i>Towards economic union</i>	33
— Economic, monetary and financial policy	33
— Agricultural policy	35
— Industrial policy	40
— Scientific, technical and nuclear research policy	43
— Energy policy	49
— Transport policy	51
— Regional policy	52
— Social policy	53
Chapter VI: <i>The Community and the Associated States</i>	59
— African States and Madagascar, and overseas countries and territories	59

Chapter VII: <i>The Community, non-member countries and international organizations</i>	63
— Applications for accession	63
— Bilateral relations	63
— Commercial policy	67
— The Community and developing countries	69
— The Community and international organizations	72
— International agreements in the nuclear field	73
Chapter VIII: <i>Institutions and organs</i>	75
— European Parliament	75
— Council	96
— Commission	99
— Court of Justice	100
— Economic and Social Committee	102
— Audit Committee	105
Chapter IX: <i>European Investment Bank</i>	107
Miscellaneous	109
Published in the Official Gazette	118
Recent publications of the Communities	158
1969 Bulletin: Index to introductory chapters and supplements	161
Supplement: Memorandum on regional policy in the Community	

Regional policy in the Community

by *M. Hans von der GROEBEN*,
member of the Commission

The Commission recently transmitted to the Council a proposal for a decision on the organization of Community instruments for regional development. What were the main reasons behind this move ?

Nowadays the Community has to tackle more and more structural problems created by competition between firms and by technical and social change. The stresses and strains in the Community's economic and monetary system can be attributed to a number of factors, one of these undoubtedly being the structural discrepancies between the economies of the different member countries. A few figures will give a rough idea of their importance.

If we divide the Community into industrialized, predominantly agricultural, and semi-industrialized regions, we will find that one third of the Federal Republic of Germany can be regarded as industrialized and almost two thirds as semi-industrialized. Very few regions are still predominantly agricultural. In the Benelux countries, industrialization is even more striking; 90% of the population lives in industrialized areas. Turning to France and Italy, however, we find that 40% of the population lives in areas which are still predominantly agricultural; and in these two countries industrialized regions account for no more than one-tenth of the total area.

This situation entails differences in productivity; and, since prices are now ruled by competition and living standards are tending to become aligned on the highest level, this leads to economic and social pressures which can, in certain circumstances, aggravate the disequilibrium in relative currency values.

There is a danger that the accelerated rate of change in the employment pattern combined with the introduction of free movement of men, goods and capital inside a large area might mean that the

phenomenon—already familiar in the national context—of new industries concentrating in areas which are already developed, thanks to external economies and sophisticated social and technological facilities, will tend to drain underdeveloped areas still further and lead to abnormal growth in developed areas.

The drift from the land, some stagnation in the volume of employment in industry, and a rapid increase in employment in the services sector all mean that a solution must be found, as a matter of urgency, to the problem of harmonizing economic structures within the Community.

If this is to be done within the framework of an open common market, the Community will have to act.

Community action would respect the special competence of the Member States in the matter of regional policy and it would help to initiate or revive plans to develop regions where the difficulties of contributing to overall economic growth are endangering the equilibrium and smooth working of the common market.

This could only be done through general programmes with enough financial backing and sufficiently rapid and concentrated to provide the region with the infrastructures and basic activities that would set in motion a development process. This process could then feed on itself and remain viable without the need for continual aid.

Community institutions can and must help to bring these instruments together and implement programmes of this kind in regions of the Community which stand in need of them.

The Commission feels that Community action should be along the following lines:

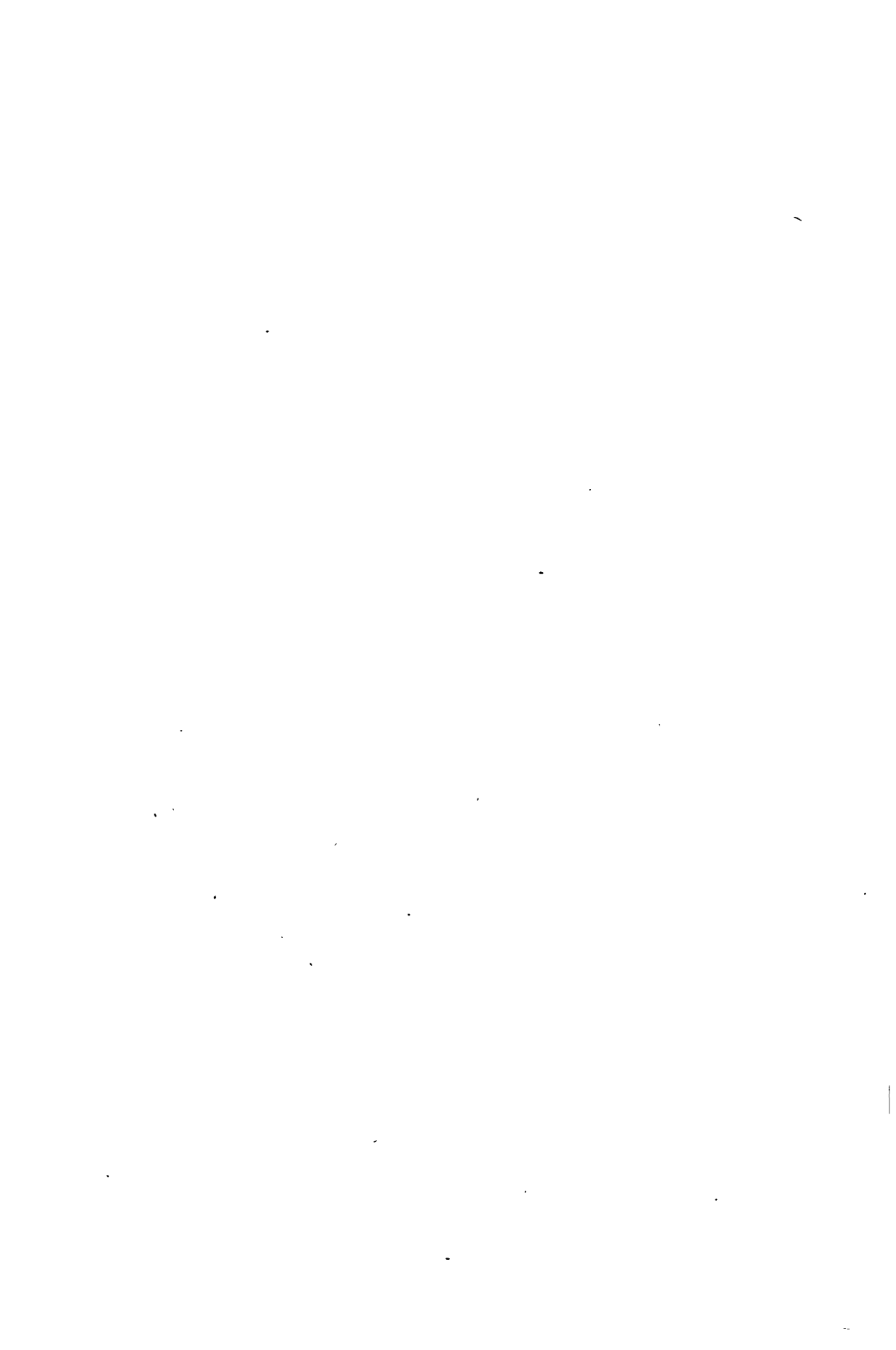
i) the Commission, in conjunction with each Member State, should examine at regular intervals the situation in the regions in need of a development programme; it should be able to express an opinion on these programmes and, where necessary, use its powers of recommendation to ensure that programmes are drafted, amplified and implemented;

ii) with the creation of a Regional Development Committee, it would be possible, at the request of either the Commission or the Member State concerned, to organize a Community discussion of these programmes and, in general, to seek out converging regional policy solutions;

iii) an interest rebate fund and a system of guarantees would mean that the channelling of available capital towards development financing in the regions could be improved, notably through the European Investment Bank;

iv) private and public investors could help to implement regional development programmes; an improved information service for investors could be provided with the co-operation of institutions and agencies working towards this goal at Community level and appropriate support from the Commission.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Amador', is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'W'.



Before the Summit Conference

The major European political problems

*by M. Jean REY,
President of the Commission*

1. When the Franco-German co-operation treaty was signed in January 1963, the then President of our Commission, Professor Hallstein, took it upon himself to say that this agreement was foreign to Community procedure. He was very sharply criticized for this in Bonn and had to face many difficulties—which he did with his usual courage. M. Hallstein was right: bilateral procedures are foreign to the Community procedures. But this is not to say that they are useless, and I would be the last to utter the least criticism of Franco-German co-operation. We have suffered for a thousand years from discord between France and Germany! It would really be too absurd for us to lament the fact that the French and the Germans are beginning to agree. Nevertheless, Franco-German co-operation does not and cannot replace Community arrangements. I am absolutely against any kind of big power club in Europe. And when we are told that Europe needs a Big Four—France, Germany, Italy and Britain—I do not hesitate to say that this would be an execrable arrangement. The acceptable arrangement is constituted by the Community procedures, gradually strengthened and enlarged. In the Community procedures, account has been taken of the strength of the Member States. These States are not equally powerful, so they do not have the same powers within the Community either. Votes are weighted in the composition of the delegations in the Parliament and in voting procedures in the Council. This shows as clearly as possible that a country like Belgium has not as much influence in the Community as a country like France, Germany or Italy. I find this perfectly

proper, and I think that the balances established are good, that they constitute a satisfactory compromise between the responsibilities, the national personalities of our States and their respective influence within the whole.

2. Regarding the connection between the strengthening and the enlargement of the Community, I think that it is completely academic to argue whether one should be put before the other. There are several reasons for this: first of all, the Community will have to be made stronger anyway. Whether the Community is enlarged or not, it must go on, it must gain in power. There are problems ahead which must be solved, whatever happens. And, secondly, a bigger Community could well also be a stronger Community. However influential the Community of the Six may be, the whole of Europe must bring its full weight to bear vis-à-vis Russia and the United States. The unification of Europe cannot be confined to the six countries which came together under the Treaty of Rome; this was never the intention of the authors of the Treaty either. The British were in fact invited to take part in the preparation of the Treaty of Rome. They came to Messina, but one fine day they slipped away.

The second reason is that the Community has lost a great deal of time ascertaining whether the negotiations were going to be started or not. This has paralysed progress on the statute of the European company, technology and the internal construction of our common policies; it has paralysed us with regard to political union, a field in which progress really has got to be made. It is plain that something must be done to put an end to this useless debate, which does not mean that Britain should enter on any terms whatsoever.

There is a final reason why I consider the argument to be really pointless: it is that the political link between strengthening and enlargement is absolutely inescapable. We saw this in 1963. After the negotiations were broken off in January of that year, we said to each other that some people want to go on with the internal construction and, to name the country concerned, France is particularly interested in the progress of the agricultural policy. Others are deeply interested—and this was particularly the point of view

of the Federal Republic of Germany—in external trade. What happened? M. Couve de Murville and M. Schroeder talked to each other and concluded that the two problems must be approached along parallel lines. The Council was convened and discussions and negotiations were held, and finally, on 23 December 1963, the Council unanimously decided at a single meeting:

- To adopt a batch of agricultural regulations,
- To arrange for co-operation, or at least consultation, with Great Britain within the framework of WEU,
- To begin the Kennedy Round.

All of which was done, the commitments entered into being fully respected by everyone. The agricultural work was completed, the Kennedy Round was negotiated, the consultations with the British were held for the 4 years between 1963 and 1967: What was true on the previous occasion is still true today. Nobody will persuade the Council to have Great Britain enter the Community before taking the measures which must be taken by the end of the year, and especially the final agricultural financial regulation.

But it must also be recognized that nobody will prevail upon the unanimous Council to adopt the final financial regulation, if at the same time, there is no opening towards the outside world. This political link, this way of advancing interests in a parallel fashion, seems to me to be normal and inevitable. It cannot be accepted that one of our Member States should choose and urge the implementation of those articles in the Treaties of Rome and Paris which interest it while ignoring those which don't. Nor can the Community be expected to concentrate on Articles 110 and 111 of the EEC Treaty concerning commercial policy while neglecting the agricultural rules in Title II. It is not possible for a State to declare itself interested in agriculture but indifferent to nuclear progress, forgetting that the small States of the Community joined together under the Euratom Treaty because it is in their legitimate interest that a nuclear policy should be pursued at European level. All these things must be done together in the light of the Treaties, logic and, it must indeed be said, political reality.

3. Concerning negotiations with Great Britain, it is not vital to know what British opinion is thinking at present. What is important is to begin the negotiations. British parliamentary and general opinion will have an idea about the negotiations when they are sufficiently far advanced. The price of Great Britain's entry into the Community has to be negotiated; it will not be decided by us *ex cathedra*. It will not be decided by the Six on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. It will be a matter for major negotiations to be undertaken, and since 1967 the Commission has believed that it is time to negotiate and to ascertain with the British whether or not we can come to agreement. We are faced with a number of important problems. Everybody realizes that enormous interests are at stake, those of the Community and, of course, those of the Government in London. We shall have to discuss with the British not only the conditions and not only the regulations but also the final aims of the Community; that must be very clear. The Community is an association in the process of development, and the negotiations will concern not only what is being done but also what will have to be done.

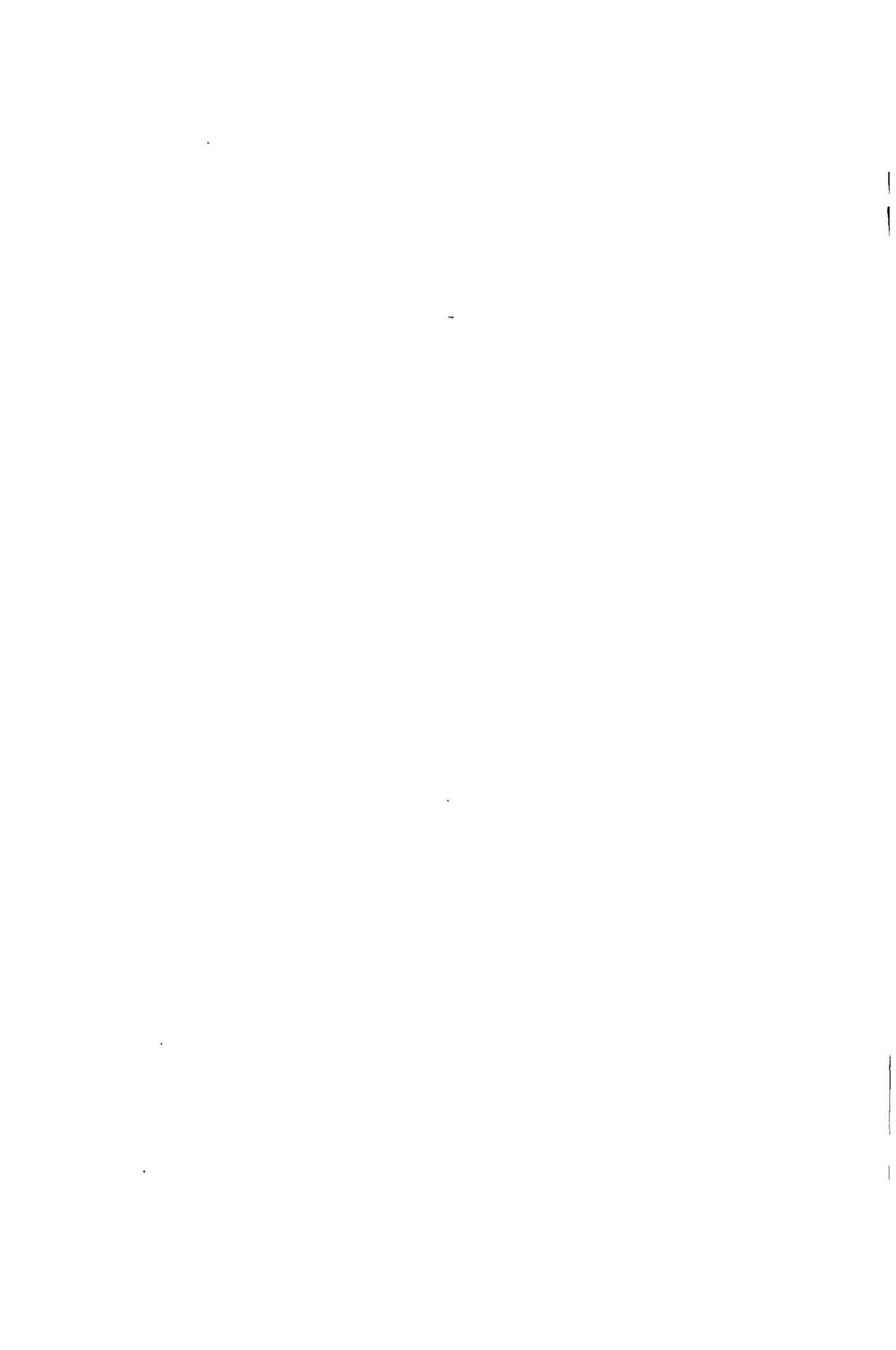
4. One last problem concerns political union. First of all, an end should be made to another argument; should a start be made on this union with Six or Seven? On the pretext of this debating point, nothing has been done for years. Consequently, problems as vital as those arising, for instance, in the Mediterranean basin are discussed in the absence of Europe. However, during the two election campaigns in the Community this year, not only did everyone attach greater importance than before to European problems but everyone pressed for political union.

What can be done? My Commission thinks that the time is not yet ripe for the establishment of new institutions. We should rather determine a number of practical projects which the Six could undertake. Little by little, these will yield results. Here are three examples: first of all the Middle East, of course. As "Europe", we should not simply leave it to the USSR or the United States to find solutions in this area, and I do not forget that there is a Four Power Conference in which one of our large European States is taking part. It is the Community as such which should provide concrete economic aid for Israel and the neighbouring

Arab States. These problems are within our grasp. I hope that the endeavour to solve them will be one of the first things that will be decided. Europe would become more fully aware of its responsibilities in the world. Political Europe means first and foremost the assumption by Europe of responsibilities in the outside world. Secondly, I believe that there might also be something to say about our relations with Eastern Europe, the "détente" in which France has led the way—this is I think a very happy initiative; I think the effort should be pursued in a wider context. Finally, I think that, thirdly, we should do more for Latin America. Here, too, a political impetus would be welcome.

My final point is:

However much I respect the officials of my administration, many of whom are of outstanding quality, however much I respect the civil servants of the Member States and especially those of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of our six countries, I am nevertheless convinced that Europe will never be built by officials. It will only be built by statesmen who will take political decisions. Only statesmen have the courage to take decisions, sweeping aside details or obstacles. In the last resort it is politics which lead the world and nothing important in the world has occurred except through political decisions taken at a high level. This is not the problem of tomorrow, it is the problem of today. That is why my Commission insists on being present at the summit conference; I had an opportunity to say this respectfully but clearly to President Pompidou when I visited him on 18 July last. I said it no less respectfully and, I hope, just as clearly to Chancellor Kiesinger when I saw him on 3 September. It is not a question of adding a technocratic element to this great debate, but of injecting a political element. The Commission of which I am President is a political organization, politically responsible to the European Parliament: it can be dismissed by the Parliament, as a national government can be dismissed by a national parliament. We have the fundamental political responsibility to see to it that the solutions which are adopted in the coming years are not intergovernmental solutions but Community solutions.



I. Strengthening the European Parliament's powers

On 30 October the Commission submitted to the Council the proposals it had adopted for strengthening the budgetary powers of the European Parliament.¹ These proposals are complementary to the memorandum, submitted to the Council on 16 July 1969, on replacing the financial contributions of the Member States by the Community's own resources and on greater budgetary powers for the European Parliament.² In this document, which supplemented the Commission's proposals on financing the common agricultural policy, the Commission undertook to submit concrete proposals by the end of October for amending Article 203 of the Treaty.

The Commission considers that the creation of the Community's own resources, no longer channelled through the national budgets or controlled by the Parliaments of the Member States, raises the problem of true parliamentary control at European level. This principle, which arises naturally from the democratic organization of powers, has repeatedly been recognized by the various Community Institutions, by the European Parliament and by the Council itself.

To replace Article 203 of the EEC Treaty (ECSC Treaty Article 78 and Euratom Treaty Article 177), the Commission is proposing a two-phase system of budgetary control, applicable in the first instance as soon as the Community's own resources are created, and then from the time when all Community expenditure is covered from its own resources.

For the first phase, and as long as the Community's resources are still covered in part by the contributions of the Member States and in part by the Community's own resources, the role of the Parliament will have to be strengthened forthwith by giving it powers more effective than its present purely advisory function, though the final decision would remain in the hands of the Council.

The system envisaged is as follows:

1. The Commission would establish a draft budget on the basis of the estimates supplied by the Community Institutions.
2. The Parliament could by majority decision amend this draft budget, on the understanding that the total amount of expenditure may be increased only by agreement with the Commission.
3. If the Parliament has not amended the draft budget within a month, it is deemed to be approved by the Parliament and is passed to the Council and the Commission.
4. If the Parliament amends the draft budget and the Council does not object within a month, the draft amended by the Parliament is deemed to be adopted.
5. If the Council amends the budget, a conciliation committee consisting of the Presidents of the Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Court of Justice is convened. This committee renders an opinion within 15 days.

¹ See Official gazette No. C 152, 28.11.1969.

² See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. II, and "European Parliament".

6. If the conciliation committee reaches unanimous agreement on the amendments, and if its conclusions are endorsed by the Parliament, the Council and the Commission, the draft budget thus amended is deemed to be finally adopted.

7. If the conciliation committee cannot reach unanimous agreement or if its conclusions are not approved by the Parliament, the Council and the Commission, the Commission renders an opinion within ten days.

8. The Council finally adopts the budget. It may, if the Commission's opinion differs from the Parliament's, reach its decision by majority vote. If the Commission shares the Parliament's opinion, the Council may depart from it only by a unanimous vote.

In the second phase, which assumes that the Community's budget is entirely covered by its own resources, the system is based on decision by the Parliament in the last resort.

1, 2, 3, 4. The first four steps are the same as during the first phase.

5. If the Council proposes on a qualified majority to adopt amendments to the draft budget established by the Parliament, the President of the Parliament convenes the conciliation committee, which renders an opinion within 15 days.

6. If the conciliation committee reaches unanimous agreement on the amendments and if its conclusions are endorsed by the Parliament, the Council and the Commission, the draft budget thus amended is deemed to be finally adopted.

7. If the conciliation committee cannot reach unanimous agreement, or if its conclusions are not approved by the Parliament, the Council and the Commission, the Council's amendments may be discarded if, within twenty days, the Parliament, ruling by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast and by a majority of its members, disagrees with them.

II. Japan — economic power and partner for the Common Market

Once again, attention is focussed on the problems raised by relationships between Japan and the Community as a result of the Council's granting a mandate to the Commission to examine the possibility of negotiating a Community/Japan trade agreement.

Japan, which a century ago was still a medieval feudal state, is today the world's third economic power, coming before the Federal Republic of Germany and preceded only by the USA and the USSR. An economic expansion of unprecedented duration and intensity has made Japan the world's largest shipbuilder (in 1968, one half of new tonnage launched), as well as the world's second largest producer of cars, computers, television sets, cement, rubber, yarn and plastics. According to Japanese Ministry of Finance figures, Japan will have the highest *per capita* income in the world by 1988.

Here only brief mention can be made of the causes of this exceptional expansion: the Japanese are strikingly disciplined, hardworking, frugal and adaptable. After the war the Japanese Government pursued a highly expansive economic policy, concentrating particularly on growth industries and assisting the financing of the technological sector at the expense of expenditure on private consumption. Private firms combine a patriarchal management structure with the techniques of modern business and rational production. Lastly, in the overall control of the economy, Japan, more than other industrialized countries, unites the principles of a free market economy with elements of a far-sighted planning policy.

General economic situation

Although Japan's economic policy has remained within the "magic square" (growth with stable prices, full employment, healthy balance of payments), it has nevertheless laid more stress than other countries on growth factors, as mentioned above. Since the beginning of 1950 the Japanese GNP has increased annually by around 10%: twice the rate of the Community. This growth is a result mainly of very successful development in areas which have a particularly high growth potential in the world sphere, too, especially metal-processing industries and chemicals. The car industry, a key industry of modern economies, can serve as an example for many others. In 1958 the EEC produced three times as many (384 000) commercial vehicles as Japan (138 000); today Japan produces three times as many (1968: 2 million) as the EEC (1968: 634 000). Production of other motor vehicles rose in Japan from 50 600 units in 1958 to over 2 million in 1968, but in the EEC from 2.6 million to 6.3 million. Working on the growth rates to date, it can be assumed that in just 10 years Japan will be the largest automobile producer in the world.

The exceptionally swift growth of the Japanese economy naturally led to a rate of inflation a good deal higher than that in other important industrial nations. An important point in this connection, however, is that the loss of purchasing power results largely from a particularly swift rise in consumer prices (index: 1963, 100; 1968, 172), whilst indices of significance for Japanese competitiveness on the inter-

national market (producers' prices, wholesale prices, terms of trade) have risen at the same speed as or even more slowly than in the Community. This was partly made possible by a remarkable wages discipline: in the last decade net hourly wages in nominal terms have not increased faster than productivity.

This development has meant comparative cost advantages for Japan on the international market for a whole range of goods, resulting in a considerable improvement over recent years in the balance of payments. Following the second world war Japan, like any developing country wishing to achieve a healthy balance of payments, had to sacrifice the import of consumer goods to the import of the raw materials and equipment vital for the re-establishment of her industry, but since 1960 there has been a progressive easing of the pressure on her balance of payments, which is a result of an increasing surplus on current account. This surplus, which in turn results basically from an ever faster rise of Japanese exports over imports, was in 1964 (financial years) \$871 million, 1965 and 1966 \$2 000 million, 1967 \$1 100 million and 1968 over \$3 000 million. In 1968 the overall balance of payments, which, with the exception of 1967, has been slightly on the credit side since 1964, showed the handsome surplus of \$1 600 million. Japanese currency reserves rose from \$1 900 million in March 1968 to over \$3 200 million in March 1969.

Foreign trade

In 1968 Japan was the fourth most important exporter in the world (taking the EEC as one trade bloc), exporting goods to the value of \$13 700 million. Since Japan's exports are growing at about three times the rate of overall world exports (average annual rate of increase in Japanese exports from 1948 to 1968: around 25%), it is continuously improving its position. More and more people are predicting the possibility of Japan becoming the world's largest exporter in the foreseeable future. External trade, which constitutes 10.7% (1968)¹ of the GNP, is an important factor in value added. The concentration on external trade is roughly the same as that of the Community (trade with non-member countries only), and only a few countries, in particular those of the EFTA bloc, are more sharply orientated in this direction.

The breakdown of Japanese foreign trade into classes of goods provides the nearly perfect example of the foreign trade structure of a highly developed industrialized country dependent on raw materials. Thus nearly 33% of exports consist of semi-finished and finished products, whilst 40% of imports are supplies of raw materials, not including mineral fuels, which comprise 19.3% of overall imports. As for the geographic breakdown of Japanese foreign trade, 31.4% of exports and 26.6% of imports are trade with the United States. The South-East Asian area, where Japan is making great endeavours to consolidate its economic and commercial position, accounts for about 29% of exports and 16% of imports. 12.5% of exports go to Western Europe, 5.6% of them to the EEC. Japan's significance in the EEC's external trade is still lower: in 1968, 1.8% of all exports from the EEC to non-member countries went to Japan (imports from Japan: 1.9%).

This makes Japan still a relatively unimportant trading partner of the Community. The volume of trade, for example, is less than that between the Community and Spain, Canada, Switzerland or Sweden. However, apart from Libya, Japan is the country which has expanded its trade with the Community most quickly. Between

¹ EEC (without internal trade): 9.3%.
USA: 4.9%.

1958 and 1968 imports from Japan rose by 458%, exports from the Community to Japan by 359%, despite the fact that there are still numerous import quotas on both sides.

Community imports from Japan are more than 80% semi-finished and finished products, whereas in 1958 this group made up only 66%. The rise in the proportion of industrial products has been counterbalanced by a reduction in that of primary products, particularly raw materials, which dropped from 20% to 5%. In terms of value there has been only a slight increase in these imports since 1958. However, the situation as regards foodstuff imports is different. Since 1958 these have gone up 318%, mainly because of the considerable rise in the supplies of tinned fish and canned vegetables. Imports of chemical products rose by the spectacular figure of 852%, although in absolute terms they were still relatively modest in 1968 (\$43 million). There was an even higher rate of growth (1 000%) in machines, (mainly apparatus for telegraph and telephone systems, machines for the textile industry and electrical equipment) and the transport sector, where the bulk of purchases consist of ships. In the last two years there has also been a very marked rise in imports of Japanese motor vehicles. Taken together, between 1958 and 1968 the percentage of machines and vehicles in total EEC purchases from Japan rose from 15% to 26%.

Around one half of imports from Japan consists of other semi-finished and finished goods. Imports in this category have increased by 510%. The sharpest increases have been in the following (in order of importance): cameras and precision instruments, steel products, pearls, toys and textile products.

Eighty-five per cent of Community exports to Japan are semi-finished and finished goods. Unlike imports, exports of the main categories of goods have advanced at basically the same tempo.

During the period of reference exports of foodstuffs rose by 330%, remaining a constant 9.4% of total exports to Japan. There has been a change in composition, notably an increase in supply of cocoa-based products and condensed milk. Exports of raw materials increased by "only" 175% and now make up only 3.5% of the total. Contrary to the development of exports with many other non-member countries, the main increase in trade with Japan has been in exports of other semi-finished and finished goods (industrial products, excluding chemicals, machines and vehicles). Between 1958 and 1968 these exports rose by the large figure of 753%, and their proportion in the period of reference from 12% to 23%. There was a particularly steep rise in exports in 1967 (rate of increase over 1966: 75%), mainly a result of increased sales of non-ferrous metals, diamonds, precision instruments and a number of consumer articles. Despite their smaller rise (363%), machines and vehicles (37% of total exports) are still the most important item in the Community's exports to Japan. In the last ten years the Community has in particular increased sales to Japan of office machines, machinery for the textile industry and other specialized industries, electrical equipment and motor vehicles. Sales of chemical products have risen relatively slowly (240%), so that the proportion of this category of goods dropped from 35 to 25%. An important point here is that exports of pharmaceuticals have risen.

Despite the greatly increased volume of trade, the balance on visibles between the Community and Japan has been largely in equilibrium in the last eleven years. Only in 1965 and 1966 did Japan have an annual surplus of about \$100 million, and in 1968 a modest one of \$15 million. In all other years since 1958 the Community has been slightly in surplus.

Commercial policy

As a result of Japan's exceptionally robust growth in trade and economic performance, commercial and economic relations between that country and the European Community have assumed dimensions which can be coped with on the European side only by a united, coherent economic partner—in other words, the Community.

This being so, regulations have already been agreed on for some sectors of Community-Japan economic and trade relations, with one partner always the Community as a whole:

1. In negotiations for the reduction of customs tariffs (the Kennedy Round in particular) agreements were made which take mutual commercial interests into consideration;
2. The Community holds discussions with Japan on problems of the coal and steel market under a special consultation procedure;
3. Arrangements were recently agreed laying down the procedures for the import of Japanese cotton textile products into the Community;
4. Finally, the Commission has helped in internal Community consultations to achieve largely uniform systems for imports from Japan into the Member States.

However encouraging this progress in partial fields, it nevertheless remains a matter of great urgency to decide on comprehensive Community arrangements for commercial relations between the Community and Japan, because of the economic reasons already mentioned and also because of the EEC Treaty, which requires the implementation of a joint commercial policy based on common principles after the end of the transitional period.

On 11 November 1969 the Council of Ministers issued the Commission with a mandate to begin exploratory discussions with Japan on the possibility of concluding a comprehensive trade agreement between the Community and that country. There are a great many common trading interests and problems: Japan is endeavouring to modify its heavy trade dependence on the United States market in favour of a wider geographical distribution, and the Community offers an interesting market for the products of the industrial nation of the Far East, whose prosperity and purchasing power are rapidly increasing. Trade with Japan, more than with other States, makes an important contribution to the international division of labour and the rationalization of industrial structures in the Community. The starting point for the achievement of this aim must be Japan's readiness to allow for its increasing importance in international trade by liberalizing its exchanges of goods and capital and dismantling a whole range of non-tariff trade obstacles. Many recent signs justify the supposition that this readiness is becoming increasingly widespread in Japan.

III. Wine and alcohol: an example of how tax discrimination is eliminated

One of the immediate aims of tax harmonization in the Community is the establishment of equal conditions of competition between Member States.

It was with this end in view that work began on the harmonization of indirect taxation with special reference to turnover taxes and the introduction of TVA in the six countries, a proposal which is running into certain difficulties. But the Commission is also concerned with the harmonization of other indirect taxes. As regards excise duties, it felt that the first step should be to harmonize those which are important from the budgetary and economic point of view, i.e. duties levied on alcohols and other beverages, tobacco and petroleum products.

Beginning with excise duties on alcohol, the Commission undertook detailed studies of the relative competitive positions of the various beverages, alcoholic and otherwise, since harmonization of excise duties must allow for these positions. The Commission feels that it should be able to submit a proposal for the harmonization of excise duties on alcohols and wines to the Council during the first half of 1970.

As a preliminary measure, however, it has repeatedly urged the Member States to adjust their tax arrangements so that imported wines and alcohols are charged the same rate of excise duty as similar domestic products. By now most of the tax discrimination which placed imported products at a disadvantage have been eliminated, as can be seen from the following analysis of what has been achieved in each country or customs territory.

Germany

Refund of excise duties on sparkling wines — The Federal Republic of Germany refunds to producers DM 0.5 of the excise duty paid on each 75 cl bottle of sparkling wine provided that at least 75% of the basic wine used is German. It has been decided to regard this refund as aid to the German wine-growing industry. It is therefore not a matter for Article 95 of the Treaty but is covered by the Treaty provisions on aid [Article 93, in particular Article 93(1)].

Assessment of certain imported wines and wine-based beverages — Imported wines with an alcoholic strength of more than 14° are charged the excise duty in respect of alcohol in excess of 10°, although German legislation makes no provision for specific taxes on home-grown wines with an alcoholic strength of 14° and over. As a result of explanations furnished by the German Government, the Commission decided that this arrangement was consonant with the provisions of Article 95. The alcoholic strength of wines grown in Germany is in fact considerably lower than 14°. Imported wines of a strength exceeding 14° bear no resemblance to German wines; they are closer to dessert or industrial wines. The arrangements for assessing imported wine-based beverages logically follow from those applied to wines over 14°.

France

Assessment of imported gin — Imported gin used to be subject to a surcharge of FF 490 per hectolitre of pure alcohol. This surcharge, which did not affect French gin, was withdrawn as from 1 January 1969.

Assessment of imported dessert wines — Dessert wines with a registered designation of origin (*appellation d'origine*) are subject to an excise duty of FF 1 750 per hectolitre of pure alcohol; dessert wines without an appellation are subject to an additional surcharge of FF 350 per hectolitre of pure alcohol. The only wines exempt from the surcharge are Port, Samos and Madeira. The French Government agreed that imported dessert wines should receive the same tax treatment as wines produced in France. It also considered that dessert wines with a registered designation of origin should enjoy the same tax treatment on importation as similar French wines, provided they conform to French *appellations d'origine* legislation.

On the subject of wines with a registered designation of origin, there are grounds for believing that the special tax arrangements enjoyed by sweet natural French wines—technically the same as dessert wines though produced under special conditions—constitute aid. They therefore escape the provisions of Article 95 of the Treaty but come under those of Article 93.

Italy

Assessment of imported vermouth — Imported wines and vermouth are subject to the excise duty on alcohol in respect of alcohol in excess of 12°, although natural Italian wine with an alcoholic strength of 12° and over is exempt and Italian vermouth is only subject to a reduced rate of excise duty on the alcohol actually added during the production process. The Italian Government has agreed to exempt imported wines which are over 12° proof where it can be proved that no sugar or alcohol has been added. Similarly, imported vermouth will be accorded the same tax treatment as Italian vermouth if it can be shown that it conforms to national legislation. Procedures for implementing this measure are under examination at present.

Assessment of Marsala — Dessert wines resembling Marsala imported into Italy are charged excise duty in respect of alcohol in excess of 12°, although Marsala is assessed for alcohol added during the production process only. Following an explanation furnished by the Italian Government, the Commission has come to the conclusion that the reduced duty on Marsala constitutes an aid; since this does not come under the provisions of Article 95 it is caught by Article 93 of the Treaty.

Assessment of denatured alcohols in imported products — Denatured ethyl, methyl, propyl and isopropyl alcohols contained in imported products used to be assessed as alcohol in the natural state despite the fact that alcohols denatured in Italy enjoyed a reduced rate of duty. Since 1 July 1968 arrangements applied to denatured Italian alcohols have been extended to those imported.

Assessment based on standard ethyl alcohol content — Imported products containing alcohol used to be assessed on the basis of a standard alcohol content (for example, 70° for spirits). Since 1 July 1968 imported products, with the exception of spirits, have been assessed, like domestic products, on their real alcohol content as determined by the Finance Ministry's laboratory. Because spirits continue to be assessed on a standard alcohol content of 70°, the Commission filed a petition with the Court of Justice (Case 16/69) for violation of Article 95 of the Treaty.

In its judgment of 15 October 1969,¹ the Court found that in levying heavier fiscal charges on spirits imported from other member countries, thus placing them at a disadvantage vis-à-vis similar domestic products, the Italian Government had failed in its obligations under Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.

Assessment of a manufacturing tax on spirits distilled from wine and marc — Imported spirits distilled from wine and marc carry a manufacturing tax of Lit. 60 000 per hectolitre of pure alcohol, although similar Italian products only pay a reduced rate. Spirits distilled from Italian wines also enjoy a further reduction in the manufacturing tax in proportion to their age; this reduction can be as high as 88% although no reduction is made in the tax on similar imported products. Proceedings under Article 169 of the Treaty have been put in train with a view to ending these infractions of Article 95; they are still running their course.

Benelux

Assessment of wines imported in containers of two litres or less — Natural wines imported in containers of two litres or less used to be assessed as if their alcoholic strength was 14° if it was below this figure and at an alcoholic strength of 21° if it was higher than 14°; aromatic wines imported in containers of two litres or less were treated as if their alcoholic strength was 21°. Since 1 August 1969 natural or aromatic wines have been assessed on their real alcohol content without reference to their presentation.

Assessment of imported still wines — Imported still (non-sparkling) wines are subject to excise duty although wine produced in Belgium and the Netherlands is exempt. Luxembourg wine is also exempt under the Protocol concerning the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg annexed to the EEC Treaty.

The Commission has instituted proceedings in this matter under Article 169 of the Treaty.

Assessment of imported sparkling and aromatic wines — Imported sparkling and aromatic wines are more heavily taxed than similar products obtained from Luxembourg wine, the difference corresponding to excise duty on still wine from which Luxembourg wines are exempt. Since this exemption is guaranteed by the Protocol concerning the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg annexed to the Treaty, the Commission considered that arrangements for assessing the products in question do not constitute an infringement of the provisions of Article 95.

Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union

Assessment based on standard alcohol content — Certain imported alcohols and spirits, put up in containers of two litres or less, were assessed for excise purposes as pure alcohol; imported liqueurs were classed by alcoholic content (15° or less, between 15° and 21°, or 21° and over) and were assessed as if their alcoholic strength was 15°, 21° or 100° respectively. Similarly, certain imported products containing denatured alcohol were assessed (at a reduced rate) as if they were pure alcohol.

Since 1 August 1969, imported products have been assessed on the basis of their pure alcohol content; furthermore, excise duty on importation which had been Bfrs/Lfrs 9 200 per hectolitre of pure alcohol was reduced to Bfrs/Lfrs 9 000 bringing it to the same level as the rate already applied to home-produced alcohol.

¹ Official gazette No. C 143, 6.11.1969.

Netherlands

Assessment based on standard alcohol content — Imported liqueurs with an alcoholic strength of 15° or less used to be assessed as being 15° and those with an alcoholic strength of between 15° and 65° as being 65°. A number of other beverages with an alcoholic strength not exceeding 65°, imported in containers of two litres or less, were assessed as being 65°. Finally, other imported alcoholic products were classed by alcoholic strength (5° to 10°, 10° to 20°, 20° to 35°, 35° to 50°, 50° to 75°, 75° to 100°); the rate of duty applied was that for the highest degree in the category into which the imported product fell. Since 1 January 1968, imported alcoholic products have been assessed on their actual alcohol content in the same way as similar Dutch products.

IV. Establishment and operation of the single market

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Harmonization of customs legislation

1. "After adopting on 27 and 28 June 1968 three regulations on the origin of goods, customs valuation and the common customs tariff, in the succeeding months the Council approved without significant amendment various Commission proposals on placing under customs control and warehousing, the definition of the Community customs territory, inward processing arrangements, the system for bonded warehouses, free zone arrangements, deferred payment of customs duties, taxes with equivalent effect and agricultural levies, and Community transit arrangements."

The above is the Commission's reply to a written question,¹ by M. Bading, member of the European Parliament, who was anxious to know whether further proposals were to be made on customs harmonization.

The Commission went on: "It is correct that harmonization is not complete" and mentioned among the sectors not yet harmonized "arrangements for outward processing traffic, temporary admission of production resources, processing prior to customs clearance (*Umwandlungsverkehr*), conditions governing repayment or later recovery of customs duties, customs clearance procedure, the particularly important problems of combating fraud, settlement of disputes and legal protection of consumers, progressive harmonization of structures, organization and methods of the national administrations, the conditions governing the consultation of the trade circles concerned".

The Commission stated in conclusion that the texts approved by the Council had conferred on it, "under procedures of consultation of the Committees on origin, value, common customs tariff nomenclature, inward processing and Community transit, powers making it possible to ensure, in the first place, the implementation of the above-mentioned arrangements and, secondly, their smooth running in the customs union. In view of the available staff of the departments concerned, the Commission is very concerned as to whether it will have the essential texts even for the implementation of the Community measures adopted by the Council ready in time. This is particularly so in the case of the Community transit arrangements, which should very appreciably reduce delays at frontiers and even eliminate them altogether in rail transport as from 1 January 1970".

Customs valuation

2. On 30 October 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on the time allowances in Article 10(2 and 3) of the Council regulation of 27 June 1968 on customs valuation of goods. A list appended to the regulation gives the goods which enjoy an allowance

¹ Official gazette No. C 133, 18.10.1969.

of 12 months, because they are normally sold with delivery periods of more than 6 months and not more than 12 months, and goods for which more than 12 months are allowed, on the basis of the normal delivery period. The measures thus adopted, to come into force on 1 January 1970, will ensure uniformity of application in the Member States of one of the conditions — namely the period allowed for fulfilling the sale contract — under which an invoiced price (price paid or to be paid) can be considered as a customs value, without prejudice to the other conditions to which the admission of this price is subject.

Tariff quotas

3. At its session of 17 October 1969, the Council adopted on a Commission proposal, two regulations¹ increasing the volume of the Community tariff quota for herrings and for newsprint. For the period from 16 June 1969 to 14 February 1970, the quota of fresh, chilled or frozen herrings is increased from 46 000 to 98 560 tons. The first instalment, which is increased to 88 704 tons, is apportioned among the Member States, while the second, of 9 856 tons, is held in reserve. The newsprint tariff quota for 1969 goes up from 750 000 tons to 1 048 500 tons. This additional tonnage granted to cover the import requirements of Community industries consists of the agreed quota of 625 000 tons and an autonomous quota of 423 500. The quota is definitively apportioned among all the Member States.

On 28 October 1969 the Council adopted three regulations² providing for autonomous increases in certain Community tariff quotas opened for 1969. These increases are of the order of: 11 500 tons, at 5% duty for ferro-silicon (the agreed Community quota is 20 000 tons duty free); 30 000 tons at 3% duty for ferro-silico-manganese (agreed Community duty-free quota, 50 000 tons); 500 tons at 4% duty for overrefined ferro-chromium (agreed Community duty-free quota, 3 000 tons). A first instalment (80%) of each additional quota is apportioned among the Member States, while the remainder constitutes the Community reserve.

Measures with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions

4. In answer to a written question by M. Deringer, member of the European Parliament, the Commission specified certain principles and criteria for appraising the compatibility with Article 30 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty of provisions stipulating the obligation to indicate their origin on products. These principles and criteria can be summarized as follows.³

A provision stipulating the obligation to indicate their origin on products must be regarded as a measure with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions where the marking of the origin is likely to make imports impossible, more difficult or more onerous compared with the marketing of national production. Similarly, a measure stipulating the obligation to indicate origin both on national and on imported products is also likely to constitute an obstacle to trade within the meaning of Article 30 *et seq.* of the Treaty when its restrictive effects on the free movement of goods goes beyond the normal effects of rules on the subject.

Thus, in order to determine whether these measures conform to Article 30 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty, it must first of all be established whether the obligation in question is likely to be an obstacle to imports; this is the case:

¹ Official gazette No. L 263, 21.10.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 274, 31.10.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. C 151, 26.11.1969.

(i) When producers in other Member States are obliged to make special goods for sale in countries where the said obligation is in force, which normally involves additional costs and charges for imports not hampering the marketing of national production;

(ii) When it is the marking as such and not the origin of the product which constitutes the obstacle to the marketing of imported products. An obvious example is the contents and the wording of the stamp applied, the characteristics and dimensions of its contents, the material required for marking, etc.;

(iii) When the marking required is of a kind to lessen the value of the imported product or make it more expensive;

(iv) When the marking required is likely to make impossible, difficult or onerous, or even to discourage operations of co-operation or trade, or orders and deliveries of raw materials, semi-finished products or spare parts between enterprises with their head offices in different States.

It remains to determine whether a measure stipulating stamping of origin on products (and constituting a hindrance to trade) can be justified for reasons of public policy, public morality, protection of industrial and commercial property and, more particularly, direct or indirect protection of a denomination of origin or an indication of provenance. This protection depends mainly on whether a false or wrong indication or even the absence of any indication at all can mislead the public as to the true origin of the product.

A measure constituting an obstacle to trade can be regarded as "justified" for one of the reasons given above and is hence exempt from the application of the provisions of Articles 30 to 34 of the Treaty, when it is seen to be appropriate and not excessive in view of the legitimately pursued objective.

Technical obstacles to trade

5. On 29 October 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposed directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on pollution by exhaust gas from spark-ignition vehicle engines. The object of this measure under the General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade is to prevent the Member States from introducing into their legislation differing requirements concerning the approval of devices for limiting the noxious gases produced by motor vehicles. Germany and France have already adopted conflicting measures, which are to come into force on 1 October 1970 and 1 September 1971 respectively. The Commission's action is principally for the purpose of remedying the major disadvantages which would result from the entry into force of these measures and which might mean a slowing-down in or even a temporary ban on trade in vehicles between Member States, with the very serious economic consequences which such a situation would have on this branch of industry.

6. In addition, at its session of 29 October 1969, the Economic and Social Committee unanimously rendered two Opinions on the elimination of technical obstacles to trade. One covered differences between the requirements applicable to textile denominations and the other between those concerning steering gear for motor vehicles and their trailers.¹

¹ See "Economic and Social Committee" below.

COMPETITION POLICY

Measures to encourage inter-firm co-operation

7. On 29 and 30 October 1969, the 22nd Conference of experts on business agreements of the Governments of the Member States took place in Brussels. Under the chairmanship of a Commission representative, the experts discussed three proposals from the Commission's departments to promote co-operation among small firms, where this is economically desirable and does not conflict with competition policy requirements. The object of the provisions for minor cases is to determine which agreements are of lesser importance and not to be considered as falling under the EEC Treaty ban on restrictive agreements, because they do not appreciably affect competition and trade between the Member States.

The object of the second proposal is, by amending Article 4 of Regulation No. 17, to extend exemption from compulsory notification to agreements concerning research and development and to specialization agreements. The main aims of this regulation are to safeguard the legitimate interests of firms in keeping their trade secrets and to eliminate rapidly certain obstacles to co-operation in such matters by a simple and practical short-term solution. This measure does not involve exemption from the ban on restrictive agreements. The firms will have to decide under their own responsibility whether the exemption covers their case or not.

Under the third draft regulation the Commission would be empowered by the Council to adopt regulations granting block exemption, in accordance with Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty, from the ban on restrictive agreements pronounced in Article 85(1), for agreements on the application of standards and types, on research and development, on specialization, and on joint purchase and sale.

Last July the Commission had already communicated to the EEC trade and industrial federations and consumers' and workers' associations its guiding ideas in the first two drafts, asking them for their reactions. In the light of these reactions, the member Governments' experts on business agreements have discussed the delimitation criteria laid down by the Commission. The drafts will be revised in the light of this discussion and the opinions of the federations and associations, and the Commission will shortly make a decision on them.

State aids

8. In accordance with EEC Treaty Article 93(3), the German Government has submitted to the Commission a programme of initial aids for the oil industry. The basic object is to guarantee and diversify the supply of crude oil to Germany by enabling independent resources outside the Community to be used. To this end aid is to be granted in the form of loans for prospecting new oil fields or of non-repayable subsidies of up to 30% of the costs of acquiring crude oil deposits or holdings in companies working such fields.

On 16 October 1969 the Commission decided not to raise objections to the implementation of this programme. It noted that, because of its general objectives, the German system would be consonant with the policy lines it had itself defined in the "First guidelines for a Community energy policy". It also considered that the planned aids did not raise serious difficulties as to their form or their amount, if total financing by the German Government was considered in the general context of the oil industry.

TAXATION POLICY

Application of TVA in the Member States

9. At its session of 17 October 1969, the Council examined the proposed Council directive,¹ submitted by the Commission on 1 October, concerning the introduction of the tax on value added in the Member States. It agreed to continue its examination at its session of 10-11 November. The directive drafted by the Commission proposes deferring to 1 January 1971 the time-limit allowed for the introduction of TVA, because of the additional time required by the Italian and Belgian Governments.

10. On 9 October 1969 the European Parliament approved the proposed directive submitted by the Commission to the Council, but asked that the time-limit for the introduction of TVA should be 1 July 1971. In its resolution on the subject it invited the Commission "to keep a strict watch on the fulfilment of commitments undertaken by the Member States", but also "to follow attentively the measures which will be adopted in 1970 on the basis of the present directive by the Belgian and Italian Governments in order to conform, from 1 July 1971 onwards, to the Community legislation on tax harmonization". The Parliament, like the Commission, also considers that it is essential that this extension "be accompanied by conditions designed to prevent the maintenance of multi-stage taxes in the Member States from distorting competition and having an unfavourable influence on trade". It therefore agreed to the conditions concerning this point contained in the proposed directive.²

11. The Economic and Social Committee for its part held an extraordinary plenary session on this matter on 15 October 1969. In its Opinion (adopted unanimously, apart from 5 abstentions), the Committee recalls the commitments entered into by the Member States when they adopted the first two TVA directives and deplors the requests for deferment submitted by the Belgian and Italian Governments, however without commenting on the reasons which these countries give in support of their requests. The Committee trusts moreover that the period allowed in the proposed directive will enable the Commission to carry out the necessary consultations with the two Governments concerned. With regard to the article on the reduction of the average rates, the Committee considers the proposal for reducing the rates from 1970 onwards as unjustified and asks the Commission to negotiate with the Belgian and Italian Governments certain tariff headings which, in its view, give competitive advantages taking into account the average rates applied to them.³

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO PROVIDE SERVICES

General duty nurses

12. The Commission has submitted to the Council three proposed directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to provide

¹ Official gazette No. C 129, 10.10.1969, and Bulletin 11-69, Ch. IV, sec. 2.

² See "European Parliament" below.

³ See "Economic and Social Committee" below and Official gazette No. C 144, 8.11.1969.

services in the case of general duty nurses.¹ These are the first texts presented by the Commission in the field of the para-medical professions referred to in Article 57(3) of the Treaty; they follow on those submitted to the Council last March in the health sector, which relate to doctors, dentists and pharmacists.

Significance. The object of these proposals is to solve the problems raised at present by the freedom of movement of male (or female) general duty nurses. This means firstly a nurse's right to settle in one of the Member States of the Community, and secondly the right to exercise his or her profession throughout the Community on the grounds of "the supply of services" while remaining established in a country in which the profession is exercised as the main activity. The proposals also constitute a useful supplement to the regulation on the free movement of workers of 15 October 1968² in that those relating to the mutual recognition of diplomas concern both salaried staff and persons working on their own account. Lastly, they should permit a better distribution of the nursing body throughout the territory of the Community, where, in certain places at least, there is a serious shortage of nurses.

Content. The texts provide all the necessary guarantees to ensure that the practice of the profession of general duty nurse by a national of a Member State is carried on throughout the Community with due respect for the equivalent laws governing training and discipline. For this purpose it is suggested to the States that they first co-ordinate their training programmes for diplomas, certificates or other qualifications of a general duty nurse and then take steps to achieve mutual recognition of these. As far as discipline is concerned, the usual provisions relating to freedom of establishment have been repeated, in particular those regarding membership of the professional organizations and the conditions concerning conduct or honourable character required for access to or practice of this profession in Member States.

Agriculture

13. On 8 October 1969, the European Parliament rendered a favourable Opinion on the two proposed directives concerning the achievement of freedom of establishment in agriculture, submitted by the Commission to the Council in December 1968.³ In the resolution adopted on this subject the Parliament stressed that these proposals "constitute the final stage in the achievement of freedom of establishment in agriculture" and hoped that the Commission would submit to it "as soon as possible a detailed analysis of the implementation in the Member States of the relevant provisions already adopted by the Council".

The same proposals for directives were examined by the Economic and Social Committee at its session on 29 October. The Committee adopted its Opinion on the first text concerning self-employed activities in agriculture by 40 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions. The second Opinion, which concerned self-employed activities ancillary to agriculture, was adopted unanimously. In both cases the Committee

¹ According to the Member State in question, they relate to the following grades:

Belgium : *hospitalier, infirmier hospitalier, infirmier gradué hospitalier*;

France : *infirmière diplômée d'Etat*;

Germany : *Krankenschwester (Krankenpfleger)*;

Italy : *infermiera professionale*;

Luxembourg: *infirmier, infirmier hospitalier gradué*;

Netherlands: *verpleegster A*.

² Official gazette No. L 257, 19.10.1968.

³ Bulletin 3-69, Ch. IV, sec. 14.

approved the general principles and the proposals formulated by the Commission, but coupled this approval with a certain number of comments. It considered for example that the abolition of the restrictions mentioned in the first proposed directive would not enable true freedom of establishment to be achieved, as differing social security regulations were likely to hamper free access to agricultural activities beyond national frontiers.¹

Distribution and use of toxic products

14. At this same session of 29 October, the Economic and Social Committee rendered two Opinions—favourable on the whole—on the Commission's proposals relating to freedom of establishment in activities concerning the distribution and use of toxic products. It approved the first proposal by 80 votes (and a single abstention) and the second unanimously. In particular, the Committee wished that a Community list of toxic products—to which the first proposed directive should apply—be drawn up as part of later co-ordination.¹ The European Parliament was consulted on these two proposals and rendered its Opinion at the session of 5 to 9 May 1969.² Certain amendments suggested by the Parliament were accepted by the Commission on 21 October 1969.

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW BY CONVENTIONS

The European patent

15. From 7 to 10 October 1969 the patents experts of the six Member States met in Brussels in the setting of the Council. In the course of their discussions — in which Commission representatives took part — they studied the text of a preliminary draft convention on a Community patent.³ In addition, from 14 to 17 October, a meeting was held in Luxembourg of a working party appointed to establish a preliminary draft convention on the creation of a European system for granting patents, in which not only the Community States but also other European States will participate. The Commission was represented at this meeting also.

¹ See "Economic and Social Committee".

² Bulletin 7-69, Ch. V, sec. 9.

³ See also Bulletin 5-69, Ch. IV and 6-69, Ch. V, sec. 9.



V. Towards economic union

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

The revaluation of the German mark

16. On 29 September the German Government authorized the Bundesbank, on the latter's proposal, provisionally to suspend its intervention on the foreign exchange markets in support of the old minimum and maximum limit rates of the mark. At the same time, in order to be able to maintain the level of domestic agricultural prices, given the drop in the rate of foreign currencies, the German Government introduced an equalization tax on imports of products subject to market organizations under the common agricultural policy.

The German authorities took the decision to allow the mark to float beyond the normal limits in the face of an enormous inflow of speculative capital which had first necessitated closing the exchanges. At first it was somewhat uncertain how long the Bundesbank would refrain from intervening. However, after a sharp rise followed by a very slight fall back, the rate of the mark climbed slowly and tended to become stable at a level appreciably higher than its former parity. These facts, coupled with the declarations by the German authorities of their intention to allow the mark to float for only a very limited period, soon convinced observers that a new parity, officially embodying a revaluation, would be very shortly established.

On 24 October the German Government announced its intention to revalue the mark and to abide again by its undertakings to the International Monetary Fund and under the European Monetary Agreement. The procedures under the Treaty and various other instruments, especially the common agricultural policy regulations, were set in motion. These procedures and the decisions taken under them are set out later in the chapter dealing with the agricultural policy.¹ After the consultations in the Monetary Committee, it appeared that only the parity of the mark would finally be modified. The new parity is henceforth DM 1 = \$0.273224 compared with the old parity of DM 1 = \$0.25. It corresponds to a revaluation rate of 9.2896%, slightly higher than the one which the trend of the D-mark rates on the foreign exchange markets during the preceding days seemed to presage.

By choosing to revalue the mark and proposing this rate, the German Government has endeavoured to satisfy the requirements both of the internal situation and of better equilibrium in international monetary relations. Over and above the measures which the authorities will be led to take as the situation develops, the results of the revaluation will to a large extent depend on the behaviour of transactors in an economic situation which is still distinctly overheated. In any case, certain effects are likely to be felt only gradually. Revaluation will act as a brake on rising prices, particularly because of the decision taken with regard to agricultural prices and also in as far as import prices fall. With regard to the balance of payments, it is advisable to distinguish between the effects on the current account and those on the capital account. Any forecasts concerning the impact of the revaluation on the trade balance should allow for the fact that in visible trade the encouragement to import more and the slowdown of exports normally connected

¹ See sec. 22.

with revaluation will tend to be limited by various factors: abolition of the fiscal measures taken in November 1968 and which were already tantamount to a 4% revaluation of the D-mark in most commercial transactions; mitigation of the disturbances on the forward exchange markets; the reactions — as regards prices — of German exporters and foreign suppliers.

On the other hand, the repercussions of the parity change on other items of the balance of current payments (tourist trade, transfers by foreign workers) seem likely to be more immediate and direct. The same applies to certain items of the capital account: thus, a huge return flow of short-term capital has already taken place. This return flow explains part of the drop in the Bundesbank's foreign currency reserves, which showed a reduction of 11 800 million marks between the end of September and 10 November. In order to finance this considerable return flow the authorities had to mobilize a part of their "second line" reserves; in this way, a sum of \$540 million was drawn on Germany's claim on the International Monetary Fund.

It would seem that the revaluation of the D-Mark, like the earlier devaluation of the French franc, will help to restore a better economic balance in the Community and it is to be hoped that, thanks especially to the decisions which the Council is likely to take before the end of the year as a result of the Commission Memorandum to the Council on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation within the Community, sufficient progress will be made in this field so that in future the Community may be shielded from the monetary disturbances which inevitably accompany imbalances of the kind it has recently experienced.

Monetary Committee

17. The Monetary Committee held its 130th session on 9 October 1969 in Brussels, with M. Emminger and M. Clappier successively in the chair. It held a preliminary discussion, in accordance with the Council decision of 17 July 1969, on the intention of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany temporarily to suspend the export levies and import refunds adopted on 30 November 1968.

The Committee held its next session on 24 and 25 October 1969 in Luxembourg, again with M. Emminger and M. Clappier in the chair, for prior consultation, in accordance with the Council decision of 8 May 1964, on the German Government's intention to fix a new parity for the mark.

Budget Policy Committee

18. The Committee held its 24th session on 10 October 1969 in Brussels, with M. Stamatii in the chair. It examined Italy's draft budget for 1970.

Panel of Experts on Economic Budgets

19. The Panel met on 30 October 1969. It examined the probable development of the world economic situation up to the end of 1969 and in 1970. It was decided to hold the next meeting at the end of November 1969, when the economic forecasts for 1970 will be discussed in detail before all the documents relating to economic budgets are submitted to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee.

Annual assembly of the International Monetary Fund

20. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) held its annual assembly from 29 September to 3 October in Washington. Commission representatives attended as observers. The main result of this annual conference was the decision to put the Special Drawing Rights into operation.

21. On 9 October 1969 the European Parliament adopted two resolutions concerning monetary and financial problems.¹ The first, which followed a debate on the monetary measures taken by the German Government, "invited the Commission to submit to the Council, if possible without delay, concrete proposals for the progressive co-ordination of the economic policies of the Member States so that the European monetary union may become operative on 1 January 1975".

In the second resolution the Parliament recommended "the gradual abolition of the restrictions which at present still hamper capital movements within the Community" and, with this in view, suggested a number of measures "which appear calculated to make the present system of fenced-off national capital markets more flexible before abolishing it completely".

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Repercussions of the revaluation of the German mark on the common agricultural policy

22. The fixing of the new parity of the mark announced by the Federal Government on 24 October 1969 set in motion the procedures provided for by the Treaty and the regulations applicable in this connection.

The value of the u.a. was suspended by the Commission on 24 October 1969² in accordance with the Council Regulation of 30 May 1968 on the conditions under which the value of the u.a. used for the common agricultural policy could be modified.

The Monetary Committee of the European Communities was consulted on 24 and 25 October 1969 and it rendered its Opinion, as provided for by the same regulation.

At the request of the Commission, the Council was convened within the prescribed time-limit of three days. On 27 October 1969 it held a special meeting in Luxembourg and decided not to change the value of the unit of account nor the common prices fixed under the common agricultural policy. On a Commission proposal it decided that the unit of account would remain suspended for Germany in the case of a certain number of products and categories of operations to be determined by the Commission.

At the same time, the Council took note of the Commission's intention to establish, for a period of six weeks, a new system of safeguard measures at the frontiers of the Federal Republic of Germany, a similar system to the one decided upon by the Commission on 8 October 1969.³

¹ See "European Parliament".

² Official gazette No. L 267, 24.10.1969.

³ Bulletin 11-69, Ch. V, sec. 14.

At the end of this transitional system, the normal system of common prices will again exert all its effects in Germany and the Council, at its following meeting, will adopt the measures designed to compensate German farmers for losses of income (assessed at DM 1 700 million per annum) due to the revaluation. The discussions brought out a certain number of ideas concerning what this compensation could be.

By a decision of 30 October 1969,¹ the Commission authorized the Federal Republic to increase the intervention or buying-in prices, to levy compensatory amounts on imports and to grant export subsidies. This transitional system was to expire on 7 December 1969.

At its meeting of 10 and 11 November 1969, the Council again discussed the whole problem in detail. On a Commission proposal it was agreed that, until the European Parliament rendered its Opinion, the Council would assent in principle to the following solution:

(i) For each of the budget years 1971 to 1973 inclusive an aid of DM 1 700 million may be granted to German agricultural producers.

(ii) Community participation in the financing of these aids will be drawn on the EAGGF Guarantee Section (90 million u.a. under the 1971 budget and 60 million u.a. under the 1972 budget). After examining the financial position of the EAGGF Guarantee Section, the Commission may propose to the Council participation in the financing of these measures under the 1973 budget up to a limit of 30 million u.a.

(iii) These aids may be granted partially in the form of an advance to the farmer when his products are sold, within a ceiling of 3% of the sales price. Payment may be either by the purchaser or by an organization designated by the German national authorities.

(iv) The Federal Republic of Germany shall compensate for the degressive character of the Community financing by appropriate structural or social measures.

(v) The Federal Republic shall submit an annual report to the Commission concerning the effect of the measures taken on German agricultural income. On the basis of a Commission report, the Council shall, before the end of 1973, examine the development of the economic situation of German farming. Bearing in mind the development of the common agricultural policy, the Council shall decide on the appropriate measures according to the procedure in Article 43(2) of the Treaty.

The Council further noted the Commission's intention to extend to 31 December 1969 the system established by its Decision of 30 October 1969, bearing in mind that the compensatory measures will not take effect until 1 January 1970.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

23. On 8 October 1969 the Commission took a decision concerning the extra cost of drying 100 000 tons of common wheat held by the French intervention agency.* These operations have become necessary because the degree of humidity of 16.5%

¹ Official gazette No. L 273, 31.10.1969.

* Official gazette No. L 264, 22.10.1969.

must be reduced to 13.5%. It must be expected that these quantities of wheat will have to be stocked for a fairly long period necessitating additional expenditure.

With regard to rice, the Commission on 15 October 1969 amended a previous text concerning the milling yield required of certain varieties.¹

On 28 October 1969 the Commission also adopted a regulation in respect of determining the cif prices of rice and broken rice.² The project is to ensure regularity of supply by obviating abrupt variations in cif prices which may result from a temporary lack of representative data. In such situations it was expedient to maintain, exceptionally and for a limited period, the previously determined cif price for the current and subsequent months.

Beef and veal

24. On 6 October 1969 the Commission agreed a regulation supplementing two previous ones in respect of certain definitions in the beef and veal sector.³ This regulation provides in particular a definition of carcasses and half carcasses. On the same date the Commission adopted a regulation on intervention measures in the beef and veal sector in France.⁴

On 6 October 1969 the Council further adopted the regulation introducing a system of subsidies for slaughtering cows and for withholding milk and milk products from the market.⁴ The Council's aim is to encourage a tendency to abandon milk production or to withhold milk and milk products from the market which is making itself felt on certain categories of farms. Two types of bonuses are provided for:

(i) a bonus for slaughtering to encourage farmers with 2 to 10 cows to undertake to give up milk production completely and definitively: the bonus is fixed at 200 u.a. per cow. No farmer may be granted more than ten bonuses (2 000 u.a.). He must, however, undertake to slaughter his whole herd during the period of application of this system.

(ii) a bonus for withholding products from the market to encourage farmers with more than 10 cows completely and definitively to stop sending milk and milk products outside their own farms. This bonus is of the same amount, 200 u.a. per cow, if the milk production of the farm reached 2 000 litres per cow during the preceding year; it is 2/3 of this amount if production was 1 500 to 2 000 litres per cow.

The amount of the two bonuses was fixed at this level in order to provide substantial compensation for the loss of income from the production of milk or the marketing of milk and milk products. The regulation also stipulates that half of the expenditure incurred by the Member States will be refunded by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF. However, these measures will not suffice to solve the problem of market equilibrium in the milk and beef and veal sector completely: a whole number of medium- and long-term actions and guidelines will still have to be decided upon.

¹ Official gazette No. L 260, 16.10.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 271, 29.10.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 251, 7.10.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 252, 8.10.1969 and Bulletin 11-69, Ch. V, sec. 17.

For its part, the Commission, on 17 October 1969, modified the purchase price of meat from "Ochsen A" (Grade A bullocks) in region I of Germany.¹ On 28 October 1969 the Council adopted a regulation concerning the definition of certain preserves based on beef and veal² and an amendment to the estimated balance-sheet of beef and veal for the processing industry for the period 1 January to 31 December 1969.³ Lastly, the Council extended the prices in force in the beef and veal sector until 8 December 1969.³

Pigmeat

25. On 28 October 1969 the Council adopted the regulation fixing the basic price and standard quality of slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1969 to 31 October 1970.⁴ The price per 100 kg was fixed at 75 u.a., the sum specified for the marketing year now ending. On the same date the Council amended the regulation establishing the list of representative markets for pigmeat in the Community.⁴

Milk and milk products

26. At its meeting on 28 October 1969, the Council approved special measures, limited as to quantity and duration, for the marketing at reduced prices of storage and rendered butter. It agreed in principle that, on the basis of Article 35 of the "milk products" regulation (Management Committee procedure), the Commission should take decisions authorizing the sale at reduced price of storage butter in Germany, France and the Netherlands and rendered butter in Belgium. The Council also extended the prices in force in the milk products sector until 8 December 1969.

On 17 October 1969 the Commission amended the regulation on the sale of butter at reduced price to certain enterprises processing and exporting oil and fat mixtures.¹ On the same date the Commission amended the regulation concerning the use of fish meal for denaturing skim milk powder for animal feed.¹

On 28 October 1969 the Council adopted a regulation determining the groups of products and the special provisions relating to the calculation of levies in the milk and milk products sector.⁵ Lastly, on 31 October 1969, the Commission adopted a regulation on the reduction of the periods during which certain milk products may remain subject to the customs systems of advance payment of refunds.⁶

Oils and fats

27. In the olive oil sector, the Council decided on 28 October 1969 to extend for the 1969/70 marketing year the production target prices, the market target price,

¹ Official gazette No. L 262, 18.10.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 274, 31.10.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 284, 12.11.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 271, 29.10.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 279, 6.11.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 276, 1.11.1969.

the intervention price and the threshold price for an unchanged quality standard.¹ It also fixed at 0.62 u.a. per 100 kg the monthly increases in the market target price, the intervention price and the threshold price of olive oil applicable from 1 January 1970 until the end of the 1969/70 marketing year.¹

On the same date the Council adopted two regulations: one extending until the end of the 1969/70 marketing year the term of validity of Regulation No. 19/69 on the advance fixing of the levy on imports of olive oil and the other modifying the limitation of the term of validity of Regulation No. 18/69 on the advance fixing of the refund on exports of olive oil.¹

Lastly, the Council adopted a regulation on the financing of the expenditure incurred by Italy in compensation for the loss of value of stored olive oil when Regulation (EEC) No. 136/66 was implemented, and fixed new rules concerning the grant of aid for olive oil for the 1969/70 marketing year.²

Sugar

28. On 17 October 1969 the Council adopted a regulation laying down general rules relating to the denaturing of sugar for use in animal feeds.³ Subsequently, on 20 October 1969, the Commission fixed the necessary implementing procedures.³

Fruit and vegetables

29. On 15 October 1969 the Commission adopted and submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council regulation on special measures for improving production and marketing of Community citrus fruits.

The present situation with regard to oranges and mandarins is marked by serious difficulties in disposing of Community production. These difficulties are related in particular to the features of the varieties produced and to the conditions of trading in the Community import markets.

In order to remedy this situation the Commission considers that a number of medium-term and short-term measures are necessary. As regards the medium-term measures, there should be conversion operations with a view to better adaptation of varieties produced and a system of temporary compensation for small farmers to offset loss of income from the conversion of their plantations. In the short-term, measures are needed to increase Community outlets for produce by adapting marketing methods and processing greater quantities.

Approximation of legislation

30. On 6 October 1969 the Council adopted a directive on health problems associated with intra-Community trade in fresh meat.⁴ This directive constitutes the first Council instrument containing the procedure which must be followed by the Standing Veterinary Committee when formulating opinions it is called upon to express in an emergency. It provides in particular for compulsory Community arrangements for cuts of meat smaller than quarters and weighing over 3 kg hitherto subject to national legislation.

¹ Official gazette No. L 271, 29.10.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 272, 30.10.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 263, 21.10.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 256, 11.10.1969.

Financing of the common agricultural policy

31. On 17 October 1969 the Council adopted a regulation on Community financing of expenditure incurred in implementing the Food Aid Convention.¹ This regulation provides that the fob refund expenditure shall be defrayed by the Guarantee Section of EAGGF and the value of the goods placed in fob, including, in exceptional cases where an undertaking of this kind has been laid down in the delivery contract, the forwarding costs to the port of destination under a special heading of the budget.

After consulting the Standing Committee on the Structure of Agriculture and the Fund Committee, the Commission decided on grants from the EAGGF Guidance Section for the first 1969 instalment.² The credits earmarked for financing the schemes for 1969 amount to 160 million units of account, the remainder of the 285 million u.a. available being earmarked to finance either measures to improve the structure of agriculture (Commission memorandum on the reform of agriculture) or special measures decided upon by the Council (aids to the fruit and vegetable producers' group, aid to Italy in the tobacco sector, etc.). The Commission has granted 8 472 837 u.a. for 34 schemes considered more urgent than the other applications filed. Furthermore, after consulting the Fund Committee, the Commission, on 20 October 1969, submitted to the Council the EAGGF and food aid part of the preliminary draft budget for 1970.³ The credits applied for correspond to the proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council in July 1969, i.e.:

Guarantee Section:	2 462.4 million u.a.
Guidance Section:	477.4 million u.a.
Special Sections:	69.25 million u.a.
Total:	<hr/> 3 009.1 million u.a.

For the first time, a credit of 16.45 million u.a. is planned for the grants of cereals to implement the Food Aid Convention.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Commission reaction to foreign investment in the Community

32. "The Commission considers that the question of direct investment from non-member countries in the Common Market countries is of very great importance and should be co-ordinated within the Community in order to arrive at a common attitude". This was stated by the Commission in response to a written question by M. Glinne, member of the European Parliament.⁴ The Belgian deputy had expressed concern as to the Commission's attitude to foreign investments, particularly American, in Europe in connection with the intention expressed by Westinghouse to take control of the Ateliers de construction électrique de Charleroi and certain French and Italian firms.

¹ Official gazette No. L 263, 21.10.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. C 144, 8.11.1969.

³ See "Commission".

⁴ Official gazette No. C 129, 10.10.1969.

The reply goes on to say that, as "it (the Commission) has often had occasion to say in the past, it considers that foreign investments make a significant contribution to the technological and, more generally, the economic development of the Community and are an important factor of international co-operation. However, such investments may in certain cases not prove desirable for reasons concerned with the Community's industrial development or with competition. In the case in point, it is justifiable to ask whether an interpenetration of European firms which would, furthermore, help to overcome the present fragmentation of national markets and which would not interfere with effective competition in the market in question, would not be preferable to a reorganization of the heavy electrical engineering industry under American aegis.

In view of the economic, financial and political problems inherent in such situations, it is primarily a matter for the Governments and industries concerned to adopt the necessary measures to meet the difficulties usually at the root of such investments. The Commission for its part is ready to help solve these problems where its intervention is requested; it will also ensure that competition is not distorted in the market in question within the Community. It also considers that though a policy at Community level is necessary the real solution to problems of equilibrium between Community and non-member capital lies in the inherent drive of European industry.

On a number of occasions already the Commission has taken certain steps to encourage the adoption of a common attitude by the EEC Member States to investments from non-member countries. In November 1965, for instance, it submitted to the Council a draft directive to obtain notification by the Member States of statistical data on capital movements to and from non-member countries. On the same date, it submitted for Council approval a recommendation on the organization of consultations in the Community on national policies regarding capital movements from non-member countries. These Commission proposals have not been adopted to date because it has been impossible to determine a common attitude of the member countries, particularly as to the statistics necessary for a better understanding of the phenomenon in question.

The Commission does not think that it is possible to speak of conflict between the Member States and the Community Institutions on the objectives which should be pursued concerning investments from non-member countries."

Investments in the ECSC industries

33. During the first nine months of 1969 total investments planned by enterprises to which the ECSC Treaty applies and notified to the Commission amounted to 1 381 million units of account. The execution of these investments will last, for certain important projects, until 1973, while others of medium importance will be operational by 1970.

Compared with the first nine months of earlier years, this total is only very slightly less than the absolute record of 1960, which was 1 466 million u.a. However, a reservation is called for as to the comparability of these figures, since the costs of the programmes are estimated according to material and manpower costs of the year in question; they have not been corrected for price increases occurring since the reference period.

Estimated costs of investment programmes declared

(in million u.a.)

	First nine months 1969	Annual figures based on nine months				
		Average 1968/64	1962	1961	1960	Average 1958/56
Coalmines	65	67	66	130	109	157
Iron and steel industry (including iron ore mines)	1 316	405	414	1 027	1 357	336
Total	1 381	472	480	1 157	1 466	493

Coalmines

34. In 1956/58 the estimated costs of investments decided in coalmines was still rather more than 30% of the total costs estimated for the ECSC industries. Since then the rate has fallen off considerably and was only 15% on average for 1966 to 1968. Even the sums to be spent on construction of new pithead power stations did not suffice to offset this decline. Of the total investment costs announced during the first nine months of 1969, i.e. 65 million u.a., nearly 56 million are for pithead power stations. Here, there is a similar trend to that of 1966 to 1968, when the proportion of such stations in the costs of investments declared by all collieries was some 85%. As regards workings, even the heavy demand for coal during the first nine months of 1969 was not enough to encourage the industry to invest larger amounts. For mine-owned coking plants, the reconstruction of a battery of ovens in the Ruhr basin will increase coke production potential by some 500 000 tons per year as from 1971.

Iron and steel

35. The estimated investment expenditures decided on in the Community's iron and steel industry have shown a very irregular trend since 1956. Boom periods have regularly led to a rapid rise in the total investments decided during the current or the succeeding financial year. Thus, heads of enterprises have reacted energetically and quickly to variations in the market. This trend was particularly pronounced during 1960 and 1961. The boom period which began in 1968, not only in the Community countries but also in the leading steel-consuming non-member countries, is also causing a very heavy demand for steel. Since the second half of 1968 the transformation of steel to a sellers' market, with higher receipts and a very high production plant utilization rate, has prompted enterprises to decide on large investments at an even speedier pace in 1969. Although the costs of investments decided during the first nine months of 1969 are almost equal to the 1960 record, they do not include the construction of a new steelworks on the French coast for which the Commission has received a declaration of intent; on the other hand, the construction of a new plant on the North Sea coast is included in the total.

The breakdown between these various production stages shows that rolling-mill projects represent more than 60% of the total, with the flat-products sector well in the lead. Estimated outlay in the steelworks sector comes second, thanks to the construction and extension of LD steelworks. These investments will increase crude steel production potential by some 8.1 million tons per year; since most of the projects were already covered in the survey on 1 January 1969, the crude steel potential for 1972, estimated in 1969 at 132.2 million tons per year, will be up only about 1.1 million tons per year on the figure given in the survey. In view of the strains noted on the coke market, investments decided in the steelworks-owned coking plant sector will be almost 6% of total investments in the iron and steel industry; Community coke production potential will thus increase by about 1 600 000 tons per year.

To sum up, coalmining is very reserved, if investment decisions adopted in the pithead power station sector and, to a lesser degree, in mine-owned coking plant are left out of account. During the first nine months of 1969, on the other hand, a concentration of investment decisions in the iron and steel industry which will give an appreciable increase of production potential during the coming years has been noted. Besides actual extension projects, the data supplied for the first nine months show an increasing trend to eliminate bottlenecks in order to achieve a higher rate of utilization of the technical capacity of plant. The question arises, however, of whether it is unavoidable that enterprises should continue to concentrate their main investment decisions in periods when business is good, thus engendering further periods in which supplies of iron and steel products will exceed demand and enterprises will again be led to defer their investments until a later favourable moment of the business cycle.

Nuclear industry

36. At its meeting of 28 October 1969, the Council approved a Commission proposal for an amendment to the articles of the joint enterprise Société d'énergie nucléaire franco-belge des Ardennes (SENA).¹ These amendments are designed to harmonize the articles with the provisions of the French law of 24 July 1966 on trading companies, and the later texts pursuant thereto. The company was incorporated in 1960 by Electricité de France and the "Groupement centre et sud", which comprises four Belgian producers and distributors, with a view to building and running a nuclear power station on the French side of the Franco-Belgian frontier at Chooz. By a decision of 9 September 1961, the Council had conferred joint enterprise status on SENA. The power station was connected to the grid on 3 April 1967.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

European co-operation in the field of scientific and technical research

37. During its session of 28 October 1969, the Council drew its first conclusions from the report of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

¹ Official gazette No. L 281, 8.11.1969.

and decided to forward proposals for co-operation to nine European non-member countries: Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The Council reserved the right to make similar proposals to other European non-member countries at a later date. The Council adopted 30 out of the 47 co-operation proposals submitted by the Working Group.

This decision marks the completion of the first stage referred to in the Council's resolution of 31 October 1967 on the possibilities of technical co-operation in seven selected fields of scientific and technical research (information science, telecommunications, new means of transport, oceanography, metallurgy, abatement of nuisances, and meteorology). As regards this first stage, the Council's choice of fields will involve financial commitments of only about 12.5 million u.a. spread over a three-year period. However, the Council emphasized in its letter to the nine non-member countries listed above that this is only the beginning of a wider and more extensive co-operation scheme which the Member States wish to set up with other European countries in the field of scientific and technical research. As far as the total financial appropriations are concerned, it should be noted that for a number of high-cost projects, only the expenditure relating to the preliminary studies has as yet been taken into account. Only if and when the projects themselves have been carried out will it be possible to arrive at an actual assessment of the overall cost.

In essence, the projects adopted in four sectors (information science, abatement of nuisances, meteorology and metallurgy) may be said to constitute the start of a coherent programme. With regard to the other three countries, where selection is rather on a pinpointing basis, further possibilities for co-operation will probably arise at a later stage when the work has progressed somewhat.

The use of nuclear energy in the iron and steel industry and for the valorization of fossil fuels

38. On 3 October 1969, the Working Group on the Valorization of Fossil Fuels held a meeting in Brussels, which was attended by representatives of the coal and chemical industries and was aimed at determining its future activities and the framework within which they could be carried out. During a second meeting in Brussels, on 10 October 1969, the Sub-Group on Steelmaking Processes undertook to carry out a study of the effect which the availability of a reducing gas and cheap electricity from nuclear sources would have on traditional steel production techniques.

Exchange of experience and technical assistance

39. *Symposium attended by nuclear plant operators.* A symposium in which 90 representatives of 25 electricity producers and the Commission participated was held in Brussels on 23 and 24 October 1969 as part of the exchange of experience with nuclear power plant operators in the Community. This symposium was a follow-up to those held in Amsterdam in November 1966 and Paris in November 1967. Nine synthesis reports describing operating experience gained in various fields in 1968 and 1969 were presented; in each case a co-rapporteur appointed by the utilities voiced the opinions of the operators on the problems which had arisen. This symposium was largely devoted to discussions on the causes of incidents, the measures to be taken, and criteria to be adopted for future power plant projects.

This experience-pooling scheme is based on voluntary participation by the nuclear power plant operators in the Community, who are all represented. A general discussion on future work to be carried out in this field highlighted the need to:

— arrange more "ad hoc" group meetings on focal problems, such as that (Formia, June 1969) on maintenance, inspection and repairs in the controlled zones of nuclear power plants (a certain number of subjects which might be dealt with during the coming year have been proposed);

— ascertain the extent to which certain information could be made available to persons other than the operators and the Commission;

— establish contacts, also on a mutual exchange basis, with operators in non-member countries.

40. *Meeting on corrosion product transport in nuclear reactor primary water.* A meeting organized in co-operation with the Joint Research Centre was held at Ispra on 13 October 1969. About 15 representatives of nuclear power plant operators and the Commission were present. The subject of this meeting was corrosion product transport in the primary water of nuclear reactors. The representatives of the operators stressed the contribution that such a working group could make in the field of chemistry as regards exchanges of information, pinpointing problems and determining the measures to be taken to solve them, and channelling work to laboratories or power plants best qualified to handle it. The two main questions discussed were the physicochemical properties of corrosion products in water at high temperatures and the development of a system for the continuous automatic monitoring of impurities in the water circuit.

It was generally agreed that a well-defined programme should be undertaken in the following two fields:

— physical chemistry of water at high temperatures. Proposals for research work on this subject will be put before the working group for discussion;

— measurement techniques. A record will be compiled of the parameters which are measured to determine the quality of the water in the various power plants and the methods by which the measurements are carried out.

It has also been decided to contact in the meantime firms and organizations working on the chemistry of water at high temperatures.

Scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders

41. On 31 October 1969, the situation as regards trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows:

Student trainees: 31 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged; 10 new trainees were accepted during October 1969 for training periods beginning at a later date.

Grant-holders: 48 scientific and technical grant-holders were actively engaged, 30 preparing doctorate theses and 18 specializing in appropriate nuclear fields. Four new grants were allocated during October 1969.

Joint action

Future activities of Euratom

The Commission's proposals

42. On 13 October 1969, the Commission adopted and forwarded to the Council two proposals on the future activities of Euratom, the first concerning the multi-annual research and training programme for the period 1970-74, and the second "measures for stimulating economic development in the Community". These were in point of fact a revised version of the document on "Euratom's future activities"¹ submitted to the Council on 29 April 1969, which at that time did not embody formal proposals within the meaning of the Euratom and EEC Treaties.

Though the content was basically the same as that of the April document, account was taken of the decisions enacted in the meantime on the Euratom draft research and investment budget for 1970 and on the sub-section of the proposal on the Community Bureau of Standards by grouping non-nuclear activities separately. As regards CETIS, the software activities incorporated under the heading "data processing" were added. It was not possible to include in the Commission's formal proposals certain projects mentioned in the April 1969 document, more particularly those relating to "possibilities for future research within the Community framework" (new applications for nuclear energy, heavy ion accelerators, long-term biological studies on the protection of man and his environment, etc.). The same applies to proposals put forward by various delegations during discussions within the Council.

Council's decision

43. Following numerous exchanges of views on this problem — in particular, in order to overcome differences of opinion which prompted the President-in-office of the Council to propose a compromise — the session held by the Council on 28 October led to the following conclusions, according to a communiqué published at the end of the meeting:

"The Council agreed to postpone any decision on Euratom's research programme until its next meeting, which should if at all possible take place at the end of November or, failing this, at the beginning of December 1969, with a view to allowing the delegations to continue, in the light of the discussions which took place on this subject during the Council's present meeting, their study of the Commission's proposals for a research programme covering a number of years and of the President's compromise suggestion."

"The Council agreed to resume the examination of all the problems relating to Euratom's research programme at its next meeting, on the basis of the above documents and of any suggestions put forward in writing by the delegations in the meantime."

"The Council invited each delegation to inform its Government of the problems now arising in connection with Euratom, in order to enable it to examine the advisability of raising these problems at the approaching meeting of Heads of State or Prime Ministers which is to be held at The Hague on 17 and 18 November 1969."

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin No. 6/1969.

"Taking into account its decision, referred to in paragraph 2, to resume examination of the programme at its next meeting, the Council agreed to postpone to 15 December 1969 the date of entry into force of the measures which should have been applied as from 1 November 1969 vis-à-vis the officials supernumerary to the Euratom research budget, and to postpone to its next meeting any decisions on proposals for transferring certain staff (employed in co-ordination activities, dissemination of information or the Eurisotop Office), and the expenses of the European Schools attached to the Joint Research Centre, from the research budget to the operating budget. The Council agreed that the non-inclusion of these elements at present in the draft operating budget for 1970 in no way prejudiced any decisions on these transfer proposals to be taken at a later stage."

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

Plutonium and transplutonium elements

44. The Karlsruhe Institute for Transuranium Elements is developing highly sophisticated techniques for studying and preparing this new class of elements. These are of great interest both from a technological standpoint — as nuclear fuel — and from the scientific angle. The main work at the present time is focused on research into the fundamental properties of the solid compounds of actinides and into the behaviour of plutonium fuels. Research is also continuing on the development of methods of analysing irradiated fuels (isotopic analysis). The plutonium oxide studies, and in particular those relating to phase diagrams, thermodynamic properties at very high temperatures, thermal conductivity and optical properties have been successfully completed. The irradiation programmes are being pursued, more especially in the DFR (Dounreay, United Kingdom) and BR-2 reactor (Mol, Belgium). In the field of transplutonium elements, a study of the americium oxide phase diagram is under way. A parallel study is being conducted on the preparation of ultra-pure metallic americium.

Condensed state physics

45. A meeting was held at the Ispra JRC on 3 October 1969 with the primary aim of obtaining the opinions of various physicists from the six Community countries on the SORA (SORgente RAPida) reactor project. The physicists, from universities and national research centres, had been invited in a personal capacity. The exchange of views covered in particular the reactor's characteristics and utilization, the research programme and possible forms of co-operation.

The participants showed great interest in the possibilities offered by this type of reactor in solid state physics research. The Commission has in fact made provision, in its third multiannual programme, for the construction and operation of SORA within a framework of wide-scale co-operation. For this purpose it is planned to make 70% of the reactor's scientific and technical potential available to the national centres. It may be noted in this connection that a decision has been taken to construct a similar reactor at the Dubna Research Institute in the USSR in order to study condensed state physics and that a project of the same type is being examined in the Los Alamos laboratories in the USA.

Direct conversion of energy

46. At the JRC's Ispra Establishment an energy converter has been in operation since 19 September, producing an effective power of about four watts from a radio-

isotope source. The source is made up of 14 small tubes filled with thulium in which the thulium-170 isotope (beta source having a half-life¹ of 127 days) was obtained by irradiation in the BR-2 reactor at Mol. The heat produced in the source is converted into electrical energy with the aid of germanium-silicon elements. This experiment is the result of studies carried out at Ispra on a shoe-string budget to gather technological know-how on radioisotope generators for use in space research.

To give a few technical details, the source's heat output was 92.2 watts for an activity of 41 000 curies². The electrical output at the resistance terminals was 4.14 watts, giving an efficiency of 4.5%; with the introduction of minor improvements, this could be increased to more than 5%. The hot side of the thermocouples had a temperature of 885° C and the cold side (cooled by radiation) 390° C. This is the first time in Europe that a thulium source has been produced and that such a high thermal output and efficiency have been achieved in a radioisotope converter.

Co-ordination activities

47. An information meeting was held in Brussels on 3 October 1969 as a follow-up to a study undertaken by the firms of SEEE (Société d'Etude d'Equipements d'Entreprises, Paris) and AEG (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, Frankfurt) concerning the development of prestressed concrete pressure vessels for boiling water reactors. At this meeting, which was attended by approximately 30 Community experts, the two firms presented the results of their programme, which show that there are a number of advantages (economy, transport, safety, construction times, etc.) in a boiling water reactor equipped with a pressure vessel of prestressed concrete rather than steel.

Dissemination of information

48. During October problems associated with scientific documentation in both the nuclear and the metallurgy field, as well as the semi-automatic documentation system developed by the Centre for Information and Documentation, formed the subject of several visits by experts from Community and non-member countries. At the FAO headquarters in Rome, the possibilities of world-wide co-operation in agricultural documentation have been under study. Talks were held in Luxembourg on ways and means for co-operation between the United States Atomic Energy Commission and the CID in the field of scientific information. Negotiation of the draft contract between the Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the "INIS" project is nearing conclusion.

During October, as part of its routine activity, the CID issued 57 scientific and technical communications relating to information for direct industrial application (the dissemination of which is restricted to Member States and to persons or enterprises in the Community), 78 scientific and technical reports and 95 offprints of articles or addresses. In the same month, the semi-automatic documentation system processed enquiries sent in by 55 customers. A total of 1927 abstracts were sent to customers on request.

¹ time in which a radioactive substance decays to half its initial value.

² curie: unit used to measure the activity of a radioactive substance on the basis of the number of atoms which disintegrate per second; 1 curie = 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second.

In the field of *industrial property* the month of October was marked by increased interest on the part of industry in new and commercially viable developments originating in the Commission's research establishments. Following the Nuclex 1969 exhibition at Basle, at which various pieces of equipment devised by these establishments were shown in operation, several applications were received for licences under patents or "Technical Notes". In addition, agreements were concluded with many of the enterprises represented guaranteeing them regular information on new techniques developed in the Commission's research establishments. Finally, a licencing and technical assistance agreement which concerns a beta and gamma-autoradiography device was signed with an enterprise in the Community. The Patent Bureau continued its activities at a normal pace.

ENERGY POLICY

Formulation of a common energy policy

Address by M. Haferkamp

49. At the conference of the Verband Kommunalen Unternehmen on 17 October 1969 in Wiesbaden, M. Wilhelm Haferkamp, member of the Commission, discussed the energy policy of the European Communities, with particular reference to the "First guidelines for a Community energy policy", which, it will be remembered, includes 37 proposals for Community action. The reactions reported to the Commission to these policy lines, which emphasize the functional role of the energy policy and are centred on the protection of the consumer, are entirely favourable. On 13 November a Council meeting attended by the Ministers of Power of the European Communities had an initial discussion on the Commission's outline plan.

M. Haferkamp said that a common energy policy was needed because competition was increasingly hampered and distorted in the energy sector, and growing dependence of the Six on imports called for Community measures. Regarding the supply of the European nuclear industry with fissile materials, he urged the Governments to come to speedy decisions concerning the proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council on the construction of a European uranium enrichment plant. The firm decision to build has to be made by the end of 1973.

In the petroleum and nuclear power sectors, the Commission considers that action to promote co-operation is essential if non-integrated enterprises are also to have access to their own supply sources. Before the end of 1970 M. Haferkamp, who has special responsibility for energy matters in the Commission, intends to submit to the latter concrete proposals on supply policy and the supervision of investment. In conclusion, M. Haferkamp made no secret of the fact that the road to achievement of the measures proposed in the "First guidelines" would still be long and arduous.

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the "First guidelines"

50. In its Opinion of 25 September 1969,¹ on the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the "First guidelines for a Community energy policy", the Economic and Social Committee agreed with the Commission and stressed the need to establish

(1) See Bulletin 11-69, "Economic and Social Committee".

a Community energy policy without delay. The energy market in the Community was marked by profound divergences both as to the various forms of energy and as to the situations existing in the Member States. It will be remembered that the Committee had agreed in principle to the Commission's objectives and expressed satisfaction that the Commission in its first document had emphasized certain of these in order to facilitate the choices to be made. The Committee points out that the energy policy objectives should be consistent with each other and dovetailed with general economic policy. It fully shares the Commission's view, which lays the emphasis on security of supply at relatively stable prices fixed as low as possible. The achievement of this dual objective which seems to imply a contradiction is nevertheless possible, if not in the immediate future, at least in the longer term. Moreover, the objectives can be achieved only by proceeding in stages and provided they are adapted to the features of each energy sector.

The Committee as a whole also agrees with the Commission's statement that "as the role of the energy policy is to serve the interest of the consumers, the fundamental guiding function should be assigned to competition" but this would have to be achieved in the light of the prospects of a concerted Community energy policy. The Committee expressed some concern as to the possibility of achieving a Community energy policy as long as three different Treaties existed. Until these are merged, inter-governmental agreements with the participation of the Commission will have to be envisaged where necessary. In the second part of its Opinion, the Committee pronounced on the 37 individual items falling within the framework of action established by the Commission.

Coal

Community aid for metallurgical coking coal and coke

51. On 15 October 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on a new system of Community aid for Community coking coal and coke. The machinery established by High Authority Decision No. 1/67 for these products and extended for one year in December 1968,¹ will expire on 31 December 1969. Coal production in the Community is showing a financial deficit and it is to be anticipated that aid will still be needed for some years to come. This applies to both coking coal and the other categories of coal. For coking coal, account must also be taken of the specific considerations of supply from the point of view of quantity and price, and the steel industry must be placed in a position to establish the best long-term supply policy. The Commission is therefore proposing to give coalmining enterprises the option of adapting themselves to the conditions of the world market even when there are no actual supplies from non-member countries, and of applying to steel-industry coking coal and coke a specific system of aid with two elements:

(i) Aid to production, with a ceiling of 1.50 u.a. per ton for the whole Community. This aid, granted to all coking coal tonnages produced in the Community and delivered to the Community steel industry, would be to encourage the mines to reserve sufficient capacity for supplying the industry. The amount of the aid could be periodically reviewed to take into account, for instance, average production costs per coalfield, prices of coking coal in its main marketing area and long-term supply conditions;

⁽¹⁾ See Bulletin 2-69, Ch. VI, sec. 49.

(ii) Standard Community aid degressive in time to cover part of the marketing costs for deliveries to areas distant from the producing coalfields: this would be an encouragement to maintain flows of supplies towards regions situated outside the main marketing areas.

A Community fund would finance aid to marketing in intra-Community trade, other aid continuing to be borne by the Governments of the producing countries. The decision envisaged by the Commission would come into force on 1 January 1970 and would be valid for five years.

Investments in the coal industry

52. Investments in coalmines, according to projects declared to the Commission during the first nine months of 1969, amount to 65 million units of account for the Community as a whole, compared with 86 million during the corresponding period of 1968 and 40 million during the first three quarters of 1967. Of the total, nearly 56 million are for pithead power stations and it is therefore on these that the majority of the investment decisions are concentrated.¹

Nuclear energy

First contract for plutonium fuel in the Community

53. The first contract in the Community for the supply of plutonium fuel to a large nuclear power station has recently been awarded by the ENEL, the Italian national electricity board, to three Community firms. Of these, ALKEM (Germany) and BelgoNucléaire (Belgium) will jointly make the necessary rods for the four-element assembly in the nuclear power station at Garigliano, near Naples; the elements will be assembled by the Italian company Fabbricazioni nucleari. The detailed study of the fuel has been undertaken by the technical departments of the ENEL under a Euratom research contract. The work required by the contract will take four years and concerns the evaluation of the economic aspects and the detailed study of the technical problems of the industrial use of plutonium in nuclear power stations fitted with light-water reactors.

The four fuel elements to be supplied under the recent contract contain, besides natural uranium, some 20 kg of plutonium produced in the Latina nuclear power station some 100 km to the north of the Garigliano station. The fuel is to be loaded in spring 1970. It will supplement the previous loading of plutonium fuel from outside the Community. Nearly 10% of the reactor power will then be produced by the plutonium fuel elements and Garigliano will be the first industrial power station in the world to have carried out plutonium recycling experiments on such a scale.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Technical harmonization

54. The Working Party on standards for inland waterway vessels, consisting of experts of the national standards institutions, met in Brussels from 30 September to

⁽¹⁾ See secs. 33, 34 and 35 above.

2 October 1969. It completed the study of a standard for electrical installations on shipboard and put the finishing touches to draft standard specifications concerning certain deck equipment and accessories.

Consultative Committee on Transport

On 16 and 17 October 1969 the Committee examined a draft opinion by a group of rapporteurs on the rules for agreements in container transport. It will adopt its opinion on 4 December. The Committee also organized its work on the study of supervision and penalties for Community rules on road transport, a matter on which the Commission wants the Committee's opinion.

Social harmonization

55. At its session from 6 to 10 October 1969, the European Parliament adopted a resolution embodying an Opinion on the proposed Council regulation on the introduction of a mechanical monitoring device in road transport.¹ The Parliament approved the Commission proposal subject to certain amendments concerning the individual log book for supervision purposes which the Parliament would like to see abolished, whereas the Commission wants to retain it for an experimental period.²

REGIONAL POLICY

Commission proposals on regional policy

56. The Commission has formulated the criteria for its regional policy action in a document submitted on 17 October 1969 to the Council.³

Financing of industrial activities

57. During the first nine months of 1969, the European Community helped to create 4 670 jobs in the structurally weak coal and steel regions. Fourteen loans totalling 18 511 850 u.a. were granted to industrial enterprises and groups. As these credits were supplied to investors at reduced interest, their grant represents a charge on the Commission budget of nearly 2 million u.a. The total investments thus supported amount to 178 161 231 u.a. The Commission grants conversion loans, in pursuance of Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty, at the request of the Member State Governments, and obtains the Council's opinion before concluding contracts with the beneficiaries.

Most of the applications come from the Ruhr basin and the industrial regions in the south of the Netherlands. In order to diversify industrial structures, new establishments and investments in extensions have been encouraged, mainly in the

(1) Bulletin 7-69, Ch. VI, sec. 54.

(2) See "European Parliament" below.

(3) See Bulletin 11-69, Ch. I, and supplement to this Bulletin.

mechanical engineering, aluminium and chemical sectors. After a relatively short period of retraining, workers who are losing their jobs in the coal and steel sector owing to rationalization or closure thus find not only an economically secure new job but also a technical environment to which they can quickly adapt themselves. The Commission has currently in hand twenty other applications for industrial credits or interest rate subsidies and two loan applications for the development of industrial complexes in other Community regions.

In October 1969 the Commission made a decision of principle, in pursuance of Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty, concerning the grant of a loan in Germany. Four further applications for loans were also lodged; they concern conversion projects, one in Germany, two in the Netherlands and one in France.

Studies and visits

58. On 7 October 1969 a meeting was held in Brussels of Commission officials, representatives of the Governments concerned and of the institutes commissioned, to discuss the draft final report on the Liège/Belgian Limburg/ Maastricht/Aachen frontier region, the final version of which will be ready by 15 January 1970. A standing committee of Member States' regional policy experts and officials of the Commission was set up to prepare the co-ordination of practical development activities in the region. The committee is to begin immediately on drafting a working document for initial discussion on 8 December 1969.

There have been preliminary contacts between Commission representatives and the officials of Member States responsible for regional policy concerning regional programming methods.

The Commission was represented on the OECD Working Party on policies for regional development, which is drafting a report on regional policies and their contribution to the economic development of the countries of the Organization.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational guidance and training

59. The Consultative Committee on Vocational Training met at Brussels on 10 October 1969. The main business was to decide on the project for minimum training standards for passenger and goods road transport drivers, in accordance with the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 dealing with the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport sphere. The Committee did not reach agreement; the majority suggested that the project be re-examined in the light of the arguments expressed at the meeting. Later, on 17 October, the panel of experts on road transport held a general discussion on the same problem. It also studied the project of common rules for the vocational training of road hauliers, as part of the proposed regulations on admittance to the profession.

Free movement of workers

60. The Technical Committee for the free movement of workers met on 8 October 1969, when it continued its study of the implementation of various provisions of the regulation on the free movement of workers in the Community which came

into force on 8 November 1968. The Committee studied the report on the free movement of manpower and labour markets in the EEC, with reference not only to manpower movements recorded in 1968, but also to the 1969 forecasts. The Committee found that after the marked fall-off in the influx of foreign labour in 1967¹ there was a sharp increase in 1968 particularly in Germany, with 519 800 foreign workers registered as entering Member States. Immigration of both Italian workers (+90%) and workers from non-member countries (+88%) increased.

The Committee noted the efforts made by each Member State to obtain suitable statistics on entries and exits despite the problem created by the abolition of work permits for nationals of Member States migrating within the Community. These permits used to provide the information for most of the statistics on developments in both movement and employment of foreign labour. The Committee then held a discussion on the selection by joint agreement of employment services territorially responsible for border regions of two or more Member States. These will be empowered to get into direct contact and clear employment vacancies and applications. A list of these offices will be published in the official gazette of the Communities. Lastly, the Committee issued an opinion on the exchange of information on labour movements, pending the coming into force of a uniform system now being prepared.

ECSC readaptation measures

61. In October the Commission, acting under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, decided to contribute 85 000 DM (or 21 250 u.a.) towards the readaptation expenses of 60 workers affected by the reduced activities of a coal marketing firm in Germany, and 23 miners affected by the reduced activities of an iron-ore mine.

In France, readaptation expenses are estimated at 250 000 FF (or 45 011.06 u.a.) for 196 workers affected by the total closure of an iron and steel plant.

Further, the credit of FF 227 000 opened in 1967 for iron-ore miners in the Moselle has been raised to 527 500 (96 023.84 u.a.) to cope with the consequences of a further decrease in the activity of a mine, affecting 207 workers. The Commission has also decided to contribute Fl. 3 000 000 (or 828 729.28 u.a.) to the readaptation expenses of 1 400 workers affected by the total shutdown of a Dutch mine.

In each of these instances the Governments will contribute equivalent amounts towards readaptation expenses.

Social security

62. Following a meeting of independent experts on 13 October, it was decided to put studies in hand to ascertain the actual situation of social security receipts and expenditure in 1970 in each of the Member States. With the aid of the statistical data thus obtained it will be possible, taking into account national estimates of economic growth for the 1971/75 period, to work out social security forecasts for this same period.

Working conditions

63. The Joint Committee for the standardization of working conditions in the iron and steel industry met in Brussels on 21 October 1969, with M. Levi-Sandri,

⁽¹⁾ Permanent entries of foreign workers in the Member States 1966: 593 000; 1967: 284 000; 1968: 519 000.

Vice-President of the Commission, in the chair. It adopted a synoptic report on "manpower turnover in the iron and steel industry", and a study on the "measures taken to alleviate the harmful repercussions of structural evolution in the iron industry". The Committee also approved "comparative tables concerning various aspects of working hours in the Community iron and steel industry", adopted on 1 April 1968. This document will again be updated early in 1970. After hearing a verbal report on the progress of the two working parties studying "aspects of the reduction of working hours" and "the importance and nature of absenteeism" respectively, the Committee held a discussion on the main social developments in iron and steel since November 1968.

On a Commission proposal the Council decided, on 17 October, to organize in 1971 a survey of wages in retail trade, banks and insurance firms.¹ On 29 October it expressed approval of the repetition in 1970 of the Community manpower poll.

Subsidized housing

7th ECSC aid programme for the building of workers' dwellings

64. In order to ensure the continuity of financial aid to housing for the workers in ECSC industries, the Commission has decided to launch a 7th programme (1970/74), which will be implemented in two instalments. The first operational tranche will be financed by a total of 10 million u.a. from the special reserve of the 1971/72 budgets. An advance for 1970 will make it possible to implement this first part in three years. The Commission will take a decision for the second instalment (1973/74) before the end of 1971.

There is no longer a general scarcity of accommodation in ECSC industries, but the situation is tight mainly in those areas where there is a safe future for coal and steel, and so the 7th programme will be concentrated on the growth areas. Priorities will be laid down for building programmes of specific interest to ECSC industries and with likely beneficial social effects. In this way, building aid policy could be dovetailed with regional and conversion policies. Priority will be given to:

- (i) Housing for expanding ECSC industries, particularly iron and steel;
- (ii) The need to allow sufficient manpower for collieries which continue to operate;
- (iii) The re-employment of miners forced to work in other collieries following pit closures;
- (iv) The reorganization and rationalization of the iron and steel industry.

Before the 7th programme is drawn up and a final choice made of building projects to which the Commission will grant loans at reduced interest rates, there will be consultations with regional and national authorities, and management and worker organizations.

In this connection the Commission has approved the execution of an experimental building programme.

⁽¹⁾ Official gazette No. L 263, 21.10.1969

Building loans (6th programme)

65. On 15 October the Commission approved the financing by ECSC funds, as part of the 6th programme, of building projects comprising 203 dwellings for mine and steel workers, in the following countries: *Germany* (22 dwellings: DM 132 000) *France* (125 dwellings: FF 1 125 000), and *Luxembourg* (56 dwellings: Lfrs. 24 469 500). On 14 October the Italian site at Piombino was visited by the international council of experts from the ECSC special building programme, which consists of the directors of national research institutes in the housing field, and leaders of the programmes in the individual countries (representatives of employers and workers, public bodies and those commissioning building work). The aim was to exchange opinions on the results achieved and to ascertain whether the aims of the programme have been realized.

Family policy

66. On 20 October, under the aegis of the Commission, a meeting was held of members of COFACE (committee of family organizations of the European Communities). This has recently been formed as part of the International Union of Family Organizations, and replaces the latter's former European Secretariat, the aim being to concentrate more immediately on the activities of Community institutions.

The meeting studied the trend of family policy in the Member States in 1969 and the problems handled by COFACE: family income (social security, family allowances, taxes), housing, vocational training and youth employment, welfare facilities.

Health protection

Industrial health, safety and medicine

67. On 30 September/1 October in Luxembourg there was a meeting of the working party on the structure and organization of working conditions from the safety angle (ECSC research programme on industrial physiology and psychology). The observations made were compared, particularly as regards continuous production processes, and the behaviour of conveyor belt operators when the process does not function normally and the product is not up to standard was discussed. Such situations very often produce conflict.

The research committee on air pollution in the iron and steel industry held its fourth meeting in Luxembourg on 23 October. The committee, set up in 1967 as part of the second ECSC programme of research into air pollution by steel plants, noted what action had been taken on its findings in 1968. It was informed of the decisions made in the meantime on the allocation of funds for 25 research projects, and gave its opinion on about 20 new projects.

The working party on the safety of gas conduits of the Steel Industry Safety Commission met in Luxembourg on 22 and 23 October and drew final conclusions on the problems of gas removal and the insulation of pipes for coke furnace and enriched gas. These operations are vital for certain outside jobs and all internal work on gas conduits and apparatus.

Early in October, as part of the regular visits to different centres in the Community and the United Kingdom, the heads of the rescue centres of the working party on rescue arrangements and mine fires of the Mines Safety and Health Commission visited the Sulcis (Sardinia) mine. These visits keep rescue personnel up to date with equipment and methods and the most recent experiments in this field. There were nine other meetings of working parties, in particular on the comparison of industrial accidents, the stabilization of draughts during fires, new testing and measuring methods for stresses on guide and traction cables, electrical insulation of cables supplying mobile appliances (such as power cutters and loaders) used in underground workings, possible corrosive effects of salt pastes on underground installations, a new process for reducing the incidence of sparks produced by trolleys. Lastly, the working party on rescue arrangements and mine fires met in plenary session.

On 20 October the Commission decided to grant assistance to the total value of FF 9 000 (1 620 u.a.) to the families of the victims of the group accident which occurred on 4 September in a steel plant in Northern France.

Health protection (Euratom)

68. A meeting was held at Luxembourg on 25 and 26 September between the experts who took part in the programme for the comparison of measurements using whole body counters. Measuring stations are used to determine qualitatively and quantitatively radioactive contamination in the human body. A total of 23 stations in the Community participated in this programme, the main aim of which—standardization of measuring techniques—is highly desirable for the health protection of workers in nuclear installations. The very satisfactory results of this programme, which also covered a standard calibration system, will lead to harmonization at Community level. Because of the nature of this first programme, which had to be on a fairly limited scale for technical reasons, the experts asked the Commission to draw up and carry out a new programme covering the whole energy range which might be encountered in the event of internal contamination.

A meeting of experts was held at Luxembourg on 21 October 1969 to draw up a questionnaire on the sources of radioactive contamination and the monitoring of water courses in the neighbourhood of nuclear installations where radioactive substances requiring surveillance are produced and handled. Interest in such an inquiry was shown by the discussions which arose during the experts' meetings, particularly on the compilation of a report on the "principles and general methodology for establishing the maximum radiological capacity of a hydrobiological system" (published by the Commission). The results and information obtained could be used for studying ways and means of harmonizing and rationalizing monitoring procedures in the vicinity of nuclear plants. This rationalization is extremely important, especially for commercial plants, such as those used for the production of electricity. The experts asked the Commission to draw up the same sort of questionnaire for a technical inquiry into the methods of monitoring the atmosphere and products of biological origin (milk, grass, etc.), which would enable an overall view of present monitoring practice to be obtained.

Under the programme for comparison in the personal dosimetry field, a meeting was arranged by the Commission at Luxembourg on 30 September/1 October 1969 of a panel of experts who studied the progress made in 1969 on the calibration of an ionization chamber and the irradiation of about 1 200 film badges. This comparison programme, carried out under the patronage of the Commission, is being participated

in by laboratories and research institutes throughout the Community. Because of its importance for improving the accuracy of dosimetric measurements, and hence the radiological protection of nuclear workers, the experts insisted on the need to continue the programme by extending it to other sectors of dosimetry. The 1970 comparison programme will therefore also cover neutron dosimetry, and a schedule has been drawn up.

Social aspects of common policies

69. On 21 and 22 October 1969 the Joint Advisory Committee on social problems in road transport continued its studies on the harmonization of certain provisions of a social nature in the road haulage sphere and the preparation of the second regulation. Points covered included standard working hours, annual leave and holidays.

At its 16th plenary session on 23 and 24 October, the Joint Advisory Committee on the social problems of paid agricultural workers approved two opinions on the social problems of these workers:

(i) As part of the reform of agriculture within the EEC, re-employment, retraining and guarantee of the rights of workers obliged to leave this sector.

(ii) Minimum standards of accommodation for seasonal workers.

The Committee also examined a study on problems of seasonal labour in agriculture (rice, olives, wine, sugarbeet). A working party was instructed to prepare a report suggesting solutions of the problems raised in this study. The "synthesis" working party approved the draft report on the harmonization of living and working conditions in agriculture, especially of working hours and wages.

70. On 9 October 1969 the European Parliament approved a resolution requesting the Commission to work out with all speed Community solutions "to palliate the disadvantages for European workers and their families of currency devaluations or revaluations".¹

⁽¹⁾ See "European Parliament".

VI. The Community and the Associated States

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR, AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Parliamentary Conference of the Association

71. From 20 to 24 October 1969 a session of the Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association met at Niamey (Niger) under the chairmanship of M. Rakoto Zafimahery (Madagascar). The Council of the European Communities was represented by M. de Koster, Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Commission by M. Rochereau, member with special responsibility for development aid.

The Niamey meeting was mainly devoted to examining two draft reports, one by M. Laudrin on the 5th Annual Report of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference, and the other by M. Dewulf on the problem of industrialization of the Associated States.

This time the Annual Report of the Council of Association went beyond its usual scope and gave an account of the work of the Contracting Parties which, in the course of the year, had been centred on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. It also contained a detailed analysis of the transitional provisions and of the text of Yaoundé Convention II. The examination of the Laudrin report thus led to an animated debate on the lines to be followed by the new association arrangements.

Since Yaoundé II includes among its new objectives the industrialization of the Associated States, the Dewulf report was timely in emphasizing the part played by industrial development in the economic growth process and the problems raised by industrialization in the developing countries (particularly the AASM), and in determining ways and means of speeding up the creation of industries in Africa. There was great interest in the report among the parliamentary representatives, who made numerous suggestions during the discussion which the rapporteur is to include in his final text.

The financial report submitted by M. Perret and a report by M. Rakoto Zafimahery on the rules of procedure of the Parliamentary Conference were also examined and adopted. The texts discussed at Niamey will be submitted for final approval to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association to be held in January 1970 in Hamburg.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

72. On 31 October 1969 the Commission took two financing decisions involving grants from the first Fund. They concern the following projects:

1. Ivory Coast: National Administration College, to a total of Frs. CFA 192 000 000, or about 778 000 u.a. The project is to create a National Administration College

for training senior and executive officials of Ivory Coast nationality; college buildings for 240 students are to be constructed and fitted out.

2. Senegal: Building of a regional hospital in Saint-Louis. This is a proposal for a social project, the financing of which was authorized by the Commission on 9 January 1961, but which was halted at the request of the Government for budgetary reasons, in particular important changes in the health policy of Senegal. The proposed amendments required a further decision by the Commission, for a total of Frs. CFA 1 084 038 820, or about 4 391 000 u.a. The principle of the new project is the geographical deconcentration and the administrative centralization of a number of medical and surgical clinics to improve the care provided and to make the running of all the health units in the region more economic.

Meetings and visits

73. A Chad delegation led by M. A. Lamana, Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Transport, was received at the EDF headquarters on 6 October. Discussions concerned the difficulties of shipping out cotton due to the events in Biafra. On 13 and 14 October, the Senegalese Minister for Planning and Industry, M. Abdon Diouf, had talks at the EDF headquarters on the investment projects which Senegal intends to submit for financing to the third Fund. There was also a meeting on 13 October with the representatives of the Netherlands Antilles Government and of the European Investment Bank on ways and means of financing the Willemstad port. On 21 October the EDF received the representative of the French Minister of State for Overseas Departments and Territories and examined with him the investment projects in Guadeloupe.

In addition, the EDF was represented at the meeting organized on 16 and 17 October by the American organization AID in Washington on problems of financing the trans-Cameroon railway (second stretch) and the trans-Gabon railway, at the African Road Conference organized by the International Road Federation in Addis Ababa from 18 to 28 October, and at the meeting on the promotion of investments for specific industrial projects organized by UNIDO in Rabat from 27 to 31 October.

Promotion of AASM trade

74. The Associated African States and Madagascar took part in the exhibition "Partners in progress" at Berlin and in the 45th International Fair at Marseilles under the auspices of the Member States and of the Community, as part of a programme organized by the Commission to help in the commercial promotion of AASM products. The Associated States taking part were: Ivory Coast (Marseilles), Cameroon, Congo/Brazzaville, Gabon, Madagascar and Mauritania (Marseilles and Berlin), Central African Republic, Dahomey, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Chad and Togo (Berlin).

These events provided the Associated States with an opportunity of making themselves better known to the public at large, showing their sales potential and providing all necessary information on the range and marketing conditions of their products. The AASM commercial representatives were also able to establish contacts with the trade circles concerned.

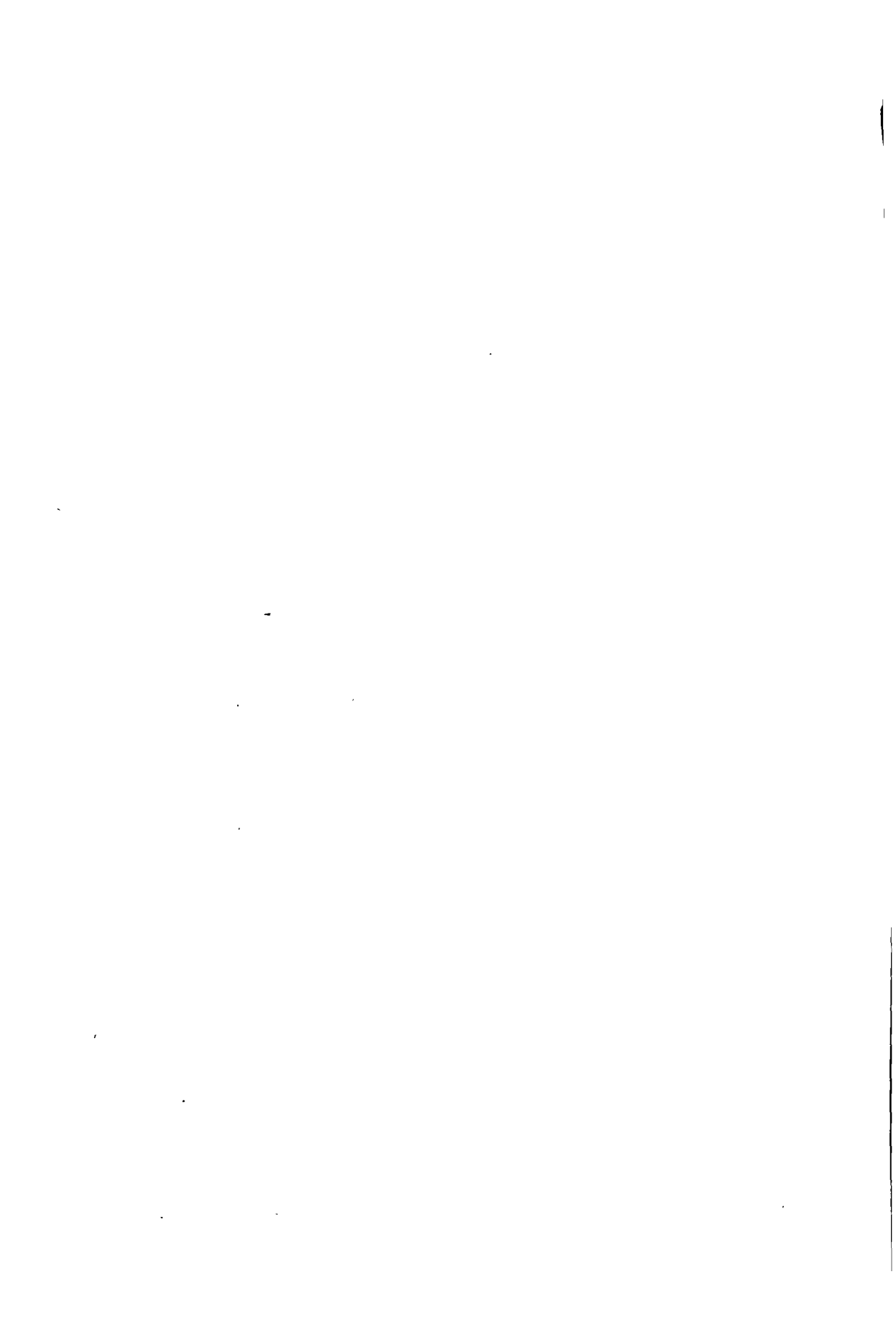
75. On 10 October 1969 the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving five proposed regulations drafted by the Commission, which, in view of the interests of the associated countries in most agricultural products subject to a common market organization in the Community, aimed mainly at improving the import arrangements established under the old association convention with the AASM. The Parliament, however, regretted that the proposed arrangements for oleaginous products from the associated countries contained only some of the advantages previously granted the AASM and invited the Commission and Council to make more generous use for these products of the possibilities of aid offered by the new Yaoundé Convention.

Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

76. The Commission was represented at the seminar on vocational training and further training organized at The Hague on 2 and 3 October by the Union of Industries of the Community and at the session of the Committee for Higher Education and Research of the Council of Europe from 15 to 17 October in Strasbourg. Also from 15 to 17 October, an official was present in Munich at a seminar organized by the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft für Nachwuchsförderung e.V., a management organization for Commission scholarship-holders in Germany.

As to specific projects, a Commission representative was in Congo/Kinshasa from 5 to 11 October to study possibilities of organizing a training programme for artisans and heads of small enterprises. The supervision of the training programme and the preparation of the OTRACO (Congo transport organization) readaptation programme were also examined. A similar visit was made to Dahomey from 12 to 15 October to analyse possibilities of training in the fishing industry. Lastly, a seminar was organized at Nancy for sixty participants from Germany and Italy and another at Dinard for forty from Great Britain and Belgium.

The eight AASM officials receiving in-service training in the Commission have made a journey to Luxembourg, where they visited the Court of Justice, the European Investment Bank and the Statistical Office.



VII. The Community, non-member countries and international organizations

APPLICATIONS FOR ACCESSION

77. At its session of 17 October 1969 the Council again discussed the applications for accession to the Community of certain non-member countries and the Opinion on these applications adopted on 1 October by the Commission. The following press release was issued after the discussion.

"On the subject of the requests from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway and the letter from the Swedish Government, the Council listened to a statement by the President of the Commission on the Opinion recently submitted to the Council by the Commission. After having heard this statement, the Council thanked the Commission for the quality of the Opinion and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to study it and submit a report thereon at the meeting to be held on 10/11 November 1969."

BILATERAL RELATIONS

United Kingdom

UK/ECSC Council of Association

78. The Council of Association held its 19th meeting in London on 10 October 1969. The Commission delegation led by M. Edoardo Martino, member of the Commission responsible for external relations, consisted of M. G. Colonna di Paliano, the member responsible for industrial affairs, M. W. Haferkamp, responsible for energy, and M. H. Sigrist, Director-General for external relations. The United Kingdom delegation was led by Mr. Harold Lever, Paymaster General, who presided at the meeting. The other members of the British delegation were Lord Robens, Lord Brown and Mr. Finniston.

The Council heard and approved the reports of its three Standing Committees on steel, coal and trade relations. It heard the interim report on the supply and demand situation in coking coal and metallurgical coke of the joint coal/steel group which the Council set up at its session of 30 and 31 January 1969. It was decided that the studies on the subject would be continued and also extended to non-member countries in order to obtain a general idea of the problems of supply of coking coal and metallurgical coke. With regard to steel problems, the Council mainly discussed the heavy strains in the world market resulting from lack of balance between supply and demand for steel products. In view of the difficulties which might result from the present situation, the Council decided that the working party on world steel market problems should continue its studies. It also agreed to ask the special working party on social problems in the steel sector to continue its efforts in this matter. The next meeting of the Council of Association will be in Brussels in autumn 1970.

M. von der Groeben in the United Kingdom

79. M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission with special responsibility for regional policy, visited the United Kingdom from 9 to 14 October 1969 at the invitation of the British Government. He met Mr George Thomson, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office responsible for European affairs, Mr Peter Shore, Minister without Portfolio, Mr Urwin, Minister of State, and Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Local Government and Regional Planning. During his stay M. von der Groeben had talks with the departments responsible for regional policy and visited in turn the London, Newcastle and Edinburgh regions, where various experiments are in progress and regional development programmes are being applied.

Spain

80. At its session of 17 October 1969, the Council adopted the text of a second mandate to enable the Commission to reopen negotiations with Spain with a view to the conclusion of a preferential trade agreement in two stages between the Community and that country. The transition from the first stage of at least six years to the second stage will be subject to the agreement of both parties.

The negotiations were reopened in Brussels from 27 to 30 October. They had been in abeyance since the end of April 1968 "to enable the two parties to determine their respective policy lines for the final phase of negotiations," states the joint press release published after the meetings. "At this fifth session of negotiations," it goes on, "the Commission delegation presented to the Spanish delegation the Commission's new offers on the basis of the second mandate for negotiations given it by the Council at its session of 17 October 1969. The second mandate presents a wider Community offer than the first in both the industrial and the agricultural sectors. The Spanish delegation indicated the broad lines of its present position. This first comparison of offers and desiderata on either side revealed a broad consensus on most of the main items of the agreement envisaged. The two delegations agreed to continue their work in December next. They appreciated the excellent atmosphere in which negotiations had been resumed."

Israel

81. Also on 17 October 1969 the Council gave the Commission a mandate to open negotiations with Israel for the purpose of concluding a partial preferential agreement lasting five years, with the possibility of a further agreement later on a wider basis. The first phase of negotiations is to take place from 12 to 14 November.

United Arab Republic

82. In a verbal note dated 17 September 1969, the Mission of the United Arab Republic (UAR) to the European Communities informed the Commission of its Government's desire to open negotiations for the conclusion of a preferential agreement with the Community. At its session of 17 October 1969 the Council instructed the Commission to enter into exploratory talks with the UAR Government. These are planned for the end of November.

Lebanon

83. By letter dated 1 October 1969, the Lebanon mission to the European Economic Community also informed the Council and Commission of its Government's wish to open negotiations for the conclusion of a preferential trade agreement. On receipt of this application the Council instructed the Commission, on 17 October, to open exploratory talks with the Lebanese Government.

Iran

84. On 22 October 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council decision on the renewal for one year from 1 December 1969 of the trade agreement between the European Economic Community and Iran. Relations between Iran and the Community were also mentioned on 15 October by M. Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, on a visit to the European Communities' pavilion at the Teheran International Fair "Asia 1969". M. Coppé stated that Iran was the first non-member country with which the Community had concluded a commercial agreement (in 1963). The European Community was the leading customer and also the leading supplier of Iran. About a quarter of Iran's exports went to the Community and a third of its imports came from there.

Yugoslavia

85. At its 17 October 1969 session, the Council was not yet able to make a definite pronouncement on matters affecting trade negotiations between the Community and Yugoslavia, but it took a formal decision on the subject during its session of 10/11 November. It adopted "directives on certain qualities of beef and veal, in order to allow the Community delegation to continue current negotiations with Yugoslavia with a view to concluding a trade agreement with that country."

The problem of trade relations between Yugoslavia and the Community was the subject of a meeting on 30 October in Brussels between M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission and M. Thoma Granfil, Yugoslav Minister for Economic Co-ordination.

Cyprus

86. On 22 October 1969 the Commission and the Council noted their agreement on the opening of diplomatic relations between the European Communities and Cyprus.

Canada

87. M. Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, was in Ottawa from 9 to 11 October 1969 at the invitation of the Canadian Government. M. Deniau had talks with Mr Mitchell Sharp, Minister of External Affairs, Mr Jean-Luc Pépin, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr H.A. Olsen, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr Marcel Cadieux, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. The talks concerned trade relations between the Community and Canada and various matters of common interest.

Latin America

88. At its session of 17 October 1969, the Council agreed the following statement on the subject of relations between the Community and Latin America:

“The Council is fully conscious of the great political and economic importance of developing good relations between the Community and Latin American countries. It is pleased to recall that in this spirit the Community has in the past taken a number of decisions, in particular as regards tariff reductions, concerning these countries. In addition, the Council notes that the Memorandum¹ submitted by the Commission, which presents an overall view of the problems to be met in this field and makes it possible to assess the diversity of economic structures and needs of each of these countries, forms a suitable working basis for the studies the Community is to make on this subject.

At the same time the Italian delegation has submitted a proposal to the Council to renew the one made some years ago to set up a joint Committee between the Community and these countries, with a view to stimulating the work to be done in this field on the basis of proposals submitted by both sides. The Council has instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue to examine these problems, and in particular to consider the prospects for Community activity in the various sectors referred to in the Commission's document, and to report to it as soon as possible.”

M. G. Valdes, Foreign Minister of Chile, visited the Commission on 14 October 1969. He had talks with President Rey and M. Martino in which he stressed the importance of intensifying economic relations between the Community and Latin America.

Previously, M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, had visited Latin America from 28 September to 2 October 1969. M. Colonna represented the Commission at the Congress of the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute (ILAFA). He visited the Liaison Office in Santiago and the Press and Information Office of the Commission in Montevideo, and had discussions on problems of common interest with many leading personalities.

Japan

89. On 17 October 1969 the Council noted its agreement of principle, which has since been formally confirmed, on the opening of exploratory talks between the Commission and Japan. This decision is a follow-up to the communication sent on 15 October by the Commission to the Council on exploring the possibilities of Community trade negotiations with Japan. This exploratory mission is intended to ascertain whether and how the opening of such negotiations might enable trade to be normalized by means of mutual liberalization at the highest level possible.²

In addition, the ECSC-Japan Contact Group met in Brussels on 6 and 7 October. It examined the general economic situation, economic trends on the iron and steel market, particularly in the Community and Japan, and had an exchange of information on commercial policy and scientific and technical matters.

¹ Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. III.

² See Ch. II.

New Zealand

90. On 7 October 1969 the Commission received the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr John Marshall. Mr Marshall had conversations with M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President, and with M. Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission. The conversations provided an opportunity for a thorough-going examination of relations between New Zealand and the Community and of problems of mutual interest.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Elaboration of a common commercial policy

Progressive standardization of commercial agreements

91. According to the communiqué issued after its session of 17 October 1969 the Council "agreed to the principle of concluding Community commercial agreements with all non-member States, thus stressing its desire to put the common commercial policy into actual practice for the final period, namely from 1 January 1970".

On 26 February 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a decision, based on Articles 111 and 113 of the Treaty, dealing with the standardization of agreements on Member States' trade relations with non-member countries and the negotiation of such agreements. Apart from the procedure which should be followed for the extension or tacit and temporary prolongation of existing agreements, only two possibilities were foreseen in this Commission proposal: when the prerequisites for the negotiation of an agreement by the Community exist, the procedure laid down in Article 113(3) is applied; otherwise, the procedure adopted is autonomous Community action, with no contractual solution.

Following the discussions in the Council, the Commission amended its original proposal, by virtue of Article 149(2) of the Treaty, by adding exceptional provisions to deal with certain special cases. The Council had reached broad agreement on the need to avoid any interruption of certain existing conventional commercial relations with non-member countries. For this purpose, the possibility of Member States negotiating agreements relating to commercial matters would have to be retained, in exceptional cases and for a limited period.

The Commission's amended proposal, sent to the Council on 10 October,¹ permits an exceptional procedure of this nature during the period up to 31 December 1972, but at the same time stipulates its conditions and limits. It would be applicable only in cases where Community negotiations could not yet be held and where any interruption in existing conventional relations with certain non-member countries would harm the interests of both the Community and Member States. In any case, negotiations between the Member States must be preceded by compulsory prior consultations, involving Community co-ordination which should lead to common principles designed to act as guidelines for the Member States conducting the negotiations. The opening of negotiations would have to be authorized in advance by

¹ Official gazette No. C 142, 31.10.1969.

the Council on a proposal from the Commission. On their termination the other Member States and the Commission would be informed of the outcome. The agreement could only be concluded formally if neither the other Member States nor the Commission had any objections. If there were objections, the agreement would be concluded only after authorization by the Council on a proposal from the Commission.

The conditions and limits of this derogation and the procedure to be followed were discussed in detail in the Council, which, as is known, agreed on the general principle of this procedure at its session of 17 October 1969. In view of the political implications of the Commission's amended proposal, the Council sought the Opinion of the European Parliament at the Commission's request.

Tacit prolongation of certain commercial agreements beyond the transitional period

92. At the same session the Council adopted a decision¹ authorizing the tacit prolongation beyond the transitional period of existing commercial agreements between certain Member States and the following State-trading countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. This prolongation is limited to one year. It was authorized in consideration of the fact that the Member States asserted that the prolongation would not hinder the application at the appropriate time of Article 113(3) of the Treaty, namely the opening of negotiations and the conclusion of Community agreements with the non-member countries concerned, to replace the existing bilateral agreements.

Again on 17 October the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, granted a special waiver² from the Council decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the periods for which commercial agreements are concluded, for the long-term commercial agreement between Italy and Rumania, which will come into force on 1 January 1970 and will be valid until 31 December 1974. This waiver also applies to the annual protocol annexed to the agreement on trade in products whose import into Italy is subject to an autonomous liberalization system or to quotas; this protocol is therefore valid for 1970 only. A revision clause enables the necessary amendments to be made to the terms agreed, in the light of the progressive implementation of the common commercial policy. On 28 October, on a proposal from the Commission, the Council granted another waiver from the same 1961 decision for the agreements on cotton textiles to be concluded by the Member States with Japan.³

The Commission also proposed to the Council the tacit prolongation beyond the transition period of a further batch of commercial agreements between the Member States and non-member countries. This proposal (the sixth) concerns the commercial agreements already extended for one year at the beginning of 1969; most of these would therefore be in force, after tacit prolongation, until the end of April 1971.

Common procedure for administering quantitative quotas

93. On 22 October 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation to establish a procedure for administering quantitative quotas. This was in accordance with the Council regulation of 10 December 1968,³ under

¹ Official gazette No. L 266, 24.10.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 281, 8.11.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 303, 18.12.1968.

the terms of which the provisional measures introduced by this regulation are to be adopted by the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, before the end of the transition period. The latest proposal is to include, in this regulation the administration of quantitative quotas for export, which can be determined under the proposal for common rules for EEC exports the Commission recently submitted to the Council.¹ In addition, the proposed regulation replaces the rather clumsy machinery of the initial regulation by a more flexible procedure based on co-operation between the Member States and the Commission in a special committee.

Specific problems of commercial policy

Uniform export rules for nickel

94. In view of the increased difficulties of nickel supplies on the world market the Commission has sent a recommendation to the Member States for the introduction of uniform rules for this product. The United States and Great Britain had already reacted to the worsening of the situation on the world market in 1969 by banning nickel exports or making them subject to a licence procedure.

Export system for certain non-ferrous metal waste

95. On 13 October 1969 the Commission adopted a recommendation² amending the one it sent to the Member States on 16 January 1969 on export rules applicable to non-member countries for certain non-ferrous metal waste and ash (copper and its alloys). At that time the Commission recommended that the six Member States submit these exports to quota arrangements and limit them to certain fixed tonnages for each of the four customs areas of the Community. The Commission's latest recommendation provides for a slight raising of the quota which Benelux may export in 1969.

Renegotiation agreement

96. At its session of 6 October 1969 the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, decided to conclude tariff agreements with Switzerland, Finland and Austria, negotiated under GATT Article XXVIII and relating to the unbinding of the concessions granted for Emmental and Cheddar cheese.³

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Commodities

FAO Committee on Commodity Problems

97. The Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) held its 44th session in Rome from 29 September to 10 October 1969 under the chairmanship of Mr Oakley (Australia). A Commission

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 104.

² Official gazette No. L 266, 24.10.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 257, 13.10.1969.

representative attended this meeting as an observer. The Committee examined the present situation and future prospects on the world's agricultural markets and observed that in spite of an increase in the output of most agricultural products in 1968, and probably in 1969, the volume of exports was tending to decline. Stocks were continuing to build up, thus exerting increased pressure on prices. The Committee felt that the basic cause of the difficulties observed at present in world agricultural trade was a surplus in the supply of a large number of products over real demand. For the rich countries, this situation led to considerable expenditure on stocking, price support and export subsidies, and for the developing countries it meant the loss of indispensable export revenue.

The Committee stressed the need for rational agricultural policies at national level and for effective international co-operation, recalling in this respect the difficulties encountered recently in connection with the International Grains Arrangement; it also brought out the urgency of finding a solution to the problems arising on other markets, and hoped that as many FAO States as possible would become parties to the International Sugar Agreement. The Committee reviewed the activities of the study groups and the results of special consultations on a number of products, thus making a close study of the development of the major agricultural markets. It was disturbed by the situation on the world market in dairy products; it also decided that a special session of the study group on oil seeds and oils and fats would be held in London from 26 January to 6 February 1970.

Cereals

98. On 17 October 1969 the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, decided to ask the competent International Grains Agreement authorities for a further extension of the time-limit for lodging final acceptance instruments for the Wheat Trade Convention and Food Aid Convention. It was understood that in the meantime the Community would continue to implement both conventions provisionally on the basis of the declarations made to this effect when they came into force in July 1968.

Olive oil

99. In a memorandum to the Council the Commission proposed initiating procedures for membership of the 1963 International Olive Oil Agreement, renewed for the second time in Geneva on 7 March 1969 at a conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Four Member States (Belgium, France, Italy and Luxembourg) are already parties to the Agreement, whereas Germany and the Netherlands are not, nor is the Community as such. The question engaging the Commission was whether, in view of the existence of a common market organization in this field and the political importance of the Agreement, it was not necessary and opportune for the European Economic Community as such to become a party. The reasons set forth in the memorandum, which was in favour of joining the Agreement, were both economic and political.

(i) *Economic reasons.* These concern the aims of the International Agreement and measures which had been or were likely to be taken to achieve these aims, which indisputably had direct links with the Community's common agricultural policy. Indeed, the objectives set out in the Agreement are not very far from those of the Council regulation of 22 September 1966, as they are: "To ensure fair competition among countries exporting olive oil, whether producers or not, and to ensure

to importing countries delivery of a commodity that conforms to all the specifications of the contracts concluded; to put into operation, or to facilitate the application of such measures as are calculated to extend the production and consumption of, and international trade in, olive oil; to strive to obtain a balance between production and consumption; to reduce the disadvantages due to fluctuations of supplies on the market". In addition, it would be scarcely logical for four Community Member States to take part in the discussions of the International Olive Oil Council, and especially to undertake to adopt its recommendations, when they might be unable to implement them for various reasons connected with Community rules. This means that the Community ought to become a member of the International Olive Oil Council to avoid any such conflict.

(ii) *Political reasons.* The Commission summarized these in its memorandum to the Council as follows. Quite apart from the Community's interest in becoming a party in view of the importance which the product itself could have in its economy as a whole, the Community's broad general interest in the problems which commodities present for the industrialized or developing countries also justifies its adherence to intergovernmental agreements on these commodities and to the bodies responsible for administering them, in a spirit of international co-operation. In the specific case of the Olive Oil Agreement, the Community's co-operation seems all the more essential since most of the parties to the Agreement which have special relations with the Community are either associated or in the process of becoming associated.

After stating its reasons for proposing that the Community as such become a party to the Agreement—together with Germany and the Netherlands, which are not yet members—the Commission, in its memorandum, analyses the terms on which the EEC and its Member States could participate. These terms are particularly technical in nature. They reveal in any case that the Commission wishes to initiate a dialogue with the present parties to the Olive Oil Agreement, so that its adhesion would not upset the balance of forces in the Agreement, which has worked so far because of a high degree of co-operation and co-ordination between all its members.

Cocoa

100. The Commission intends to take the necessary steps, at the appropriate time, to include in the international cocoa agreement now being negotiated a clause providing for Community membership, either from the outset or at a later date. This was the gist of the Commission's reply to a written question by M. Vredeling,¹ member of the European Parliament. The Commission also stated that only three Member States of the Community had been invited to take part in the preparatory studies on this agreement, organized by the Secretariat-General of UNCTAD, but the Commission had kept abreast of all the work.

Lead and zinc

101. The Commission was represented as an observer at the thirteenth session of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group, held in Geneva from 8 to 14 October 1969 under the auspices of the United Nations. As rates are particularly high on the markets at present, the discussions dealt less with price than with structural problems. The Study Group expressed its anxiety at the insufficient supply of raw materials to the world market and decided to carry out a study in 1970 into the

¹ Official gazette No. C 126, 2.10.1969.

tariff and other barriers to trade in these products. The United States also expressed its anxiety at the increase in the capacities of foundries in the Community States and Japan.

Tariff preferences

102. On 28 October 1969 the Council agreed to send to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) a memorandum giving the broad lines along which the Community intends to establish a system of generalized preferences in favour of the developing countries. In March 1968 the UNCTAD Conference at New Delhi reached unanimous agreement in favour of the early establishment of a mutually acceptable system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences in favour of the finished and semi-finished products of the developing countries. In accordance with this agreement and as part of the work pursuant to it, the Community, on 10 March 1969, informed the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) of its preliminary attitude to this problem.

Subsequently, the western countries undertook to send to UNCTAD, not later than 15 November 1969, "substantial documentary material" which would make it possible to start consultations on the introduction of the intended preferences. In accordance with this undertaking the Council recently agreed a proposal from the Commission on the advisability of forwarding a memorandum to UNCTAD by 15 November 1969 giving the broad lines of the Community's plan for establishing the proposed system. The preliminary approaches in the Community memorandum have been adopted on the assumption that all the leading industrialized OECD member countries will take part in the preferences and make comparable efforts.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

103. From 29 September to 3 October 1969 the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the second part of its 21st ordinary session in Strasbourg. M. Olivier Reverdin (Switzerland) took the chair. The discussions dealt with the Council of Europe's general policy, economic problems, science and technology, culture, education and youth. The focal point of the first two debates, which were introduced by reports by M. Bemporad (Socialist, Italy) and M. Petersen (Conservative, Norway) was the enlargement of the Community. In a resolution on this subject, adopted with a few abstentions, the Consultative Assembly hoped that the Six at their summit meeting would agree a declaration of intent on the future development and enlargement of the Community, elaborate an overall strategy showing the order of priorities to be followed in future economic and political negotiations, and determine a date for opening these. The recommendation adopted at the end of the debate on the Council of Europe's general policy emphasized that the strengthening of the Communities should go hand in hand with their enlargement, and that all the technical problems of enlargement "should be capable of solution provided that the essential political will was present on both sides".

International Atomic Energy Agency

104. The Commission has submitted to the Council the text of a draft contract with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), recently negotiated by it on the basis of Council directives. Under this contract the Commission's Information and Documentation Centre would be required to help the IAEA in establishing the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) projected by the Vienna Agency.

As in previous years, the Commission, at the invitation of the Board of Governors, was represented by an observer at the IAEA General Conference (thirteenth ordinary session in Vienna from 23 to 30 September 1969). At the instance of the non-nuclear countries (in the sense of the Non-proliferation Treaty), this session—like the previous one—was mainly devoted to the effects which the entry into force of this Treaty would have on many aspects of international co-operation in the nuclear field, and to the consequent reforms which would be needed in the structure and operation of the IAEA.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD

“Dragon” Agreement

105. The Commission has submitted to the Council the results of the negotiations it carried out, in accordance with the Council's directives, with the other signatories for the extension of the Dragon Agreement for a further three-year period, from 1 April 1970 to 31 March 1973.

Euratom/USA

106. As the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) had expressed a wish to lay the foundations of co-operation with the Community in the field of nuclear documentation, the Council agreed at its session of 6 October 1969 to the Commission's terms of reference for negotiating a suitable agreement with the USAEC.

On 3 October 1969 the President of the Commission, Vice-President Hellwig and M. Haferkamp, Commission member, received Mr Lee A. Durbridge, scientific adviser to the President of the United States. The prospects of co-operation between the United States and the Community in the field of scientific and technological research were discussed.



VIII. Institutions and organs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sixteenth Joint Meeting of members of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and members of the European Parliament (Strasbourg, 3 and 4 October 1969)

The theme of the annual meeting of members of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and members of the European Parliament, held in Strasbourg on 3 and 4 October 1969, was the minimum requirements for the success of European monetary co-operation. The chair was taken in turn by M. Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy), President of the European Parliament, and by M. Reverdin (Liberal Democrat, Switzerland), President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.¹

The debate was opened by three reports which were introduced by M. Hougardy (Liberal, Belgium, European Parliament), M. Petersen (Conservative, Norway, Consultative Assembly) and M. Federspiel (Liberal, Denmark, Consultative Assembly).

In his report² M. Hougardy came to the conclusion that monetary co-operation was possible only if there were co-operation in the sphere of economic policy and if co-operation in that field were gradually to become obligatory. But this would not happen unless the joint objectives fixed gradually came to form part of a general common policy. As long as the Member States' foreign policies continued to be widely divergent on certain essential issues, the chances of attaining a common—or indeed even a harmonized—economic and monetary policy would be limited. As long as the political organizations of the people of Europe were barred from participating in decisions and determining the objectives of economic and monetary policy, the achievement of these objectives would continue to be compromised.

M. Petersen in his turn said that the success of European monetary co-operation required, first and foremost, a better comprehension of the national self-discipline needed to maintain an orderly international monetary system—an essential requisite for a steady and continuous improvement in European standards of living.

In his report M. Federspiel pointed out that genuine European monetary co-operation could only be considered within the framework of the economic and political integration of Europe based on the Communities and subsequently extended to the United Kingdom and other States seeking either membership or association. He felt that the necessary impetus for the gradual implementation of European monetary co-operation depended on the existence of a common political will and agreement on the objectives of monetary co-operation in the setting of European integration as a whole, the ultimate aim being a full monetary union with a European currency and a European reserve system.

The debate centred on the monetary measures taken by France and Germany and their repercussions on the future of the Community. The evolution of the international monetary system was also discussed. Most speakers approved the rappor-

¹ This report is mainly based on *Parlement européen-Informations* No. 7/69 (French text).

² European Parliament: Working Document No. 85, 4 July 1969.

teurs' conclusions and all were agreed on the need for a dynamic European monetary policy which could only be defined if the States showed the necessary political will. The interdependence of monetary and other policies was also stressed. As to the measures to remedy present difficulties, which all speakers felt were very serious, the Barre Plan¹ was considered to be a first decisive step towards economic and monetary co-operation between Community countries. Finally, several speakers referred to the important contribution that British membership of the Communities would make to solving current problems.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat deputies, M. Boersma (Netherlands, European Parliament) said that Europe suffered from a complete lack of will and cohesion. Current events were leading observers to believe that, in the monetary field, Europe was disintegrating. Early counter-action was needed. M. Dequae (Belgium, European Parliament) said that the monetary provisions of the Treaty of Rome were inadequate; the harmonization of budgetary policies was a matter of primary importance.

Several speakers took part in the debate on behalf of the socialist deputies. M. Glinne (Belgium, European Parliament) felt that Europe should not wait until the political conditions necessary for the introduction of a single currency were fulfilled before taking action. The facts of the situation called for the creation of a European Monetary Fund, to which the central banks of the Six would transfer their reserves, and common exchange rules. M. Vredeling (Netherlands, European Parliament) spoke of the need for economic integration and for a European monetary policy. He stressed the importance of regrouping political and trade union forces at European level. M. Oele (Netherlands, European Parliament) felt that floating exchange rates had a bad effect on the Community's development.

M. Cousté (France, European Parliament), who spoke on behalf of EDU members of both Assemblies, came out in favour of an economic union based on the customs union which would prevent the Community becoming a mere free trade area. The speaker felt that the minimum requirements for a European monetary policy were: fixed exchange rates within the Community; the co-ordination of short- and medium-term policies; and the play of automatic support arrangements. M. Cousté was not sure that concerted action within an economic union would not lead to political union.

Several deputies addressed the House in their private capacities.

M. Bertoli (Communist, Italy, European Parliament) said that the monetary crisis was the most tangible evidence of the Community crisis. The Community was still a slave to American hegemony and consequently to the dollar. Peace policies and policies on economic and democratic development should be reviewed. A supra-national organization should be in a position to stand up to the hegemony and power of certain countries. M. Schulz (Socialist, Germany, Consultative Assembly) said that European integration had lost ground and that the factors of economic integration were being largely used to the advantage of the existing nation states. M. Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy, European Parliament) said that a European road must be followed in all things and that the monetary problem would have to be solved if Europe was to be united. Mr Kirk (Conservative, UK, Consultative Assembly), chairman of the Political Committee of the Consultative Assembly, thought that the monetary problem could not be solved by Europe alone; the answer was a new kind of Bretton Woods Conference.

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 3-69.

M. Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, considered that, if the world monetary situation was unsatisfactory, the situation in the Community was intolerable. As long as monetary instability persisted, it would be impossible to follow a genuine policy of European integration. M. Rey thought that there were two answers to the problem. The first was to strengthen economic and monetary solidarity—and the Barre Plan would be very valuable here. The second was to enlarge the Communities; a favourable solution on this point would mean increased stability in Europe.

Session of the European Parliament from 6 to 10 October 1969

During this session¹ the European Parliament commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the International Labour Organization, reaffirmed the need to extend its own powers in connection with the creation of independent resources for the Communities and held a full-scale debate on questions of European cultural policy. A number of discussions were devoted to monetary problems. The Parliament also rendered several Opinions on proposals put forward by the European Commission and dealing in particular with the introduction of TVA in member countries, transport, and questions concerning the alignment of public health legislation. The Parliament further turned its attention to the organization of the market in wine, the application of Article 177 of the Treaty of Rome and budgetary questions. Finally, it adopted a resolution on the floods in Tunisia.²

On 8 October, M. Rey, President, and M. Barre and M. Mansholt, Vice-Presidents, of the Commission, submitted a memorandum to the Parliament on the content of the Commission's decision authorizing Germany to adopt safeguard measures in the agricultural sector.³

The Parliament approved the appointment of M. Glesener and M. Kollwelter (both Christian Democrats), who were nominated as members by the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies on 24 September 1969.

The Parliament also approved the appointment of M. Lioggier (EDU), M. Offroy (EDU), M. Sourdille (EDU) and M. Bourdelles (Liberal) nominated by the French National Assembly on 2 October 1969, to replace M. Baumel, M. Fanton, M. Kaspereit and M. Pleven, who have joined the French Government.

Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the International Labour Organization (7 October)

The Parliament was meeting in solemn session—said its President, M. Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy)—to show its deep appreciation of the work which the ILO had done and to pay homage to the men who, over half a century, had spared no effort for such a noble cause. President Scelba gave a brief summary of the Organization's history and said that the enormous social progress made in the last fifty years was largely due to ILO. It should press ahead with the good work and try to find solutions to new problems, such as that of workers' participation in decisions taken by the economic and political authorities.

¹ The full text of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session is to be found in official gazette No. C 139, 28.10.1969.

² This account is mainly based on *Parlement européen-Informations* No. 7/69 (French text).

³ Details of this decision are given in Bulletin 11-69, Ch. V, secs. 5 and 14.

M. De Koster, President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities, joined in the tribute to the ILO and spoke of its novel approach to its work; this had enabled the Organization to achieve remarkable results.

M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, recalled that social justice was the ultimate aim of the ILO; it was also one of the aims of European integration. The social aims of the Treaties should cement an ever-closer union between the peoples of Europe. As Albert Thomas said, economic difficulties should be overcome through social action. In M. Levi-Sandri's view, the ILO's aims, as far as its work for developing countries was concerned, coincided with those of the Community. If the Community wished to remain faithful to the spirit of the men who founded the ILO and show itself worthy of their example, it should step up its social programme. Lastly, M. Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany), chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, spoke of the links between the ILO and the European Parliament, summed up the measures which had been adopted to protect workers and recalled that the European Parliament had a duty to press for the ratification of ILO conventions by the Member States of the Community.

Wider powers for the European Parliament (7 October)

The European Parliament has always maintained and vigorously insisted that the creation of independent resources for the Community and genuine democratic control of these resources were two closely-linked problems which should be solved at one and the same time. In a report introduced by M. Furler (Christian Democrat, Germany) prompted by the publication of the Commission's memorandum to the Council on replacing the financial contributions of the Member States by the Community's own resources and greater budgetary powers for the European Parliament, and in two proposals on financing the common agricultural policy,¹ the Parliament reiterated its many statements on this subject.

In his report M. Furler noted with regret that the European Commission had made no concrete proposals for the introduction of general budgetary control by the Parliament although the Political Affairs Committee believed that the Commission was not merely entitled but bound to do so. The Political Affairs Committee reaffirmed that the only acceptable solution was to give the European Parliament genuine budgetary powers when independent resources were created. This implied that the Community budget would require the Parliament's prior approval.

In his introductory address M. Furler said that the debate on wider powers for the Parliament—an issue which should not be linked with the election of its members by direct universal suffrage—was well-timed.

M. Dewulf (Belgium), on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, and M. Burger (Netherlands) on behalf of the Socialists, said that the construction of Europe was essentially a democratic process. Consequently, there was a link between the creation of "own resources" and the widening of the Parliament's budgetary powers. The two issues should be examined simultaneously, and it was for this reason that the Christian Democrat and Socialist groups approved the draft resolution. M. Dewulf said that there was a danger that the existing gap between the national parliaments—not fully competent in the matter of Community budgets—and the European Parliament—not yet competent in the matter—could widen. M. Burger felt that three principles should be kept in mind: the European Parliament should

¹ See Ch. I. of this Bulletin.

be given budgetary powers; a date should now be fixed for the entry into force of its legislative powers; and the extent of these legislative powers should be specified forthwith.

M. Rossi (France), on behalf of the Liberal and allied Group, and M. de la Malène (France), on behalf of the EDU Group, said that they would abstain from voting. M. Rossi felt that the Parliament could not refuse to deal with the "own resources" issue on the pretext that it would have to wait for another month for the proposals on budgetary powers. The real problem was whether it would be possible for the Parliament to influence decisions which entailed expenditure. Arrangements would have to be made for a full-scale budget debate each year which would make it possible to think out the construction of Europe in budgetary terms. The Liberal Group's abstention was meant to provide a respite until such time as budgetary problems could be dealt with as a whole.

M. de la Malène noted that, at institutional level, decisions governing budget receipts were now largely taken by the Council and consequently most of them never reached the Parliament. The same was true of most decisions concerning expenditure. The speaker felt that, whether the Parliament had budgetary powers or not, the Treaty framework ensured that it was the Council who decided. This, then, was the dividing line and he concluded that a choice had to be made between sticking to the Treaty and going beyond it. Going beyond it would mean that the whole institutional structure would have to be changed. In view of the problems facing European integration, internally and externally, M. de la Malène believed that if there was to be progress in the "own resources" field, that is to say, if the Community was to be strengthened, too much should not be attempted. He felt that wanting to make all progress dependent on the introduction of an unrealistic legal power which could not be exercised in fact, served no useful purpose; it would be better to try to advance slowly but surely in the Community's interest.

Mme Iotti (Italy), on behalf of the Communist members, said that they were in favour of the Community's budget being approved by the Parliament. She had reservations however about the remainder of the resolution because it touched on issues of national sovereignty which were very delicate, particularly in view of the present state of European integration. Mme Iotti wondered whether the Parliament was truly representative of the people of Europe, notably because of the way the Communist deputies were treated in it. She also said that the Parliament could not continue as a nonentity on the European political stage. It was a good thing that it was meeting to discuss the forthcoming Summit Conference but it should also pronounce on the suggestion for a European security conference.

M. Scarascia-Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy), M. Santero (Christian Democrat, Italy), M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) and M. Metzger (Socialist, Germany) said that the Parliament should take a stand here and now on its budgetary powers and approved the resolution in M. Furler's report.

M. Rey, President of the Commission, said that he sympathized with the Parliament's impatience on the budgetary powers issue and repeated that the Commission shared the Parliament's wish that it be given wider powers, first in the budgetary, then in the legislative field. But he could not accept the criticisms which implied that the Commission had made no concrete proposals with regard to the extension of the Parliament's budgetary powers. These criticisms were completely unjustified; the Commission itself had raised this issue and considered that it was more courteous to ask the Parliament for its views before formulating precise solutions. M. Rey did not think that the time was ripe for linking the problem of elections to the Parliament to the problem of extending its budgetary powers; the Commission would put forward proposals for the latter at the end of October.

In a resolution, adopted at the end of the debate the Parliament expressed its pleasure at the creation of "own resources" and reiterated that the Parliament should be given genuine budgetary powers at the same time; these would not be real until the Community's budget required its approval. The Parliament hoped that the Commission would submit a proposal supplementing its document and complying with the request formulated years ago by the Parliament that the creation of Community resources should go hand-in-hand with the granting of genuine budgetary powers to the Parliament. Lastly, the House appealed to the national parliaments to refrain from ratifying the "own resources" proposals unless the European Parliament was given budgetary powers at the same time.

M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) abstained from voting on this last paragraph because he did not agree with reprisals in Community law; nor did he believe that the parliamentary majorities in a number of Member States were prepared to endanger their Governments on these issues.

Europeanization of universities, mutual recognition of diplomas, research and youth in Europe (7 October)

The Parliament held a joint debate on three reports, one by M. Schuijt (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) on the europeanization of universities, and two by M. Hougardy (Liberal, Belgium) on the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas and on research in the universities and its implications for young people in Europe.

In his report M. Schuijt put forward several proposals with a view to europeanizing the universities in the setting of the Communities. He suggested that a European University be established, that obstacles to communication between universities be eliminated, that exchanges of teaching staff and students and the study of European questions be encouraged, that ordinary study programmes be given a European slant, that there be co-operation in the implementation of large projects and, finally, that the Community's competences be organized and extended.

M. Hougardy regarded the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas as a prerequisite for freedom of establishment; it was also a key element in a common cultural policy. He called on the European Commission to intensify its work in the field of non-wage-earning activities and to produce a number of cultural policy guidelines.

As to research in the universities and its implications for young people in Europe, M. Hougardy defined a number of principles on which European university structures might be based: vocational guidance centres in the universities, more teaching staff, use of audio-visual aids, medium-sized universities, agreements between universities, introduction of an education policy for Europe, consultation and co-management rights for students, relations between the universities and industry, universities open to all on merit, creation of a European science council and specialized research institutes as proposed by M. Triboulet (EDU, France) in the opinion drafted by him on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee. M. Triboulet stressed that for Europe to remain independent, research would have to be fostered. If the European spirit of young people was to be preserved and developed there would have to be a university of universal—therefore European—culture side by side with the technical institutes, which are more sensitive to national interests. There was also a need for frankness rather than flattery in attitudes to the young.

Presenting his two reports, M. Hougardy said that the Parliament hoped to show that it was not indifferent to the reactions or wishes of young people nor to the

problems arising with regard to academic teaching and in the cultural field. M. Scarascia-Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy) said that a European University was needed. The economic ventures of the Six should be matched by cultural co-operation. To begin with, a European awareness could be encouraged.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, M. Zaccari (Italy) approved the resolutions contained in the three reports; he felt that it was unfortunate that the europeanization of the universities was lagging so far behind other fields. M. Zaccari suggested that there should be a meeting of the Council of Ministers competent to examine all proposals which had been made in this connection.

M. Dehousse (Belgium), who spoke on behalf of the Socialist Group, felt that the europeanization of the universities meant two things: first imbuing national universities with the European spirit, and secondly involving universities more in Community activities. M. Dehousse considered that a Council of Ministers of national education should be matched by a Committee which would act as spokesman for the general interest. He approved the creation of a European exchange office as suggested by M. Schuijt in his report: this would have the task of encouraging exchanges of teaching staff and students on a systematic basis, acting as a clearing house for information on regular and occasional exchanges, thus indicating the gaps which need to be bridged.

As for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas, the only solution is the frankest intellectual liberalism. In this connection, new disciplines must receive priority treatment. Lastly, M. Dehousse asked that the cultural policy initiated by the Council of Europe be kept in mind at Community level.

M. Berthoin (France) on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group approved the three resolutions and spoke of the prime need to seek and make use of all ways and means of merging cultures, customs and traditions in Community countries.

M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the European Commission, said that when the Treaty was drafted its authors did not foresee the key role which an education policy could play in European integration. But, given the legal basis of the three Treaties, apart from a few notable beginnings, no substantial progress had been possible because there had been no coherent programme with clearly-defined Community objectives.

With regard to the alignment of degrees and diplomas, the Commission was aiming at the harmonization of programmes. As for research, Euratom's activities could be extended if it were given the necessary funds. The Aigrain Group was examining ways of ensuring that training programmes are co-ordinated and exchanges of research workers stepped up. It was trying to formulate a policy to encourage and stimulate exchanges and put them on a systematic basis. The numerous difficulties and delays in the way of reforming and europeanizing educational policy and institutions were explained by the fact that in this sphere too the Community ran into the same problems which were bedevilling the europeanization of other policies.

The Commission was very pleased that the Italian Government had taken the initiative of reopening discussions between the Six on the creation of a European University. M. Hellwig felt that many of the suggestions made during the debate could be translated into action at national level and that it was for the members themselves to see to it that this happened.

The Parliament adopted three resolutions based on these reports. In the first, on the europeanization of the universities, the Parliament asked the Commission to submit proposals, based on the Declaration made by the Heads of State and

Government on 18 July 1961 in Bonn, for the creation of a Council of national education Ministers which would work in close collaboration with the European Commission. It also asked the Commission to prepare the draft conventions provided for in that Declaration on co-operation and exchanges between Community universities, conditions under which university institutes could be recognized as having a "European role", the establishment of a European University in Italy and the possible creation of other European institutes.

In the second resolution, the Parliament considered that the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas in respect of non-wage-earning activities was a key element in a common cultural policy and asked the Commission to submit further proposals in this field at an early date and to draft a programme for the harmonization of degrees and diplomas and study programmes, with particular reference to the new disciplines (nuclear physics, information science, etc.). Lastly, the Parliament asked that the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas apply automatically to wage-earning activities.

The third resolution deals with research in the universities and its implications for young people in Europe and restates the various suggestions contained in M. Hougardy's report.

Community law

Application of Article 177 of the EEC Treaty (8 October)

In his report M. Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium) examined the legal problems posed by the application of Article 177 of the EEC Treaty, which lays down the procedure to be followed in connection with requests for preliminary rulings filed by courts in the Member States with the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

The Parliament approved M. Merchiers' conclusions, which were summed up in the resolution adopted at the end of the debate. In this resolution, the Parliament stressed that national judges should make the greatest possible use of the preliminary ruling procedure so as to ensure the uniform application of Community law and fruitful collaboration between the Court of Justice and the domestic courts. The Parliament referred to the fact that this procedure is in the sphere of public policy and concluded that preliminary rulings handed down by the Court constitute precedents applying *erga omnes*. The Parliament affirmed that if the national judge was free to decide in the application of Community law, a corollary of this freedom was great reserve and caution in assessing the legal provisions in question. Finally, the Parliament wished to see the widest possible publicity given to the Court's interpretations in connection with preliminary rulings.

During the debate the rapporteur summed up the main features of his report. M. Deringer (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, said that each citizen would have to be protected against acts of the Community. He felt there was too much of a tendency to widen the Community's powers of decision while the possibility of controlling these was being reduced.

On behalf of the Socialist Group, M. Burger (Netherlands) said that the important thing was to build up a uniform body of case law, not to create a supreme court. The speaker did not think there was any need for specialized chambers within the Court, which was entirely satisfactory as it stood. M. Ribière (France), on behalf of the EDU Group, said that the procedure for interpreting the European Treaties was a novel one. With regard to the *erga omnes* effect of the Court's preliminary

rulings, M. Ribière said he would like to see a distinction made between an interpretation which would apply *erga omnes* and a ruling as to the validity of an act which would not have this effect.

M. Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) and M. Romeo (Liberal, Italy) stressed the importance of Community law and the prominent role played by the Court of Justice.

M. Rey, President of the Commission, paid tribute to the Court of Justice for the way it had applied Article 177 and gradually established its moral and legal authority. The Court was independent and M. Rey did not wish to pronounce on its case law. But he felt it was quite natural to think about the improvements which could be made in the wording of Article 177 in connection with the merging of the Treaties. The introduction of an appeal procedure in the interests of Community law seemed to be an eminently practical suggestion.

Economic, monetary and financial policy

Problems of monetary policy (9 October)

In an oral question with debate (No. 10/69), Mme Elsner (Socialist, Germany) and a number of her colleagues asked the Commission whether it intended, in the matter of monetary policy, to continue acting within the minimal provisions of the Treaty rather than making more vigorous use, vis-à-vis the Council, of its own right of initiative. They wanted to know whether the Commission recognized that the absence of a common monetary policy hindered the opening of markets and weakened world trade and that there was an increasingly obvious danger of its neutralizing the process of integration within the Community.

Mme Elsner commented on the tenor of the question and said that the Commission, by letting the Governments have their own way, was running the risk of forfeiting its right of initiative in the long run.

Replying to the oral question, M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, was somewhat surprised at the reaction of a number of members. The Commission had proved that it knew how to put its right of initiative to the best use in a field not explicitly covered by the Treaty. He recalled that the Treaty left the Member States entirely free to decide whether or not to change the parity of their currencies and indicated that, as far as monetary affairs were concerned, the Commission only intended to use its right of initiative advisedly and in the light of the possibilities provided by the Treaty. It would obtain positive results only if its proposals seemed to the monetary authorities in the Community to be sound and feasible. The Commission would continue to press resolutely ahead to reach the objectives it had set itself. It saw no reason for changing the line of action it had mapped out.

M. Lücker (Christian Democrat, Germany) said that the criticism in the question was mainly aimed at the Governments of the Member States. His chief concern was the incidence of monetary problems on the common agricultural policy.

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that he was aware of the dangerous situation in which national decisions to change parities placed the common agricultural policy. The Commission was making contingency plans to meet an official revaluation of the German mark but decisions would be difficult unless there was prior consultation.

M. Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) asked whether the Commission had finally decided to resort to surgery and hoped that M. Barre would take the fateful step and have the courage to propose practical and energetic intervention measures. M. Dichgans (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, called for early decisions in the monetary field.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution presented by M. Leemans (Belgium) on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group. In it the Parliament invited the Commission to submit concrete proposals to the Council as soon as possible for the gradual co-ordination of Member States' economic policies so as to pave the way for the introduction of a European monetary union on 1 January 1975.

Social consequences for frontier workers of the devaluation of the French franc (9 October)

In an oral question with debate (No. 8/69), the Parliament's Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection expressed its concern at the grave social repercussions which the devaluation of the French franc was having on frontier and migrant workers and asked what action the European Commission proposed taking to offset the effects of devaluation.

M. Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium) discussed the situation of Belgian frontier workers and the main points of the Franco-Belgian Protocol of Agreement. Other frontier workers were also affected, as were migrant workers and people in receipt of French social security benefits residing outside France. He was afraid that these currency changes constituted an obstacle to the free movement of workers. The Commission should act and try to find Community solutions.

M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, said that devaluation had had repercussions on the free movement of workers and in the social security field. The Commission had proposed to the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers that arrangements be made for reviewing the level of pensions in the event of a 10 % change in the parity of the currency in which they were paid. As for the problem as a whole, it would be referred to the Consultative Committee for the Free Movement of Workers. The possibility of intervention by the European Social Fund would also have to be considered, but it was too early yet to fix details.

In a resolution adopted at the end of the debate, the Parliament stated that it was aware of the unfortunate repercussions of devaluation and revaluation on the social and economic scene. The Parliament was opposed to anything that hindered the free movement of workers and was concerned to maintain the purchasing power of their earnings. It appreciated the reasons behind the signing of bilateral agreements but regretted that negotiations had not taken place within the Community framework. The Parliament asked the Commission to try to find a Community solution without delay.

Establishment of a European capital market (9 October)

The Parliament discussed a report presented by M. Dichgans (Christian Democrat, Germany) on the establishment of a European capital market. The rapporteur stressed the urgent need to decompartmentalize national capital markets and reviewed what had already been accomplished in this field.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, M. De Winter (Belgium) approved the rapporteur's conclusions and the resolution contained in his document. He laid the stress on the importance of regulating Euro-issues and on tax discrimination. All six countries were grappling with the same problems but were using different ways of solving them. The Commission should take courageous steps to co-ordinate Member States' policies.

M. Corterier (Germany), on behalf of the Socialist Group, said that the financing needs of European industry could not be satisfied at national level at the present time. He was also worried about the Eurodollar market, which he felt the Commission should study thoroughly.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied Group, M. Romeo (Italy) spoke of the need to create a European-type company to facilitate capital movements, which should be regarded as an instrument of economic development.

M. Bousquet (France), on behalf of the EDU Group, examined six measures which could blaze a trail to a European capital market: a large European loan, the elimination of double taxation on income from transferable securities, the generalization of the tax credit system, the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment for banks, the use of advertising, the development of a European-type company. In M. Bousquet's view the last of these measures was the key to Europe's industrial problem.

M. Scoccimarro (Communist, Italy) told the House why the Italian Communists were opposed to the European capital market in its present form, which they felt was not in line with either the aims or the interests of the Community. The control of capital ought to make it possible to get rid of inequality in the matter of economic development in the member countries. The general interest could be served only if capital were placed under public control, whereas in actual fact the trend was towards solutions which favoured monopolies. This was why the Communist members would vote against the resolution.

M. Barre, Vice-President of the European Commission, said that M. Dichgans' report contained some well-weighed analyses and suggestions which were constructive because they were reasonable and allowed for the facts of the Community situation, the problems posed and the preconditions for progress. M. Barre considered that a European capital market should gradually be created, since this was a prerequisite for the industrial development of the Community. Specific measures should furthermore form part of a medium-term economic policy which called for some channelling of capital movements towards areas in the Community in which specific action was to be undertaken.

In the resolution adopted at the end of the debate, the Parliament suggested a series of measures designed to end the present fencing-off of national capital markets with a view to the gradual abolition of restrictions on capital movements within the Community: the gradual elimination of all legislative and administrative obstacles to the free movement of capital, the immediate adoption of a third directive on capital movements, a multilateral agreement on double taxation, the adoption of a number of proposed directives on these matters now before the Council, the aligning of national stock exchange practices, the launching of European loans, the elimination of the use of exchange rate margins. Finally, the Parliament invited the Commission to supplement its memoranda in this matter and to submit an action programme for the creation of a European capital market within a period to be determined in advance.

Fiscal policy

Introduction of TVA in the Member States (9 October)

The Council's directive of 11 April 1967,¹ required the Member States to replace their multi-stage tax systems by a common TVA system not later than 1 January 1970. France, Germany and the Netherlands have already fulfilled this commitment; Luxembourg has decided to meet the deadline but Belgium and Italy have informed the Commission that they will be unable to do so. Belgium has asked for a year's postponement, Italy for two. Following receipt of these requests, the Commission prepared a proposal for a Council directive in which it suggested that the date be put back to 1 January 1971, linking this twelve-month extension with conditions designed to prevent the retention of the multi-stage systems having an unfavourable effect on trade and distorting competition. The Commission also provides for the inclusion of retail trade within the scope of the TVA system and for the reduction of the number of tax rates in each Member State to two to pave the way for the suppression of tax frontiers on 1 January 1974.

M. Artzinger (Christian Democrat, Germany) presented a report approving this proposal. M. Snoy et d'Oppuers, Belgian Minister for Finance and a member of the Communities' Council of Ministers, explained to the House that present economic and financial conditions in Belgium were not favourable to the application of a new tax on this scale. Belgium had to choose between the changes of delaying the introduction of a uniform tax system in the Community and doing harm to the convergence of medium-term economic and monetary policies. M. Snoy et d'Oppuers had some reservations about the linear dismantling of existing refunds and compensatory measures required by the Commission's proposal. As to the selection of 1 January 1974 as the deadline for the abolition of tax frontiers, the Minister said that the question of a uniform tax system should not be given absolute priority over other measures to harmonize Member States' policies. A more general approach would lead to more perfect harmonization.

M. Westerterp (Netherlands) speaking for the Christian Democrat Group, was disappointed at the Belgian and Italian decisions but he understood the position and accepted the postponement of one year. He wondered whether it would be possible to consider a longer postponement for Italy because that country had to reshape its entire tax system, which is very different from that of the other countries. M. Westerterp also spoke of the difficulties which the introduction of TVA had caused in the Netherlands and urged the Community not to lose sight of the idea behind its introduction in all six countries. Lastly, he asked M. Rey whether as from 1974, the date fixed by the Commission for tax harmonization, it would be the Parliament rather than the Council that would fix TVA rates.

M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) asked that the specific economic and financial structure in Italy be considered. The introduction of TVA in that country represented a virtual revolution; he could not accept the conditions demanded in compensation for the postponement.

M. Liogier (EDU, France) said that since the adoption of the 1967 directive, all States had had time to take the necessary steps to prepare for the introduction of TVA. He spoke of the difficulties which had been encountered by the countries now applying this tax and urged Belgium and Italy not to lose heart because of these difficulties, so that Europe could progress towards unity.

¹ Official gazette No. 71, 14.4.1967.

M. Rey, President of the Commission, explained why the latter had submitted this proposal. The Commission felt it was reasonable to ask the countries which were experiencing difficulties to move towards harmonization to compensate for the new postponement because progress was essential if fiscal frontiers were to be abolished. M. Rey said that the Commission intended proposing concrete measures to ensure that tax frontiers would be abolished on 1 January 1974. He said that if tax harmonization were linked with institutional reform it might have the effect of slowing down tax harmonization rather than hastening institutional change.

The Parliament rejected an amendment moved by M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) and a number of his Italian colleagues seeking the deletion from the proposal of Article 4, which lays down the conditions under which the rates now in force should be reduced. The Parliament did however approve, by a majority of one, another amendment moved by M. Bersani postponing the date for the entry into force of TVA in Italy to 1 July 1971. The Parliament then adopted the entire resolution, which approved the proposed directive and urged the Commission to be strict in checking that Member States have honoured their commitments.

Agricultural policy

Common organization of the market in wine (9 October 1969)

The interim report which M. Vals (Socialist, France) presented to the House did not deal with the basic problem—the organization of the market in wine and vine products which the Parliament is to discuss at a later stage—but merely with the timetable suggested by the Commission in a proposed resolution submitted to the Council on 25 September 1969.¹

M. Richarts (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, said that very little progress had been made in the wine sector. He was not opposed to the liberalization of the market but felt that the fundamental problems should be settled as a first step.

M. Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) spoke of the importance of the wine-growing problem for Southern Italy. He said that he would take action to see that the compilation of a vineyard register for Italy was expedited. He approved the resolution. M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany) felt that the intervention measures and the complete liberalization of intra-Community trade in wine should not be introduced until all the other measures and regulations had come into force.

For M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the European Commission, the important thing was to establish whether these rules could come into force on 1 November 1969. He said that one member country distrusted all rules and regulations. The Commission had proposed a procedure and suggested a timetable which was reasonably balanced. France could not be asked to liberalize its market in vine products if Italy was going to continue to subsidize its market. Italy must adopt a licence system. It would be a mistake however to link intra-Community trade too closely with the issue of licences. M. Mansholt could not approve this aspect of the resolution presented by the Committee on Agriculture.

M. Vals regretted that the texts which had been submitted by the Commission over the years had been too fragmentary. He considered it essential that plantings

¹ See Bulletin 11-69, Ch. III.

should be controlled, frauds suppressed at European level and fiscal charges and dates harmonized.

The Parliament rejected several amendments and then voted a resolution to the effect that it considered the draft resolution submitted by the Commission to the Council to be a valuable contribution to further discussion, noting that it contains a precise timetable for the adoption of decisions. The Parliament reserved the right to decide at a later stage on the basic questions raised. It asked that the dates for the entry into force of the various market rules be harmonized and urged that all of them come into force not later than 1 September 1970. Lastly, the Parliament recalled that the special regulation on quality wines produced in specified areas should become effective, at the latest, on the same date as the regulation for table wines.

Financing of expenditure incurred by Italy to offset the depreciation of olive oil in stock when Regulation No. 136/66/EEC¹ came into force (6 October)

M. Alessi (Christian Democrat, Italy) introduced the report prepared by M. Vetrone (Christian Democrat, Italy). The rapporteur said that when the common organization of the market in oils and fats came into force the Community's target price for olive oil was lower than the price paid by the Italian Government. This meant that stocks on hand depreciated in value. Hence the need for EAGGF assistance to finance compensation paid by the Italian Government to holders of olive oil stocks. This was the purpose of the proposed regulation,² approved by the Parliament without amendment.

Energy policy

Supplies of coke for domestic use (8 October)

The Parliament discussed an oral question with debate (No. 9/69) addressed to the European Commission by M. Arendt (Socialist, Germany) and several of his colleagues who wanted to know why coke was in short supply and why the retail trade in coke for domestic purposes was having difficulty in securing supplies. The authors of the question asked what action the Commission had taken and whether there was any possibility of remedying the situation.

M. Haferkamp, replying on behalf of the Commission, said that the problem should be examined within the general framework of energy policy. The shortage was partly due to a decline in production and partly to growing demand from the iron and steel industry. The Commission had asked that existing coking capacity be used to the full. It also considered that increased use should be made of other solid fuels.

M. Springorum (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group urged that there should be a genuine policy for the coal industry. M. Arendt called for the elaboration of a common energy policy so as to preclude situations of this kind.

¹ On the common organization of the market in oils and fats.

² Official gazette No. C 66, 3.6.1969.

Freedom of establishment in certain agricultural activities

The European Parliament rendered a favourable Opinion on two proposed directives on procedures for achieving freedom of establishment in non-wage-earning and auxiliary activities in agriculture.¹

M. Carcassonne (Socialist, France) introduced the report prepared by M. Estève (EDU, France). These two proposals, he said, represented the last step towards freedom of establishment in agriculture.

M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the latter would prepare a report covering the mass of directives on freedom of establishment.

Transport policy

Mechanical monitoring device in road transport (8 October)

The European Parliament approved, subject to some amendments, a proposal for a Commission regulation on the introduction of a mechanical monitoring device in road transport.² In a resolution based on a report presented by M. Faller (Socialist, Germany) the Parliament stressed the importance it attached, in the context of social measures applicable to road transport, to the early introduction of a mechanical monitoring device.

M. Richarts (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, asked that this device be installed in all trucks at an early date. It would be an improvement on the existing log book which does not provide a water-tight check.

M. Jarrot (France), on behalf of the EDU, said that the operation was by way of being an experiment. He moved a number of amendments designed to limit the scope of the proposed regulation, but these were rejected by the Assembly.

M. Bodson, for the Commission, said that he saw no objection to the amendments proposed by the Transport Committee. The main purpose of the device in question was to provide an effective method of checking on truck drivers' working conditions.

Approximation of legislation

Directive on dietetic foods (10 October)

On a report by M. Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium), the Parliament approved the main lines of a proposed directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on dietetic foods.³ It asked that everything be done to ensure consumer protection in the interests of public health.

Directive on emulsifying and other agents (10 October)

On a report by M. Girardin (Christian Democrat, Italy), the Parliament approved a further directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation on emulsifying, stabilizing, thickening and gelling agents which can be used in foodstuffs for human consumption.⁴

¹ Official gazette No. C 39, 22.3.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. C 82, 27.6.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. C 66, 3.6.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. C 54, 28.4.1969.

The Community and the Associated States

Products originating in the AASM and the OCT (10 October)

M. Briot (EDU, France) presented a report on a number of proposals put forward by the Commission with regard to certain products originating in the AASM and the OCT. The resolution adopted by the Parliament approved five proposed regulations on arrangements applicable to beef and veal, rice and brokens, oleaginous products, processed products based on cereals and rice, and processed products based on fruit and vegetables, originating in the AASM and the OCT,¹ a proposed regulation on exceptional measures with regard to imports into the overseas departments of the French Republic of certain agricultural products originating in the AASM and OCT² and another modifying the regulation on the common organization of the market in sugar.³ The Parliament considered that these texts took the interests of the Associated States into account and were largely designed to improve on the import arrangements contained in the old EEC-AASM Association Convention.

However, the Parliament noted with regret that the proposed arrangements for oleaginous products from the associated countries include only some of the advantages hitherto accorded the AASM. For these products wide use should be made of the aid possibilities under Article 20 of the new Yaoundé Convention.

With regard to the proposed regulation on processed products based on cereals and rice originating in the AASM and OCT, the European Parliament urged once more that manioc starch be admitted free of duty.

Floods in Tunisia (9 October)

The European Parliament adopted a resolution, presented by M. Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), M. De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), M. Bousquet (EDU, France) and a number of their colleagues, in which it invited the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, to take early steps to help those affected by the floods in Tunisia. The Commission was invited to take whatever action was possible and to submit to the Governments an aid programme designed to help repair the damage caused to Tunisian industry.

Budgetary questions

The Communities' 1967 budget and the Audit Committee's report (6 October)

M. Spénale (Socialist, France), on behalf of M. Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium), rapporteur, presented a report on the administrative accounts and balance-sheets of the budgetary operations of the Community for 1967 and the Audit Committee's report. He stressed that all the suggestions made by the Committee for Finance and Budgets were in a Community direction. Their aim was to make it easier for the Community's institutions to play their full part once the Community was faced with financial responsibilities flowing from budgetary autonomy.

¹ Official gazette No. C 123, 19.9.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. C 127, 4.10.1969.

The debate concentrated mainly on the auditing of expenditure by the different Community Funds (Social Fund, EDF, EAGGF). On behalf of their political groups M. Boertien (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), M. Corterier (Socialist, Germany), and M. Borocco (EDU, France) called for stricter control of expenditure by these Funds and of EAGGF expenditure in particular.

Speaking of the EAGGF, M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) referred to the numerous frauds reported in the Press. M. Wohlfart (Socialist, Luxembourg) said that the activities of the Social Fund were limited and regretted that it could not help with the conversion of enterprises.

M. Coppé, member of the Commission, admitted that financial control in the Community was less than perfect. The Commission had, however, done all that it could, given its limited staff. Steps had or would be taken to improve Community control gradually in collaboration with the Member States.

The European Parliament adopted a resolution in which it considered that parliamentary control over the Community's financial operations should be increased. The Parliament considered that direct Community control over the various Funds should be strengthened and that audits should be more frequent, particularly in the case of the EAGGF. Effective control of the EAGGF called for collaboration between national and Community administrations; the Commission should also have the right to carry out on-the-spot checks. The Parliament recommended that the budgetary authority approve the budgetary operations of the various Funds, subject to a thorough examination of EAGGF expenditure resulting from fraudulent claims.

ECSC accounts for the period 1 July to 31 December 1969 (6 October)

In the resolution adopted following discussion of a report submitted by M. Corterier (Socialist, Germany), the Parliament considered that it would be premature to pronounce on the financial operations of the Commission for this short period and reserved the right to raise the matter of these accounts again when the ECSC auditor's report for 1968 came before the House.

The European Parliament's preliminary draft budget for 1970 (9 October)

The Parliament took note of the observations of the Council, which did not take the demands formulated in the preliminary draft budget into account and considered, on a report submitted by M. Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium), that its requests were still justified. It instructed a delegation to defend these before the Council. M. Spénale (Socialist, France) outlined the reasons which had led the Committee on Finance and Budgets to stand by its requests.

Extraordinary session of 3 November 1969

The European Parliament met in extraordinary session in Luxembourg on 3 November 1969 to define its attitude to the fundamental problems of European policy with the Conference of Heads of State or Government in the offing. It discussed a proposed resolution presented by the Political Affairs Committee.

M. Scarascia-Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy), rapporteur, said that the Summit Conference ought to be a constructive meeting which would banish all distrust. It should provide a wider political base for concrete achievements. The Heads of State were aware that a clear and precise statement was expected of them; disappointments and postponements had become intolerable. There should therefore be an end to equivocal statements; the Heads of State should make an unambiguous declaration of what they want to do. M. Scarascia-Mugnozza said however that this Conference was no substitute for the Community's institutions and he urged the Commission to play an active part in the Summit. Referring to the Bonn communiqué of 18 July 1961, he appealed to the spirit in which this communiqué had been drafted and urged that 1969 be the year in which the will to form a political union would be given shape and substance. "Completion, reinforcement, enlargement" together formed a global, interdependent programme, a harmonious framework. Just as the resolution listed items without giving priority to one point or another, the Political Affairs Committee did not see why priority should be given to one or another element of the triptych. The opening of negotiations with the applicants would undoubtedly create a calmer atmosphere in which the Six could advance. The important thing was that a political will should prevail and that the Governments should give proof of this will.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, M. Lücker (Germany) spoke about the aspects of the political situation in the Community which were a source of anxiety to him. He felt that the crisis of the common farm policy was no more than the most tangible evidence of a more deeply-rooted crisis. This situation was due to two types of problem. In the first place, the Community was feeling the effects of growing disequilibrium between the level of integration achieved under the common agricultural policy and that achieved in the economic and monetary field. The monetary manipulations in France and Germany had shown that the assumption that the economies of the Member States were developing in parallel was false. Secondly, the Community was suffering from disequilibrium between the economic advances which had been made and the delays which had occurred in the political field. Since the Luxembourg Agreement of 1966 the Community spirit had deteriorated to such an extent that the only successes to which the Community could point were the result of carefully measured compromises or the "little by little" technique. There was no longer any political impetus. These imbalances were at the heart of the present dilemma.

M. Lücker appealed for political and monetary collaboration, which was the only way of preserving what had been achieved by the Community and a prerequisite for progress. He considered however that nothing could be done unless some powers were delegated to the Community and its institutions. This was the price that would have to be paid to achieve economic and monetary union. Without this union it would not be possible to maintain the common agricultural market.

M. Lücker said that the Christian Democrat Group reserved the right to vote, for or against transition to the definitive stage of the common market depending on the outcome of the Summit Conference. He hoped that the summit would provide the Community with concrete stimulus by giving its institutions specific instructions and decisions.

M. Burger (Netherlands), on behalf of the Socialist Group, was more pessimistic. The Summit Conference, which he termed a "rescue operation", should define the Community's place in the general political context. The Community must open negotiations for British membership immediately. The obligation to negotiate was a Treaty principle as was the principle of farm financing. He hoped that the Council would revert to a voting procedure which was in conformity with the

Treaty, and that its right of initiative, which could not be effectively exercised in the absence of majority decisions within the Council, be restored to the Commission. The speaker also expressed the hope that the institutions would be democratized. This would mean that the Parliament would have to be elected by direct universal suffrage and given real budgetary powers. M. Burger criticized the Commission's proposals; in the first stage they represented no real advance on the present situation, and no date had been fixed for the second stage. M. Burger proposed implementing arrangements for the second stage at once, whether or not "own resources" were created, and making arrangements for giving the Parliament legislative powers at a later stage.

M. Berthoin (France) for the Liberal Group urged the Heads of State and Government to make an all-out effort to ensure that the Summit would be a success.

M. de la Malène (France) for the EDU said that although his Group had its own views it would give the resolution its unanimous support so that it could be adopted by the Parliament. The speaker felt that too much importance should not be attached to the Summit but hoped that it would act in two fields: there was a need for a unanimous will to support common objectives; and there was a need to correct distortions in the Community's development and re-establish balance in certain fields. A refusal to advance towards political union would create "fundamental distortions" within the Community. M. de la Malène hoped that the Summit would give Europe a shot in the arm so that it could recover its political attractiveness, progress in the economic field and regain its desire to be independent.

M. de la Malène referred to the completion/reinforcement/enlargement triptych and said that the Community with its associates already numbered 23 countries and that enlargement would bring the total to more than 40.

M. Amendola (Italy) for the Communists explained why he and his colleagues would not be able to support the resolution. It was regrettable that the text did not approach the situation in a realistic way. In M. Amendola's view the Community was in a grave crisis; he even went so far as to use the term "agony".

M. Amendola considered that they would get nowhere by limiting discussion to the Hague triptych. There was no point in hiding the fact that the Community would have to be reshaped following its present crisis and British entry. Another point was that the Conference would not discuss a problem which M. Amendola considered to be of paramount importance—the European security conference. The speaker was convinced that Europe would be saved because she would refuse to be the pawn in negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

M. Luns spoke to the debate in his capacity as President-in-office of the Council and in his personal capacity. He welcomed this extraordinary session of the Parliament. Europe's crisis had acquired disquieting proportions. He hoped that the Hague meeting would produce clear guidelines but he warned the Parliament against expecting too much. The President of the Council felt that the preparatory work for the Conference was inadequate. The Council would meet again on 10 and 11 November with the Commission to discuss the Summit. If the Hague meeting was a failure, Europe's future would be gloomy.

M. Luns felt, like M. Burger, that there was a political, if not a legal, link between completion, reinforcement and enlargement. It was probable that an approximate date for the opening of negotiations would be fixed. The solution to the other problems however was more problematical. In reply to M. Lückner, who had said that the crisis dated back to early 1966, M. Luns said that the Luxembourg compromise had at least enabled the Community to continue to work in "an acceptable

manner". The President of the Council reminded the House of what he had said in July to the effect that the Governments should not be allowed to usurp the Council's place; he also referred to the Commission's attendance at the Conference.

M. Luns commented on the draft resolution paragraph by paragraph and said that the wording of the text in the matter of political union left the nature of this union vague. Regarding the transition to the final stage, the Governments were already in agreement. As for general and short-term economic policy, M. Luns doubted if the Conference could do more than define a number of guidelines. He approved the paragraph on the need to apply all Treaty provisions in their entirety and the following paragraph in which the Parliament expressed its concern about Euratom. As for the question of electing members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, the President of the Council did not believe that there would be a decision on this, but the resolution was very valuable in this connection. M. Luns spoke of the possibility of organizing elections within the Benelux countries for the appointment of members of the present Parliament. He considered that the Summit Conference should produce concrete results on the question of negotiations with countries which had applied for membership. Lastly M. Luns assured the Parliament that the Council and the Hague conference would take note of the resolution which was to be put to the House. He ended by urging members to make their voices heard in their own parliaments.

M. Furler (Christian Democrat, Germany) felt that the Summit Conference should take two decisions; first, there should be a clear decision on the opening of negotiations with countries which have applied for membership; secondly, there should be a decision on the reinforcement of the Community. M. Furler felt that the decisions which would have to be taken to democratize the Community were of particular importance. He was very disappointed with the Commission's proposals for strengthening the Parliament's budgetary powers. The first stage gave the Parliament derisory powers and no date had been fixed for the second. Although M. Furler did not speak specifically of a motion of censure, he insisted that the Commission should have the Parliament's confidence. Its flimsy proposals in the matter of budgetary powers and the attitude it would adopt at The Hague, notably with regard to the choices made by the Parliament, would determine whether and to what extent the Assembly would continue to place its trust in the Executive.

The resolution and six amendments, five of which had been presented by the Socialist Group, were put to the vote. The Parliament approved an amendment moved by Mlle Lulling including social policy and the reform of the Social Fund in the dossiers on which the Summit Conference should make progress. An amendment tabled by four political groups, and moved by M. Habib Deloncle (EDU, France), urged that the Commission conduct the membership negotiations in accordance with the terms of its Opinion of 1 October 1969.

The following resolution was adopted by a majority. The three Communist members present voted against, and M. Vredeling abstained because he was not clear as to what type of political union was being advocated.

The European Parliament

— Considering the particular importance of the forthcoming Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the Community, in whose proceedings the Commission of the European Communities should participate in its capacity as interpreter of the Community interest;

— Aware of the advances which have been made and the considerable difficulties which have been overcome to date but profoundly disturbed by the present situation, which puts all that has been achieved in jeopardy;

— Aware also that a political union of the people of Europe is now more necessary than ever if these difficulties are to be overcome and if Europe is to make a contribution to world equilibrium and peace;

1. Urges and expects the Heads of State or Government of the member countries to determine in an unambiguous manner a common will to reach agreement on the aims of European integration, and on the place and role of a united Europe, and to decide, in the spirit of the Bonn communiqué of 18 July 1961, to achieve the political union of Europe by stages and give it form during 1970;

2. Urges the Heads of State or Government to give proof of their common will by giving a fresh impetus to the activities of the European Communities and deciding on an action programme for the completion, reinforcement and enlargement of the Communities which would enable the Community's institutions, on the basis of proposals already made by the Commission:

A. to make arrangements for the transition to the definitive stage of the common market on the date specified;

B. to define without delay a genuine common general and short-term economic policy which is the only way in which the particularly acute problems which have made their appearance in many sectors, and notably in the monetary and agricultural fields, can be solved;

C. to promote a common social policy and to press ahead amongst other things with the reform of the European Social Fund, which should become a genuine Community instrument for a full-employment policy and a means of raising living standards in the Community;

D. to apply all Treaty provisions on the operation and competences of the Community institutions in their entirety, including the provisions on decisions taken within the Council;

E. to impart fresh stimulus to a common scientific and technical research policy, including the continuation of work in the nuclear sector, by assigning new medium- and long-term tasks to the European Atomic Energy Community and by endowing it with the necessary means to carry out such activities, notably within the framework of agreements with European countries which are outside the Community;

F. to make arrangements, on the basis of the draft presented by the European Parliament in 1960, for the election of its members by direct universal suffrage and, in any case, to adopt a procedure whereby the Council and the European Parliament could come together to produce a definitive text;

G. to strengthen the budgetary powers of the European Parliament in accordance with its resolution of 7 October 1969;

H. to bring about cultural co-operation, notably through regular meetings of the competent Ministers within the Council of the Communities, and to create a European Youth Office;

3. Further urges on the Heads of State or Government that negotiations with the European countries which are seeking membership of the Communities under Article 237 of the EEC Treaty be opened in the coming months, it being understood

that it will be for the Commission to conduct these negotiations in the Community interest in accordance with the terms of its Opinion of 1 October 1969;

4. Instructs its President to transmit the present resolution to the Governments and Parliaments of the Member States of the Community and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities."

COUNCIL

The Council met on six occasions during October 1969,¹ twice at the Commission's request (6 and 27 October 1969).

81st session (6 October) — mainly problems raised by the decision of the German Government on the Deutsche Mark

With M. H. J. Witteveen, Netherlands Minister of Finance, in the chair, this meeting was attended by all the Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture, and by the German Minister for Economic Affairs. Others present at this session, which was held in Luxembourg, were Baron Hubert Ansiaux, Chairman of the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the Community, and M. Otmar Emminger, Vice-Chairman of the Monetary Committee.

The Council examined the problems raised by the decision taken on 29 September 1969 by the German Government to ask the Bundesbank to suspend intervention on the exchanges at the upper and lower parity limits (i.e. to allow the mark to float). The Council noted that the Commission intended to amend its decision of 1 October 1969.

In the agricultural sphere, the Council endorsed the regulation establishing a system of premiums for the slaughter of dairy cows and premiums for non-marketing of milk products, together with a directive dealing with health problems in intra-Community trade in fresh meat.

In the field of Community external relations, the Council decided to conclude tariff agreements with Switzerland, Finland and Austria.

Lastly, the Council approved instructions for the Commission to negotiate with the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) an agreement in the field of nuclear information.

82nd session (17 October 1969) — mainly general matters

This meeting was held in Luxembourg. It was attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Economic Affairs of the Member States, with M. J. M. A. H. Luns, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in the chair.

In connection with membership applications, the Council heard a report by the President of the Commission on the opinion which it had transmitted to the Council on 2 October 1969.

¹ For the various items discussed during the Council's sessions, the reader is referred to the appropriate chapters in this Bulletin.

Discussing the common commercial policy, the Council approved the principle of concluding Community trade agreements with all non-member states, thus clearly expressing its desire to implement the common commercial policy when the common market is complete, i.e. from 1 January 1970 onwards. Notwithstanding its decision of 9 October 1961 to standardize the duration of trade agreements, the Council further decided to make possible the tacit prolongation for one year of the trade agreements applying between certain Member States and the following countries: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. Lastly, it adopted a decision on the long-term agreement between Italy and Rumania.

In the sphere of bilateral relations, as reported in detail in Chapter VII above, the Council dealt with certain questions connected with the conclusion of agreements with Spain, the United Arab Republic, Lebanon and Israel. It considered progress made in connection with relations with Yugoslavia and adopted a statement on relations with Latin America.

In the agricultural sector, the Council approved the regulation on the Community financing of expenses resulting from the implementation of the Convention on food assistance. It also agreed to request from the authorities responsible for the International Grain Arrangement a new extension of the time-limits, until 31 December 1969, for the depositing of instruments of acceptance of the convention on wheat marketing and the convention on food assistance. It further adopted a regulation on the denaturing of sugar, and then went on to discuss the tobacco sector.

This meeting's agenda also included a study of a draft Council directive on the introduction of the tax on value added in the Member States. This study will be continued later.

In connection with social matters, the Council adopted a regulation dealing with the organizing of a wages survey (in retail trade, banks and insurance companies), which will be carried out in 1971 in the six Member States on the basis of book-keeping data for 1970. It also gave its agreement, as requested by the Commission, in conformity with Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty, to the granting of conversion loans. The Commission is to adopt decisions on these loans.

The Council also adopted a number of other measures and dealt with various other topics. In particular, it adopted two regulations concerning Community tariff quotas, appointed members of the ECSC Consultative Committee for the period from 17 October 1969 to 16 October 1971, and confirmed in office for the period from 17 October 1969 to 16 October 1971 the members and alternates of the Committee of the European Social Fund.

Council session (27 October 1969) — problems raised by the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark

Meeting at the Commission's request, this Council was attended by the six Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture with M. H.J. Witteveen, Netherlands Minister of Finance, in the chair. Others present at this meeting were the German Minister of Economic Affairs and the Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs. The venue was Luxembourg.

At this session, which finished shortly before 2 a.m. on 28 October, the Council studied the problems raised by the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark. On a suggestion from the Commission, it agreed to grant the Federal Republic of Germany an extension from 28 October 1969 of the period of suspension of the unit of account

used for the joint agricultural policy. At the same time, it approved certain guidelines for the final decision, to be taken not later than at the end of a six-week transitional period.

83rd session (28 October 1969) — agriculture

This meeting, held in Luxembourg was attended by the six Ministers of Agriculture and the Parliamentary State Secretary at the German Ministry of Agriculture, with M. P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

In connection with agriculture, the Council adopted certain measures in the olive-oil sector on proposals from the Commission. It adopted the regulation fixing the basic price for pigmeat, to apply from 1 November 1969 to 31 October 1970. It continued work on the fixing of prices for 1969/70 in the sectors of milk products and beef, and extended current prices until 8 December 1969. It also adopted an amendment of the estimated balance-sheet for beef and veal, and a regulation supplementing that of 1968 on the definition of certain preserved products based on beef or veal. The Council also discussed the proposed regulation embodying special measures to improve production and marketing of Community citrus fruits. It studied the proposal amending the basic regulation for the progressive establishment of a marketing organization for fruit and vegetables, and the draft resolution concerning the joint organization of the wine market. The Council adopted a directive on the organization of the general census of agriculture recommended by the FAO.

Lastly, in the commercial policy field, the Council adopted a decision on cotton textiles agreements to be concluded by the Member States with Japan.

84th session (28 October) — scientific, technical and nuclear research policy

The Council met at Luxembourg, with M. L. De Block, Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs, in the chair, to study the position of Euratom and the scope for European scientific co-operation in non-nuclear sectors. After drawing tentative conclusions from a report by the working party on scientific and technical research policy, the Council agreed to make co-operation proposals to nine European non-member countries. It also reserved the right to make similar proposals subsequently to other European non-member countries.

In connection with Euratom's future activities, the Council held a discussion in depth on the proposals for a multiannual programme submitted by the Commission and the compromise suggestions worked out by M. De Block. No progress was made on the question of setting up a multiannual research and teaching programme, although the Council did recognize the need to postpone until 15 December 1969 the date of entry into force of redundancy measures.

Lastly, the Council endorsed the amendment of the articles of association of the joint enterprise "Société d'énergie nucléaire franco-belgo des Ardennes" (SENA).

Apart from nuclear problems, the Council adopted a decision in connection with general preferences for developing countries. It agreed that the Community would send a memorandum to UNCTAD by 15 November 1969 (in accordance with commitments entered into within this organization), describing the basic lines along which the Community intends to implement the preference system.

85th session (29 October 1969) — mainly budgetary and administrative matters

During this session, which was held in Luxembourg and which was presided over by M. H.J. De Koster, State Secretary in the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Council drew up the draft budget of the European Communities for the 1970 financial year. This will be referred to the European Parliament for an opinion.

In the field of administration, it approved certain amendments (cash emoluments) to the "Service Regulations of officials and the conditions of employment of other servants of the European Communities". It decided to keep under review the trends in Community salaries and in salaries paid in the member countries.

The period of office of the President and members of the Audit Committee of the European Communities having expired on 3 July 1969, the Council decided to extend it for four of them for a period of five years and appointed two new members.

In response to a Commission request, the Council agreed that a Community sample survey of labour forces should be carried out in 1970. This will repeat a survey made in 1969.

COMMISSION

Appointments, transfers, resignations

Appointments

In October the Commission filled four head of division posts, and appointed:

M. Corrado Cornelli as head of the Technical Operations Division in the Directorate-General for Development Aid;

M. Marc Lacotte as head of the Division of General Promotion Methods for Research and Innovation in the Directorate-General for General Research and Technology;

M. Hermann Krons as head of the Patent Bureau Division in the Directorate-General for the Dissemination of Information;

M. Claude Gewiss as head of the Research and Teaching Programme Division in the Directorate-General for the Joint Research Centre.

Resignations

The Commission accepted the resignation, with effect from 1 November 1969, of M. Michel Gaudet, Director-General of the Legal Service, and decided to confer on him the title of Honorary Director-General.

It also accepted the resignation, with effect from 17 November 1969, of M. Hedreul-Tanouarn, adviser to M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, who has been appointed Honorary Director.

Budget matters

Following the consultation of the EAGGF Committee on 13 October 1969, the Commission communicated to the Council on 20 October 1969 the provisional statement of receipts and expenditure of the EAGGF for the 1970 financial year. The total is 3 009 144 222 u.a., consisting of:

2 462 425 000 u.a. for the "Guarantee" Section, including 2 241 450 000 u.a. for the 1969/70 accounting period, and 220 975 000 u.a. brought forward from the 1966/67 and 1967/68 periods;

477 439 222 u.a. for the "Guidance" Section, including 285 000 000 u.a. for 1970 (1968/69 accounting period) and 192 439 222 u.a. of credits carried forward to the 1970 financial year from 1969 which it will not be possible to use before 31 December 1969;

69 250 000 u.a. for the "Special Sections".

On 20 October 1969 the Commission, in conformity with the decision of 16 January 1969 setting up the Publications Office of the European Communities, also transmitted to the Council the statement of receipts and expenses of the Office for the 1970 financial year. Estimates of expenditure total 1 617 445 u.a., including 138 677 u.a. for the creation of new posts.

At its session of 29 October 1969, the Council made a decision of principle on the establishment of the draft budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1970. In accordance with the Treaties of Rome and Paris, the draft has been submitted to the European Parliament for its Opinion. It will be discussed at the November session.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

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

In a letter dated 4 October 1969, the Court of Justice informed the Commission of a request for a preliminary ruling submitted to it by the Karlsruhe Oberlandsgericht.¹ It concerns the interpretation of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and Articles 4, 5 and 6 of Council Regulation No. 17 on the notification of agreements between enterprises, the case in point being a contract with an exclusive dealing clause.

Cases 51 to 57/69 — Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, J.R. Geigy AG, Sandoz AG, Société Française des Matières Colorantes, Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur AG, Farbwerke Hoechst AG, and Azienda Colori Nazionali ACNA, Spa v. Commission.

¹ Official gazette No. C 131, 13.10.1969.

In October seven appeals¹ were filed with the Court of Justice against the Commission's decision of 24 July 1969 imposing fines under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty for concerted practices involving price-fixing between European manufacturers of aniline dyestuffs.

Cases 58 to 62/69

These cases involve five appeals¹ filed with the Court of Justice by officials of the Commission seeking the quashing of administrative decisions affecting them.

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

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

In letters dated 21 and 27 October 1969, the Court referred to the Commission three petitions² seeking the removal of provisions on fixing of subsidies and compensatory amounts appearing in two Commission regulations dated 22 August 1969 on measures to be taken in the cereals and rice sectors following the devaluation of the French franc. Cases 63 and 65/69 seek the annulment of a number of provisions of Regulation (EEC) No. 1670/69, while Case 64/69 concerns Regulation (EEC) No. 1660/69.

Judgments

Case 14/69 — *Kommanditgesellschaft in Firma Markus und Walsh v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas*

The Hamburg Finanzgericht had submitted to the Court a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the concept of "bound duties" within the meaning of Article 16, first paragraph, of Council Regulation No. 160/66/EEC instituting a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products. In its judgment of 15 October 1969³, the Court found as follows:

"Within the meaning of Article 16, first paragraph, of Council Regulation No. 160/66/EEC, and as far as tariff headings 17.04-C and 18.06-B appearing in Schedule XL of Annex B to the Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Embodying Results of the 1960/61 Tariff Conference are concerned, a 'customs duty ... bound within GATT' includes not only the 27% duty provided for by the above-mentioned provisions of this Protocol but also the 'duty on sugar, in addition to the bound duty' mentioned in note (a) to these tariff headings".

¹ Official gazette No. C 138, 27.10.1969 and C 142, 31.10.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. C 147, 17.11.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. C 143, 6.11.1969.

Case 15/69 — Württembergische Milchverwertung — Südmilch AG v. Salvatore Ugliola

The Bundesarbeitsgericht had asked the Court for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 9(1) of Council Regulation No. 38/64/EEC and Article 7 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1612/68 on the free movement of workers within the Community, with particular reference to allowance for non-German military service in German social legislation. The Court of Justice handed down its decision on 15 October 1969.¹

“The principle of equality of treatment set forth, on the basis of Article 48 of the EEC Treaty, by Articles 9(1) of Council Regulation No. 38/64/EEC and 7 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1612/68, implies that a migrant worker who is a national of one Member State and who is forced to interrupt his employment in an enterprise in another Member State to fulfil his national service obligations is entitled to have his period of national service taken into account in reckoning his seniority in that enterprise, provided periods of military service completed in the country of employment are also taken into account for national workers.”

Case 16/69 — Commission v. Italian Republic

The Commission had filed a petition with the Court of Justice to have recorded the fact that Italy had failed in its obligations under the EEC Treaty, and specifically Article 95, in so far as it applies to imported spirits a higher tax than on national products. In its ruling dated 15 October 1969,¹ the Court found for the Commission and declared that Italy had failed in the obligations imposed on it by the above-mentioned provisions.

Case 33/68 — Commission official v. Commission

In a judgment dated 30 October 1969 the Court rejected this suit as inadmissible.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Committee held two plenary sessions during October, one of them an extraordinary session on the introduction of TVA into the Member States; at these meetings it rendered five Opinions on proposed directives.

Extraordinary session (15 October 1969)

On 6 October, in order to reach a decision at its session of 17 and 18 October 1969, the Council had asked the Economic and Social Committee for an Opinion on the proposed Council directive on the harmonization of the Member States' legislation on turnover tax (introduction of the value-added tax). Using the emergency procedure, the Committee held an extraordinary plenary session on 15 October 1969 at which it adopted its Opinion on this directive by 68 votes, with five abstentions.

¹ Official gazette No. C 143, 6.11.1969.

The Committee's work on the subject had been prepared at very short notice by a select sub-committee of nine members with M. Aschoff (Germany, General Interests Group) in the chair.

The Opinion adopted by the Committee on a report by M. Louis Ameye (Belgium, Employers' Group) recalls the commitments undertaken by the Member States when they agreed the first two directives on TVA and deplors the requests for postponement submitted by the Belgian and Italian Governments, without however pronouncing on the reasons invoked by these Governments. The Opinion also considers that when adopting the directive the Member States should confirm their commitments regarding the elimination of fiscal frontiers.

In detail, the Opinion recommends that the period allowed in the proposed directive should enable the Commission to undertake the necessary consultations with the Governments of Belgium and Italy and to see that TVA is applied in the two countries with the least possible delay. It also approves the proposal that the Member States concerned should refrain from any increase in the average rates in force on 1 October 1969.

With regard to Article 4 on the reduction of average rates, the Committee considers the proposed cut as from 1970 as unjustified and asks the Commission to negotiate with the Belgian and Italian Governments certain tariff headings which it thinks give competitive advantages in view of the average rates applied to them. Should the proposed negotiation fail, a reduction in the rates could be imposed by the Council on a proposal from the Commission.

In conclusion, the Committee thinks the date scheduled for the elimination of fiscal frontiers, 1 January 1974, is too close and that, though it would be desirable to include retail trade in the TVA arrangements as soon as these are introduced, the Committee will not be able to make a decision on the number of rates until it is informed of all aspects of the problem.

Ordinary session (29 October)

Meeting in Brussels on 29 October 1969, the Economic and Social Committee held its 82nd plenary session, with M. H. Kramer (Germany, Employers' Group) in the chair. The main business was the adoption of four opinions.

Approximation of legislation on textile denominations

The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion on the proposed Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning designations of textiles. In this Opinion, prepared on the basis of a report by M. de Précigout (France, Employers' Group), the Committee made certain observations. It was against postponing the fixing of tolerances for multi-fibre products, as proposed in the directive. It asked that the directive be supplemented on this point and suggested that the 3% rate be retained.

It also asked for the use of the denomination "new wool" to be restricted and proposed a series of amendments to the lists of products exempt from the provisions of the directive, and the establishment of a committee on textile denominations. Finally, the Committee considered that the Commission proposal should be amended by transitional provisions to prevent further disparities being created by the entry into force in the meantime of a German law on the labelling of textile products.

Approximation of legislation on steering of motor vehicles

On a report by M. Renaud (France, Employers' Group), the Committee unanimously approved the favourable Opinion on the Commission proposal for a Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning steering gear for motor vehicles and their trailers.

Freedom of establishment in the field of distribution of toxic products

The Committee adopted two Opinions based on a report by M. Babau (France, Workers' Group). The first, on the proposed Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the field of distribution of toxic products, was adopted by 80 votes with one abstention, while the second, on the proposed Council directive on transitional measures concerning activities in the distribution and professional use of toxic products, was agreed unanimously.

In its Opinions, the Committee approved the general principles and the proposals put forward by the Commission, subject to several comments. It queried the arrangements to establish and keep up to date a Community list of toxic products and proposed an amendment to section 1 of Article 2 of the proposed directive.

Freedom of establishment for self-employed persons in agriculture

By 40 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions, the Committee adopted its Opinion on the proposed Council directive laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment for self-employed persons in agriculture. Its Opinion on the proposals concerning self-employed persons providing agricultural services was agreed unanimously.

The Committee approved the Commission's proposals. It did, however, express concern at the possible consequences of implementing the directive on employment and standards of living in certain regions, the difficulties which might result from the disparities existing in matters of social security and the mutual recognition of certain diplomas.

Finally, M. Bouladoux (France, Workers' Group) expressed his sympathy with the personnel of the Community institutions on the occasion of the demonstration it had organized on 28 October "to denounce the plans to dismantle Euratom and the European civil service".

Visit by M. Berns to Italy

At the invitation of the Italian Government, M. Mathias Berns, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, made an official visit to Italy from 8 to 10 October. M. Berns, who was accompanied by the Secretary-General of the Committee, M. Jacques Genton, was received by the President of the Republic, M. Saragat. Matters discussed during the interview included the activities of the Economic and Social Committee and current problems regarding the future development of the European Communities.

M. Mathias Berns also met the Minister for Transport, M. Gaspari, the Minister of the Budget and Planning, M. Caron, the Minister for Labour, M. Donat Cattin, the Minister for Industry, M. Magri, the Deputy State Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, M. Antoniozzi, the Deputy State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, M. Pedini, and the Deputy State Secretary for Finance.

The National Council of Economics and Labour has held a working meeting with the Italian members of the Economic and Social Committee. The representatives of the two institutions exchanged their views on the function and operation of the economic and social committees. They emphasized the advantage of institutionalizing relations between the National Councils and the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

As the mandate of the chairman and members of the Audit Committee of the European Communities expired on 3 July 1969, the Council decided at its meeting on 29 October 1969¹ to re-appoint for a period of five years M. G. Freddi, *Conseiller* at the *Cour des Comptes*, M. J. De Staercke, ECSC Auditor, M. A. Duhr, Legation Counsellor, and M. D. Simons, Professor of law at the University of Rotterdam.

The Council also appointed M. Bernard, *Conseiller référendaire* at the *Cour des Comptes* and M. H. Hartig, *Ministerialdirigent* at the Federal Finance Ministry as new members of the Committee.

Lastly, the Council decided to reappoint M. G. Freddi as chairman of the Committee.

At its session held from 6 to 10 October 1969, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the accounts and balance-sheets of the Communities' budgetary operations. In this resolution it stressed the importance of the control exercised by the Audit Committee and by itself as the responsible parliamentary institution of the Communities. It also considered that its control over the Community's budgetary operations should be increased in view of the large sums of money now involved, expressed its satisfaction at the way in which the Audit Committee had exercised the tasks entrusted to it by the Treaties establishing the Communities, and hoped that when these were merged a Community Audit Office would be created and given the necessary independence and the powers essential to discharge its mission.

¹ Official gazette No. L 287, 15.11.1969.

IX. European Investment Bank

Bond issue

The European Investment Bank has signed an agreement with the Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., in Milan concerning the issue of bonds valued at \$25 million. These bonds have been underwritten by a consortium formed on the initiative of the Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A. and further including Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Ltd., and the Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

The bonds, which have a maximum life of 15 years, will bear interest at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum and will be offered to the public at $98\frac{1}{2}\%$. The bonds will be redeemed at par in 13 annual instalments beginning on 1 November 1972. An application will be made to have them quoted on the Luxembourg, Milan and New York stock exchanges. Net proceeds from their sale will be used by the Bank for its general lending operations.

Loans granted

France

On 16 October 1969, the European Investment Bank concluded with the Société du Canal de Provence et d'Aménagement de la Région Provençale (SCP) a loan agreement amounting to FF 97.3 million (equivalent to 17.5 million u.a.). This is to be used to finance the second stage of the "Provence Canal" project. This scheme includes a series of waterworks which, by diverting the Verdon river towards the Mediterranean, will provide irrigation and water supplies for a large area of the Bouches-du-Rhône and Var departments.

The initial stage of the scheme, which the Bank helped to finance in 1964, included the construction of the first main water supply channels and the beginnings of a sprinkler irrigation system for the farming areas around Aix-en-Provence and Berre. This part of the overall programme has just been completed, making it possible to irrigate 14 300 hectares.

The purpose of the second part is to complete existing installations in the areas covered by the earlier works, to proceed with the main construction work southward to the Mediterranean coast of the Var department and to begin at the same time to irrigate farming areas in the neighbourhood. Funds will also be made available from the EAGGF. This programme will cost an estimated FF 391 million (70.4 million u.a.) and work will be spread over the years 1969/74. An additional 10 500 hectares will be irrigated under the completed scheme and urgently needed improvement provided in water supply for Toulon and other coastal towns in the area. This second operation to finance the Provence Canal indicates the importance that the Bank attaches to this comprehensive development programme which, for an investment of approximately FF 1 800 million (324 million u.a.), is designed to re-establish conditions for the balanced development of Provence. One feature of the region is the contrast between an expanding coastal area—tourist trade and incipient industrialization round the Etang de Berre—and the poor inland agricultural area, which relies too much on dry-farming activities such as vineyards and cereals. The Bank's loan is for a period of 20 years, at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum and is guaranteed by the French Government.

On the same day the Bank signed a loan agreement with Electricité de France for FF 90 million (16.2 million u.a.) to finance the harnessing of the Mallemort waterfall, the last link in the chain of five power plants forming the Lower Durance development scheme. Annual production of the Mallemort plant, which will have a generating capacity of 900 megawatts (MW), will average 430 gigawatt-hours (GWh). The five power stations on the Lower Durance will have a combined output of 524 megawatts and annual production will be 2 305 GWh. Apart from supplying power this scheme, like the others on the Lower Durance, will have a considerable impact on agriculture. All the waterfalls have been harnessed in such a way as to enable some 75 000 hectares to be irrigated on rational lines.

The total cost of the scheme, scheduled for completion in early 1972, is estimated at FF 243.5 million (43.9 million u.a.). The Bank's loan is for a period of 12 years, at 7% per annum, and is guaranteed by the French Government.

Italy

On 29 October 1969 the Bank signed four loan agreements with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno totalling Lit. 24 750 million (39.6 million u.a.). These loans will be used to finance the following schemes in Southern Italy and Sardinia:

Pertusillo Aqueduct — This will bring supplies of drinking water to the provinces of Tarento, Brindisi and Lecce, (Apulia) and Matera (Basilicata), by tapping the waters of the Pertusillo retaining dam on the Agri river. The scheme covers the construction of the main water supply system, which will consist essentially of 225 kilometres of pressure water main designed for a maximum flow of 4.5 m³/s. The work will cost an estimated Lit. 45 000 million (72 000 million u.a.). The Bank is helping with a loan amounting to Lit. 15 000 million (24 million u.a.) for a period of 20 years at 7½%.

Improvement of the infrastructures needed for the development of tourism in Calabria — The scheme includes the following works: completion of the first stage of the international airport at San Eufamia Lametia, the building of two highways between the Ionian coast (Sibari) and the Tyrrhenian coast (Guardia Piemontese), and the provision of a series of additional water supply systems to serve the major tourist centres of the area. Total cost is estimated at Lit. 23 500 million (37.6 million u.a.). The Bank is helping with a loan equivalent to Lit. 6 250 million (10 million u.a.) for a period of 20 years at 7½% per annum.

Extension of a brewery in Massafra (Tarento) — The scheme, implemented by Birra Dreher S.p.A., Tarento, will provide 100 new jobs. The Bank is helping to finance the fixed investment of some Lit. 2 400 million (3.8 million u.a.) with a loan equivalent to Lit. 1 250 million (2 million u.a.) for a period of 10 years at 7%.

The funds will be reloaned by the Cassa to the Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economica dell'Italia Meridionale, which is also participating in the financing operations.

Assistance to small and medium sized industrial ventures in Sardinia — Lastly, a loan equivalent to Lit. 2 250 million (3.6 million u.a.) for a period of 12 years at 7% per annum will be used to back small- and medium-sized industries in Sardinia through the Credito Industriale Sardo (CIS), which is also helping to finance these ventures. The Bank's contribution will make it possible to execute investments amounting to Lit. 5 000 million (8 million u.a.).

All these loans are guaranteed by the Italian Government.

Miscellaneous

13 October 1969

The 25th anniversary of the Benelux Convention was celebrated in Brussels at a solemn session under the chairmanship of M. Ameye, President of the Benelux Committee of Ministers, and attended by the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the three countries which form Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) and M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission.

The British foreign trade figures for September showed a surplus of £26 million. The surplus in August was £40 million.

The Association of European Journalists awarded the 1969 Prize for Journalism to M. Jean-Pierre Gouzy, editor-in-chief of the magazine "Europe en formation" and to Mr. John Lambert, director of the magazine "Agenor" and Brussels correspondent of the "Sunday Times".

14 October 1969

At a press conference in Brussels, M. Jean Rey observed that the machinery set up to protect the common agricultural prices from currency upsets had not worked. This was because the common agricultural policy was based on too fragile an economic and monetary infrastructure. M. Rey said that it was important to adopt "not only the principles but also the technique of the Barre Plan".

In a speech to the Labour Party Conference at Brighton on 1 October 1969, Mr. Michael Stewart, Foreign Secretary, said with reference to the common agricultural policy: "No one knows what the outcome will be except that it is certainly not likely to be an outcome which would make our membership more difficult". The winds of change in the Communities did not seem to be blowing in an unfavourable direction for the United Kingdom.

15 October 1969

In a radio interview, M. Chaban-Delmas spoke of the tendency to open the frontiers. "On 1 January 1970 we shall be faced with the situation that there will be no customs barriers at all between us and the other five, and with the prospect of the Common Market being enlarged. And more than that! For even a Common Market enlarged to include Great Britain and other countries will be led by force of circumstances gradually to lower its own frontiers with the United States and all the powerful economies outside Europe".

The Turin "Stampa" published an article entitled "The common agricultural market is going through a serious crisis". It referred to the heavy burdens at present borne by Italy and Federal Germany in their financial contributions to the EAGGF. The question was further asked "whether it is conceivable that these two countries can contribute indefinitely to the implementation of a largely autarkic agricultural policy". The same article mentioned the prospect of increasing sur-

pluses which would have to be destroyed or sold at very low prices, and deplored the intention to use grain and butter to feed cattle while 2/3 of mankind is living in want. All this would tend to discredit the system which makes such solutions possible.

Lord Chalfont, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, resumed his duties as Minister for Disarmament, a post which he had held for almost three years. He will also be responsible for Latin American affairs.

16 October 1969

"We must complete the Common Market, deepen it, and then we can talk of enlarging it. We shall discuss this at The Hague next month with M. Georges Pompidou and our determination will be deeply European, but European for action and not European for mere discussion", said M. Chaban-Delmas at a dinner organized in Paris by the group which publishes "Réalités".

At a study seminar in Rome the Christian Democrat Group of the European Parliament unanimously adopted the view that "all those taking part in the Hague Summit Conference should clearly express their will to achieve political union".

17 October 1969

After a lunch of the Foreign Ministers of the "Six" at the Dutch Embassy in Luxembourg, M. Luns, President-in-office of the Council, gave the press some indications of what had been discussed. With regard to the Commission's Opinion on the membership applications from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, M. Luns said that he had not heard a single criticism. "Substantial progress" had been made in examining the famous triptych: completion, deepening and enlargement, and that the talks had been "positive". According to information from various sources, two important features of the Luxembourg talks seem to have been a new atmosphere and better understanding of the points of view put forward by the various participants.

Meeting at Amalfi, the Socialist Group of the European Parliament came out in favour of enlarging the Community and of "the indispensable political unity" which must be achieved at the same time.

According to an article published by Professor Glucharew in the University of Moscow review, the USSR has adopted a less dogmatic attitude towards the European Community, whereas at the outset it had not considered that the Community had any chance of succeeding.

20 October 1969

At a meeting in Stuttgart attended by M. Walter Scheel, Minister-designate for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Liberal Group of the European Parliament appealed to those who will participate in the Hague Summit Conference resolutely to take the road to political unity.

M. Nello Celio, Swiss Minister of Finance, stated at the 75th General Assembly of the French Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland that "there is no question of Switzerland, which is in the centre of Europe and whose economy is particularly dovetailed—if not to say integrated—with that of its neighbours, deliberately cutting itself off from the movement towards European integration".

21 October 1969

M. Willy Brandt was elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany in the first ballot by 251 members of the Bundestag out of the 495 present, the number of votes required for a majority being 249.

M. Vredeling, member of the Netherlands and European Parliaments, founded the nucleus of a future European progressive party in Brussels. The immediate aim of this group, which also consists of Mr. J. Hart (GB), M. K. van Miert (Belgium), M. N. di Meola (Italy) and M. Heinz Kuby (Federal Republic of Germany), was to lobby those taking part in the Summit Conference in favour of direct election of members of the European Parliament.

22 October 1969

The Federal German cabinet formed under the chairmanship of M. Willy Brandt, the new Chancellor, includes the following:

M. Walter Scheel, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Karl Schiller, Economics Minister.

M. Alex Möller, Finance Minister.

M. Georg Leber, Minister of Transport.

M. Hans Leussink, Minister for Scientific Research.

M. Josef Ertl, Minister of Agriculture.

The ILO was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace at Oslo for 50 years of activities on behalf of social progress.

23 October 1969

At the conclusion of a meeting in Cahors, the Executive Bureau of the European Movement issued a communiqué once more expressing its extreme concern at "the delays which have been accumulating for several years in the march towards Europe". It came out in favour of an overall discussion at the Hague Summit Conference of the problems involved in completing the Community, taking it further politically, and enlarging it geographically and considered that "these problems ought to be solved together".

24 October 1969

In a telegram to the President of the Commission of the European Communities, M. Schiller, Federal Economics Minister, announced that "the Federal Government, subject to the approval of the IMF, has fixed the parity of the DM at 3.66 for US \$1. The new parity will take effect at zero hour on 27 October". The IMF approved the new parity of the DM, namely 0.242806 grams of fine gold for DM 1 instead of the previous 0.222168. The DM revaluation was welcomed by the United States, Great Britain, France and almost all other countries.

M. Ertl, the new German Minister of Agriculture stated on German television that he would speak unambiguously at discussions by the Six on the future of the common agricultural policy. "I feel obliged", he said, "to tackle these questions squarely, as I dislike the European habit of continually sidestepping problems".

Mr. Edward Heath, leader of the Opposition in Great Britain, and United Kingdom representative at the first negotiations for British membership of the Common Market, had talks in Brussels with M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, and M. Mansholt, Vice-President.

26 October 1969

"The revaluation of the DM is only one incident in the troubled history of currency parities: It has been made important by the fact that it brings further—and decisive—evidence of the weakness of the international monetary system", M. Jacques Rueff told the Agence France Presse.

At the by-election in the 4th constituency of Yvelines (France), M. Couve de Murville, former French Prime Minister, was not elected to the parliamentary seat left vacant by the resignation of M. Clostermann. M. Michel Rocard, National Secretary of the PSU, won the seat with 15 200 votes, against 13 063 for M. Couve de Murville.

27 October 1969

M. Abba Eban, Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent a telegram of amity and gratitude to M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, on the opening of negotiations between the Community and Israel.

Mme Katharina Focke was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Chancellery at Bonn and given responsibility by M. Willy Brandt for relations with the German Parliament. Mme Focke will also co-ordinate efforts for European integration and will have the necessary powers to act.

28 October 1969

In his Government policy statement, the new Chancellor of the Federal Republic, M. Willy Brandt, put the emphasis "on peace and détente in Europe". On Franco-German relations, M. Brandt stated that "the Federal Government is ready to give

to the close relations between France and Germany, which are based on a treaty, that indestructible quality which should become the model for the relations that can be established between European partners". He said that "the Federal Government will promote the development of close political co-operation in Europe with the aim of reaching a common European attitude on questions of world politics".

"Le Monde" published extracts from a book by M. François Garelli, "Pour une monnaie européenne". Taking as an example the situation in Switzerland, the author tries to show that "a currency common to the six Member States of the Community is perfectly compatible with financial and taxation policies which are different or even diametrically opposed and which are accompanied by very dissimilar social security systems. The Swiss Confederation in its financial aspect, unlike its political side, is only the beginning of a federation and very well deserves the name "confederation" in this field. Until the last war, the federal budget derived its only income from customs duties and a few insignificant charges, while the main financial administration was concentrated in the hands of the cantons, each of which carried out the budget policy of its own choosing".

At the same time as the meeting of the Council of Research Ministers in Luxembourg, the European civil servants organized an action day "to denounce the process of dismantling Euratom and the European civil service". The inter-union Action Committee had organized discussions at the headquarters of the Institutions and a demonstration before the Robert Schuman monument and the building where the Council of Ministers was meeting in Luxembourg. The Action Committee stated that it would continue its campaign to alert public opinion by arranging the participation of the civil servants in the demonstrations planned for the European Summit Conference in The Hague to "support the action being taken by the organizations which have always militated for European integration along the effective lines of moving beyond national sovereignties, the rebirth of which might well destroy irrevocably what has been gained with difficulty by the efforts of twenty years".

29 October 1969

In a communiqué adopted unanimously by its Council of Presidents, the Union of Industries of the European Community appealed "to all the Member States of the Community to see that the Summit Conference leads to concrete results producing a genuine political will which gives hope of a genuine new start for Europe".

30 October 1969

In the Bundestag, M. Josef Ertl, Minister of Agriculture, claimed that Common Market regulations are not "sacred cows". He said that if the Federal Republic of Germany demanded monetary compensation at the frontier, this was not an infringement of the Treaty. The Minister also informed the Bundestag that he would urge on the Commission in Brussels that German agriculture receive effective compensation for the losses being suffered as a result of the DM revaluation.

M. Thoma Granfil, Minister for Economic Co-ordination of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, was received by M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities. The discussions concerned trade relations between Yugoslavia and the Community.¹

¹ See Ch. VII, sec. 85.

The European Commission proposed to the Member States a strengthening of the European Parliament's budget control powers.

The "Europe Prize" was awarded in Rome to M. Emilio Colombo, Italian Finance Minister. Previously, M. Walter Hallstein and M. Sicco Mansholt had won this prize, which five economic publications (*Handelsblatt*, *la Vie Française*, *Métropole*, *Elseviers* and *Il Sole-24 Ore*) award each year to a person or enterprise whose work in the financial or economic field has been particularly rewarding for Europe.

The Board of Directors of the Netherlands company Royal Dutch invited M. Robert Marjolin, former Vice-President of the EEC Commission, to become a member from 1 January next year.

1 November 1969

In connection with the Hague Conference, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Aldo Moro, said in an interview with "Le Monde": "The forthcoming Summit is mainly due to a French initiative, which in turn was inspired by Community concern. We expect that it will impart a new drive not only to the economic but also to the political construction of Europe. My country has constantly supported this construction in the conviction that it is an indispensable complement to the work of integration whose foundations were laid in the Treaties of Rome. In our opinion the political construction for which we can prepare cannot today, twelve years after the Treaties of Rome, be restricted to the present members of the Community alone. The re-examination of the situation in Europe for which the forthcoming Summit offers an occasion should, in our view, make this development possible".

3 November 1969

Looking towards the Hague Conference, the European Parliament adopted by a very large majority a resolution calling on the Heads of State and Government of the Community countries to "determine unequivocally a common will to come to an agreement on the aims of European construction, and to decide in the spirit of the Bonn Declaration of 18 July 1961 to achieve by stages the political union of Europe and give shape to it during 1970".

In an interview with the London "Times", the Federal Chancellor, Willy Brandt, stated "that he would try very hard to convince his partners in The Hague that we should move in the direction of opening negotiations over British entry into the Common Market". "I think that during the first part of next year some kind of serious talks will start", he added.

Following talks with M. Gaston Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, M. Maurice Schumann stated that "the problem is not fixing a date (for the opening of negotiations) but deciding upon a procedure which would make it possible to open them with every chance of success. For the negotiations will be between the Community on one hand and Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland on the other hand. Defining a common attitude is therefore a prerequisite to opening these discussions. I do not expect immediate results (from the Hague Conference), but I shall approach this Summit with reasonable confidence and optimism".

4 November 1969

Mr. George Thomson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the United Kingdom Government and Cabinet Minister responsible for European Affairs at the Foreign Office, was received by the Commission. Views were exchanged on the development of European integration from the angle of enlargement.

In "Mille milliards de dollars", a book reviewed in "Le Monde", M. Robert Lattes puts forward the view that "in fifteen years, the developed economic world will probably be dominated by 150 large transnational units, perhaps none or hardly any of which will be either French or European, as might have been made possible by the Common Market... The only power which tomorrow could counterbalance that of these mighty multinational companies can only be that of even more powerful nation States. Any solution other than a political Europe will therefore be suicide for the nations of Europe. "Then perhaps this united Europe will be strong enough to put forward a reasonable balance between standard of living and type of life, two extremes which cannot be reduced to a common denomination: for the criterion of the standard of living subjects the individual's motives to economic development, whereas the criterion of the type of life subjects economic development to the balanced development of the individual".

5 November 1969

In the debate on the foreign affairs budget in the French National Assembly, M. Arthur Conte (EDU), rapporteur for the Finance Committee, stated: "A long period peopled by men of vision has just come to an end: Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle, Adenauer, Joseph Stalin himself, Kennedy. The last survivor of this generation is the man who possibly holds the fate of China in his hands. The day of the realists has now dawned". Looking towards the Hague Conference, M. Conte told the Government: "May you go to this Conference with the feeling that between those who refuse Europe and those who have an over-idealistic view of it, it is now possible to launch a Europe corresponding to reality, and may you go with the feeling that we should be aware that either Europe will be political or there will be no Europe".

During the same debate, M. Maurice Schumann said that "The more wide-ranging and far-reaching the changes, the more France's true vocation and the responsibilities which it feels to be vested in it require it to assert and follow a number of principles which are immutable: sovereignty without any limitation which is not reciprocal and voluntary, equality of nations, non-recourse to force, non-interference in other people's internal affairs".

Professor Carlo Schmid was appointed co-ordinator of Franco-German co-operation by the Federal Government. His counterpart in Paris is M. P.-O. Lapie, a former member of the High Authority of the ECSC.

6 November 1969

M. Walter Scheel, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated in the Bundestag that "the Bonn Government will continue to advocate at the Hague Conference that decisive steps be taken along the road to a customs and monetary union". He did not believe, however, that it was possible at present to fix a definite date for its implementation.

Following talks between M. Schumann and M. Luns in The Hague, both Ministers stressed the importance of relations of trust between the Governments of the Six just before the Summit Conference.

At the request of Italy, the Hague Conference was postponed for two weeks, until 1 and 2 December.

During a discussion in Rouen, M. P.-H. Spaak stated that the countries of Europe taken separately were gradually becoming underdeveloped. He said that in the short term the future of the Community depended on the state of mind of those taking part in the Hague Conference, and in the long term it was in the hands of the younger generation.

Following rumours of a threat that M. Mansholt and even the whole Commission would resign, the Commission's spokesman, M. Olivi, made the following statement:

"Vice-President Mansholt stated on Saarbrücken Radio that the Commission was disturbed at the lack of decision by the Council on the Commission's proposals in the field of agricultural surpluses. If this situation were to continue, the Commission could not be considered responsible for this state of affairs. This does not in any way mean that either Vice-President Mansholt or the Commission intends to resign at a time when the presence and the activities of the Commission seem more indispensable than ever to overcome present difficulties".

M. Mobutu, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and several of his Ministers were received by the European Commission. Their discussions concerned the problems of co-operation between the Congo and the Community.

In a new report published by the US Administration the Common Market's agricultural policy was accused of disturbing world markets without even "solving the problems of European farmers". The report also said that the cost of agricultural subsidies for the Six's budget had risen from \$38 million in 1962/63 to \$2 400 million in 1968/69. It also observed that "certain countries are benefiting at the expense of the others". Up to and including 1968, it said, the agricultural policy had brought France \$343 million, and had cost Germany \$323 million.

"I believe that the problem of the association of Spain with the Common Market can be solved quickly, it is a question of months", said M. Enrique Fontana Codina the new Spanish Minister for Commerce. M. Lopez Bravo, the new Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that "for political and economic reasons Spain is prepared to make the necessary sacrifices to link its economy with that of the Common Market".

7 November 1969

Iceland will become the eighth member of the European Free Trade Association from 1 March 1970.

A debenture loan of DM 100 million is to be issued on the German capital market by the European Investment Bank.

Following the demonstrations on 28 October, the inter-union Action Committee of the personnel of the Commission published a "European Manifesto", which said that: "By uniting to perform its tasks, Europe will avoid the political decadence which tends to turn a continent which is naturally privileged, well populated and rich in culture, science and history, into a purposeless province in a world of giants".

Turning to "Europe's difficulties", the manifesto regrets that "balancing the immediate interests defended by the Governments diverts them from formulating a common long-term policy". The manifesto sets out the lines of "Europe's march forward", and emphasizes the peoples' will for a united Europe.

10 November 1969

In a round-up of urgent current problems in the Common Market, M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, said at a lunch organized by the French Committee of the European League for Economic Co-operation: "We must act in the economic and monetary fields particularly, but quite apart from any political considerations, it does not seem realistic to speak of a European currency today. The economic requirements have not yet been fulfilled. We need a coherent economic area, a common economic policy and an authority capable of ensuring that decisions taken at Community level are respected".

The problem of electing the members of the European Parliament by universal suffrage was on the agenda at a meeting of the Council of Ministers in Brussels. The Six reached no agreement in this field. According to press reports, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Maurice Schumann, felt that the problem was premature and said that before discussing the electoral system, it was necessary to discuss what powers the Parliament would have.

According to the Brussels "Soir", the Six "restored an atmosphere of confidence" at their last meeting before the Hague Conference. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs (except M. Aldo Moro, who was convalescing in Rome) and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, had met for a lunch in connection with the Council's work. After the anxieties aroused by the decision to postpone the Hague Conference to 1 December, the atmosphere was appreciably better, said the "Soir", and everybody was once more fairly confident of the Summit's chances of success.

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Session 1969-1970

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 6 octobre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Monday 6 October 1969) No. C 139, 28.10.1969

Résolution sur les comptes de gestion et bilans financiers des Communautés afférents aux opérations du budget 1967 et sur le rapport de la Commission de contrôle à ce sujet (Resolution on the administrative accounts and financial balance sheets of the Communities for the 1967 budget operations and the Audit Committee's report on them)

Résolution sur les comptes du Parlement européen clos au 31 décembre 1967 (Resolution on the accounts of the European Parliament closed on 31 December 1967)

Résolution sur le rapport du commissaire aux comptes de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier relatif à la période comprise entre le 1^{er} juillet et le 31 décembre 1967 (Resolution on the report of the auditor of the European Coal and Steel Community for the period between 1 July and 31 December 1967)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement relatif au financement des dépenses effectuées par la République italienne pour l'indemnisation de la perte de valeur de l'huile d'olive en stock au moment de la mise en application du règlement n° 138/66/CEE (Opinion on the proposed regulation on the financing of Italian expenses for offsetting loss of value of olive oil in stock when Regulation No. 138/66/CEE came into force)

Procès-verbal de la séance solennelle du mardi 7 octobre 1969 (Report of the solemn session of Tuesday 7 October 1969) No. C 139, 28.10.1969

Célébration du cinquantenaire de l'Organisation internationale du travail (Celebration of the jubilee of the International Labour Organization)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 7 octobre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 7 October 1969) No. C 139, 28.10.1969

Résolution sur la question de l'extension des pouvoirs du Parlement européen, notamment dans le domaine budgétaire (Resolution on the extension of the European Parliament's powers, especially in budget matters)

Résolution sur l'europanisation des universités (Resolution on the europeanization of universities)

Résolution concernant la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres (Resolution on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications)

Résolution sur la recherche dans l'université et ses implications pour la jeunesse européenne (Resolution on university research and its implications for European youth)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 8 octobre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 8 October 1969) No. C 139, 28.10.1969

Question orale n° 9/69, avec débat, de MM. Arendt, Leemans, Bergmann, Bousch, Burgbacher, Springorum à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'approvisionnement en coke du secteur domestique et des petits consommateurs (Oral question No. 9/69 with debate by M. Arendt, M. Leemans, M. Bergmann, M. Bousch, M. Burgbacher and M. Springorum to the Commission of the European Communities on coke supplies in the household and small consumers sector)

Résolution sur les problèmes posés par l'application de l'article 177 du traité C.E.E. (Resolution on matters raised by the application of Article 177 of the EEC Treaty)

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

- une directive fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement dans les activités non salariées de l'agriculture (a) a directive laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment for self-employed persons engaged in agriculture)
- une directive fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement dans les activités non salariées annexes de l'agriculture (b) a directive laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment for self-employed persons providing agricultural services)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement concernant l'introduction d'un appareil mécanique de contrôle dans le domaine des transports par route (Opinion on the proposed regulation on the introduction of a mechanical monitoring device in the field of road transport)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 9 octobre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 9 October 1969)

No. C 139, 29.10.1969

Résolution concernant l'organisation commune du marché dans le secteur du vin (Resolution on the common organization of the market in wine)

Résolution sur la consultation demandée par le Conseil relative à la section I (Parlement européen) de l'avant-projet de budget des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1970 (Resolution on the consultation requested by the Council concerning Section I (European Parliament) of the preliminary draft budget of the European Communities for 1970)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive en matière d'harmonisation des législations des États membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires — Introduction de la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée dans les États membres (Opinion on the proposed directive on the harmonization of the Member States' legislation on turnover tax — introduction of the value-added tax into the Member States)

Question orale n° 8/69, avec débat, de la commission des affaires sociales et de la santé publique du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur les conséquences sociales de la dévaluation du franc français pour les travailleurs frontaliers (Oral question No. 8/69 with debate by the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection of the European Parliament to the Commission of the European Communities on the social consequences of the devaluation of the French franc for frontier workers)

Résolution sur les conséquences sociales de dévaluations et réévaluations monétaires pour les travailleurs, en particulier les travailleurs frontaliers et migrants ainsi que les bénéficiaires de prestations sociales (Resolution on the social consequences of monetary devaluations and revaluations for workers, in particular frontier and migrant workers and for those receiving social security benefits)

Question orale n° 10/69, avec débat, de M^{me} Elsner, MM. Bermani, Boersma, Califice, Corterier, De Winter et M^{lle} Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes, sur la position de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur les problèmes de politique monétaire (Oral question No. 10/69 with debate by Madame Elsner, M. Bermani, M. Boersma, M. Califice, M. Corterier, M. De Winter and Mlle Lulling to the Commission of the European Communities on the position of the Commission of the European Communities with regard to matters of monetary policy)

Résolution sur les problèmes de politique monétaire (Resolution on matters of monetary policy)

Résolution sur l'établissement d'un marché européen des capitaux (Resolution on the establishment of a European capital market)

Résolution relative aux récentes catastrophes naturelles en Tunisie
(Resolution on the recent disasters in Tunisia)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 10 octobre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Friday 10 October 1969)

No. C 139, 28.10.1969

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les aliments diététiques
(Opinion on the proposed directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to dietetic foodstuffs)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les agents émulsifiants stabilisants, épaississants et gélifiants pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Opinion on the proposed directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to emulsifying and stabilizing agents, thickening agents and gelling agents approved for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption)

Avis sur les propositions concernant: (Opinion on the proposals for:)

- cinq règlements relatifs aux régimes applicables aux produits ci-après, originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer: (a) Five regulations on the treatment applicable to the following products, originating in the AASM or in the OCT:)
 - viandes bovines, (i) beef and veal,
 - riz et brisures de riz, (ii) rice and broken rice,)
 - produits oléagineux, (iii) oleaginous products,)
 - produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, (iv) processed cereal and rice products)
 - produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes; (v) processed fruit and vegetable products;)
- un règlement prévoyant des mesures dérogatoires en ce qui concerne les importations dans les départements d'outre-mer de la République française de certains produits agricoles originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer; (b) A regulation providing for derogations as regards imports into the overseas Departments of the French Republic of certain agricultural products originating in the AASM or the OCT;)
- un règlement modifiant le règlement n° 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (c) A regulation amending Regulation No. 1009/67/CEE on the common organization of the markets in sugar)

Written questions and replies

Question écrite n° 157/69 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Critères d'attribution de subventions du F.E.O.G.A. (No. 157/69 by M. Glinne to the Commission: Criteria for awarding EAGGF subsidies)

No. C 126, 2.10.1969

Question écrite n° 167/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Difficultés entre l'Italie et la Tunisie au sujet de la pêche en Méditerranée (No. 167/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Difficulties between Italy and Tunisia concerning fishing in the Mediterranean)

No. C 126, 2.10.1969

Question écrite n° 170/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord international sur le cacao (No. 170/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: International agreement on cocoa)

No. C 126, 2.10.1969

- Question écrite n° 171/69 de M. Raedts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Construction d'appartements en Belgique par la C.E.C.A. (No. 171/69 by M. Raedts to the Commission: Building of apartments in Belgium by the ECSC) No. C 126, 2.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 175/69 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Résultats de la diffusion, conformément à l'article 13 du traité d'Euratom, de connaissances susceptibles d'une application industrielle (No. 175/69 by M. Oele to the Commission: Results of the dissemination, in accordance with Article 13 of the Euratom Treaty, of knowledge which might be used for industrial purposes) No. C 126, 2.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 177/69 de M. Vals à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Établissement du cadastre viticole en Italie (No. 177/69 by M. Vals to the Commission: Compiling of the viticultural land register in Italy) No. C 126, 2.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 178/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fraude dans l'emploi des fonds communautaires destinés à la réadaptation des mineurs aux Pays-Bas (No. 178/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Fraud in the use of Community funds intended for retraining of miners in the Netherlands) No. C 126, 2.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 193/69 de M. Bersani à la Commission et au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Échanges intracommunautaires de préparations de viande (No. 193/69 by M. Bersani to the Commission and Council: Intra-Community trade in meat preparations) No. C 126, 2.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 162/69 de M. Bading à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures particulières d'intervention en faveur des oranges italiennes (No. 162/69 by M. Bading to the Commission: Special intervention measures for Italian oranges) No. C 128, 6.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 173/69 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Irrégularités dans les restitutions sur la farine de maïs (No. 173/69 by M. Richarts to the Commission: Irregularities in refunds on maize flour) No. C 128, 6.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 186/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fixation d'un montant compensatoire à l'importation des huiles de tournesol originaires ou en provenance des pays du bloc oriental (No. 186/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Fixing of a compensatory amount on imports of sunflower seed oils originating in or coming from the East bloc countries) No. C 128, 6.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 198/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Suspension du régime des interventions en ce qui concerne les graines de colza et de navette (No. 198/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Suspension of intervention arrangements for colza and rapeseed) No. C 128, 6.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 202/69 de M^{lle} Flesch à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fuite en R.D.A. d'un fonctionnaire de l'Euratom (No. 202/69 by M^{lle} Flesch to the Commission: Defection to East Germany of a Euratom official) No. C 128, 6.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 156/69 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Investissements américains (No. 156/69 by M. Glinne to the Commission: American investments) No. C 129, 10.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 118/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fixation des prix dans le secteur des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970 (No. 118/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Fixing of prices in the cereals sector for the 1969/1970 marketing year) No. C 132, 15.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 168/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conférence des Nations unies sur l'huile d'olive, 1969 (No. 168/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: United Nations Conference on olive oil, 1969) No. C 132, 15.10.1969

- Question écrite n° 181/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique mise en œuvre par le Royaume-Uni en matière d'importations de produits laitiers (No. 181/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: United Kingdom policy concerning imports of milk products) No. C 132, 15.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 189/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Organisation du marché du tabac brut (No. 189/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Organization of the raw tobacco market) No. C 132, 15.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 191/69 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Sens politique de l'intégration européenne (No. 191/69 by M. Glinne to the Commission: Political implications of European integration) No. C 132, 15.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 192/69 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations de tabac en provenance de Grèce (No. 192/69 by M. Glinne to the Commission: Imports of tobacco from Greece) No. C 132, 15.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 195/69 de M. Spénale à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des fiscalités frappant la production et la circulation du vin (No. 195/69 by M. Spénale to the Commission: Harmonization of taxes on the production and movement of wine) No. C 132, 15.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 196/69 de M. Klinker à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Activités des organisations de producteurs de fruits et de légumes (No. 196/69 by M. Klinker to the Commission: Activities of fruit and vegetable producers' organizations) No. C 132, 15.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 204/69 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Indemnité de dépaysement et mouvements de transfert de personnel intervenus en raison de la fusion des exécutifs communautaires (No. 204/69 by Mlle. Lulling to the Commission: Expatriation allowance and transfer of staff as a result of the merger of the Community executives) No. C 132, 15.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 180/69 de M. Bading à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des législations douanières (No. 180/69 by M. Bading to the Commission: Harmonization of customs legislations) No. C 133, 18.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 218/69 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Travaux sur demande à effectuer pour des tiers par le centre commun de recherche d'Euratom (No. 218/69 by M. Oele to the Commission: Work to order for third parties by the Euratom Joint Research Centre) No. C 133, 18.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 226/69 de M. Califice à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Répercussions de la dévaluation du franc français, pour les travailleurs frontaliers (No. 226/69 by M. Califice to the Commission: Repercussions of the devaluation of the French franc on frontier workers) No. C 133, 18.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 255/69 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réponse du Conseil à des questions orales (No. 255/69 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Council replies to oral questions) No. C 133, 18.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 190/69 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : La réglementation antitrust de la C.E.E. (No. 190/69 by M. Glinne to the Commission: The EEC antitrust rules) No. C 135, 23.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 200/69 de M. Illerhaus à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Traité de commerce franco-soviétique (No. 200/69 by M. Illerhaus to the Commission: Franco-Soviet trade treaty) No. C 135, 23.10.1969

- Question écrite n° 211/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de la procédure de l'article 169 du traité instituant la C.E.E. à l'égard du gouvernement néerlandais (No. 211/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Application of the procedure in Article 169 of the Treaty establishing the EEC against the Netherlands Government) No. C 135, 23.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 27/69 de M. Deringer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures entravant les activités des hommes d'affaires étrangers en France (Réponse complémentaire) (No. 27/69 by M. Deringer to the Commission: Measures hampering the activities of foreign businessmen in France — additional reply) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 116/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Limitation des achats à l'intervention pour certaines céréales en république fédérale d'Allemagne, en Belgique et aux Pays-Bas (No. 116/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Restriction on buying in certain cereals in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 169/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conférence des Nations unies sur l'huile d'olive, 1969 (No. 169/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: United Nations Conference on olive oil, 1969) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 206/69 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Sécurité routière dans les pays membres de la Communauté (No. 206/69 by M. Cousté to the Commission: Road safety in the Community Member States) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 208/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Création d'un comité paritaire consultatif pour les problèmes sociaux dans le secteur de la pêche (No. 208/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Creation of a joint advisory committee on social problems in the fishery industry) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 212/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subventions à l'élevage porcin en France (No. 212/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Subsidies for pig farming in France) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 213/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique commune de la pêche (No. 213/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Common fisheries policy) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 216/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Position dominante de certaines sociétés productrices de lampes électriques (No. 216/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Monopoly of certain companies producing electric lamps) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 221/69 de M. Burger au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Procédure de vote au sein du Conseil (No. 221/69 by M. Burger to the Council: Voting procedure in the Council) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 224/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Procédure de vote au sein du Conseil (No. 224/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Voting procedure in the Council) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 227/69 de Mlle Flesch à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Changement d'équipement du Centre de calcul à Luxembourg (No. 227/69 by Mlle Flesch to the Commission: Change of equipment in the Luxembourg Computer centre) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 234/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interdiction d'importer des tomates néerlandaises en Italie (No. 234/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Ban on imports of Dutch tomatoes into Italy) No. C 141, 30.10.1969

- Question écrite n° 240/69 de M. Oele au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Participation des États non membres aux discussions sur une convention relative à l'octroi d'un brevet européen (No. 240/69 by M. Oele to the Council: Participation of non-member states in discussions on a convention on the grant of a European patent) No. C 141, 30.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 137/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures de protection appliquées par la France à l'importation de viande de l'espèce chevaline (No. 137/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Protection measures applied by France to imports of horse flesh) No. C 142, 31.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 222/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Demande de lait de consommation en république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 222/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Demand for liquid milk in Germany) No. C 142, 31.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 225/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décisions des représentants des gouvernements des États membres (No. 225/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Decisions by the representatives of the Member States' Governments) No. C 142, 31.10.1969
- Question écrite n° 233/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet de loi français relatif à la création d'une société d'intérêt européen (No. 233/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: French draft law on the creation of a European-scale company) No. C 142, 31.10.1969

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1905/69 du Conseil, du 30 septembre 1969, reportant la date de mise en application du règlement (CEE) n° 441/69 établissant des règles générales complémentaires concernant l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation pour les produits soumis à un régime de prix uniques, exportés en l'état ou sous forme de certaines marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1905/69 of 30 September 1969 postponing the date of application of Regulation (EEC) No. 441/69 laying down supplementary general rules relating to the granting of export refunds in respect of products subject to a single price system, exported in the natural state or in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) No. L 247, 1.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1906/69 du Conseil, du 30 septembre 1969, modifiant l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) n° 865/68 en ce qui concerne certains produits de la sous-position tarifaire 20.05 C I (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1906/69 of 30 September 1969 amending Annex I of Regulation (EEC) No. 865/68 in respect of certain products of tariff sub-heading 20.05 C I) No. L 247, 1.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1915/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1915/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 247, 1.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1916/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1916/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 247, 1.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1917/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1917/69 of 30 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 247, 1.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1918/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1918/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1919/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1919/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1920/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1920/69 of 30 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1921/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1921/69 of 29 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1922/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1922/69 of 29 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1923/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1923/69 of 29 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1924/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1924/69 of 29 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1925/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1925/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1926/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1926/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1927/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1927/69 of 29 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1928/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1928/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1929/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, fixant le montant de base de la restitution à l'exportation en l'état pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1929/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	No. L 247, 1.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1930/69 de la Commission du 30 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1930/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state)	No. L 247,	1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1932/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1932/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 247,	1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1933/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1933/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 247,	1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1934/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1934/69 of 30 September 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 247,	1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1935/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 1041/67/CEE portant modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des produits soumis à un régime de prix unique (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1935/69 of 30 September 1969 amending Regulation No. 1041/67/CEE establishing implementing procedures for export refunds for products subject to a single price system)	No. L 247,	1.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1931/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1931/69 of 1 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1936/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1936/69 of 1 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1937/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1937/69 of 1 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1938/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1938/69 of 1 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1939/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1939/69 of 1 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1940/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1950/69 of 1 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1941/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1941/69 of 1 October 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1942/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1942/69 of 1 October 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for ovalbumin and lactalbumin)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1943/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1943/69 of 1 October 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1944/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1 ^{er} octobre 1969, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1944/69 of 30 September 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1969 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 248,	2.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1945/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1945/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1946/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1946/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1947/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1947/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1948/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1948/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1949/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1949/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1950/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1950/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1951/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1951/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1952/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1952/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1953/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1953/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1954/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, 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) No. 1954/69 of 2 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1955/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1955/69 of 2 October 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1956/69 de la Commission, du 2 octobre 1969, relatif à la suspension partielle de certains prélèvements fixés dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1956/69 of 2 October 1969 on the reduction of certain levies in the pigmeat sector)	No. L 249,	3.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1957/69 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, portant modalités complémentaires d'application concernant l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des produits soumis à un régime de prix unique (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1957/69 of 30 September 1969 on additional implementing procedures for the grant of refunds on exports in the sector of products subject to a single price system)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1958/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1958/69 of 3 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1959/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1959/69 of 3 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1960/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1960/69 of 3 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1961/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1961/69 of 3 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1962/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1962/69 of 3 October 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1963/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1963/69 of 3 October 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1964/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, relatif à la diminution du montant compensatoire, applicable dans le secteur des matières grasses à certaines exportations françaises vers les pays tiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1964/69 of 3 October 1969 on the reduction in the compensatory amount applicable in the oils and fats sector to certain French exports to non-member countries)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1965/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, concernant une adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1965/69 of 3 October 1969 on permanent tendering for determining the refund on exports of white sugar)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1966/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1966/69 of 3 October 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1967/69 de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1967/69 of 3 October 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 250,	4.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1968/69 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1968/69 of 6 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 251,	7.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1969/69 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1969/69 of 6 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 251,	7.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1970/69 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1970/69 of 6 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 251,	7.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1971/69 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1971/69 of 6 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 251,	7.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1972/69 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1969, complétant les règlements (CEE) n° 1025/68 et (CEE) n° 1072/68 en ce qui concerne certaines définitions dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1972/69 of 6 October 1969 supplementing Regulations (EEC) No. 1025/69 and No. 1072/68 in respect of certain definitions in the beef and veal sector)	No. L 251,	7.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1973/69 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1969, relatif à des mesures d'intervention à prendre dans le secteur de la viande bovine en France (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1973/69 of 6 October 1969 on intervention measures to be adopted in the beef and veal sector in France)	No. L 251,	7.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1974/69 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1969, relatif au taux de change à appliquer en ce qui concerne le Deutsche Mark pour la détermination de la valeur en douane (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1974/69 of 6 October 1969 on the exchange rate of the German mark for determining customs value)	No. L 251,	7.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1975/69 du Conseil, du 6 octobre 1969, instituant un régime de primes à l'abattage des vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1975/69 of 6 October 1969 setting up a system of premiums for the slaughter of milk cows and premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products)	No. L 252,	8.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1976/69 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1976/69 of 7 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 252,	8.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1977/69 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1977/69 of 7 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 252,	8.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1978/69 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1978/69 of 7 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 252,	8.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1979/69 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1979/69 of 7 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 252,	8.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1980/69 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1969, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1980/69 of 7 October 1969 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds)	No. L 252,	8.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1981/69 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1981/69 of 7 October 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 252,	8.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1982/69 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1982/69 of 8 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 253,	9.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1983/69 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1983/69 of 8 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 253,	9.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1984/69 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1984/69 of 8 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 253,	9.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1985/69 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1985/69 of 8 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 253,	9.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1986/69 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1986/69 of 8 October 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	No. L 253,	9.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1987/69 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1969, établissant des modalités d'application en ce qui concerne la vente de sucre par adjudication par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1987/69 of 8 October 1969 establishing implementing procedures for the sale of sugar by tender by the intervention agencies)	No. L 253,	9.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1988/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1988/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 254,	10.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1989/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1989/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 254,	10.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1990/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1990/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 254,	10.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1991/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1991/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 254,	10.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1992/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1992/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 254,	10.10.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1993/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1993/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	No. L 254,	10.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1994/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1994/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 254, 10.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1995/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1995/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 254, 10.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1996/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1996/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 254, 10.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1997/69 de la Commission, du 9 octobre 1969, 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) No. 1997/69 of 9 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 254, 10.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2001/69 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2001/69 of 10 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 255, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2002/69 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2002/69 of 10 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 255, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2003/69 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2003/69 of 10 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 255, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2004/69 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2004/69 of 10 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 255, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2005/69 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2005/69 of 10 October 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 255, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2006/69 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2006/69 of 10 October 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 255, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2007/69 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2007/69 of 10 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 255, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2008/69 de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2008/69 of 10 October 1969 modifying the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 255, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (Euratom) n° 1998/69 du Conseil, du 6 octobre 1969, 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) No. 1998/69 of 6 October 1969 amending the conditions applicable to the pay and social security arrangements of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre employees in Germany) No. L 256, 11.10.1969

- Règlement (Euratom) n° 1999/69 du Conseil, du 6 octobre 1969, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés en Belgique (Council Regulation (Euratom) No. 1999/69 of 6 October 1969 amending the conditions applicable to the pay and social security arrangements of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre employees in Belgium) No. L 256, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (Euratom) n° 2000/69 du Conseil, du 6 octobre 1969, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés aux Pays-Bas (Council Regulation (Euratom) No. 2000/69 of 6 October 1969 amending the conditions applicable to the pay and social security arrangements of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre employees in the Netherlands) No. L 256, 11.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2009/69 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2009/69 of 13 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 258, 14.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2010/69 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2010/69 of 13 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 258, 14.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2011/69 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2011/69 of 13 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 258, 14.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2012/69 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2012/69 of 13 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 258, 14.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2013/69 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais, et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2013/69 of 13 October 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies and intended for direct consumption in the Community) No. L 258, 14.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2014/69 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1969, portant suppression du montant compensatoire à l'importation des huiles de tournesol originaires de Bulgarie, de Hongrie, de Roumanie, d'U.R.S.S. et de Yougoslavie (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2014/69 of 13 October 1969 abolishing the compensatory amount on imports of sunflower seed oils originating in Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, the USSR and Yugoslavia) No. L 258, 14.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2015/69 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2015/69 of 14 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 259, 15.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2016/69 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2016/69 of 14 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 259, 15.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2017/69 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2017/69 of 14 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 259, 15.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2018/69 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2018/69 of 14 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 259, 15.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2019/69 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2019/69 of 14 October 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 259, 15.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2020/69 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2020/69 of 15 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 260, 16.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2021/69 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2021/69 of 15 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 260, 16.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2022/69 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2022/69 of 15 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 260, 16.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2023/69 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2023/69 of 15 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 260, 16.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2024/69 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2024/69 of 15 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) No. L 260, 16.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2025/69 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2025/69 of 15 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 260, 16.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2026/69 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2026/69 of 14 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 260, 16.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2027/69 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1473/69 en ce qui concerne le rendement à l'usinage exigé pour certaines variétés de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2027/69 of 15 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1473/69 in respect of the milling yield required of certain varieties of rice) No. L 260, 16.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2028/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2028/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 261, 17.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2029/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2029/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 261, 17.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2030/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2030/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 261, 17.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2031/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2031/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 261, 17.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2032/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2032/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 261, 17.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2033/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2033/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 261, 17.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2034/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2034/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 261, 17.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2035/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2035/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 261, 17.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2036/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2036/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 261, 17.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2037/69 de la Commission, du 16 octobre 1969, 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) No. 2037/69 of 16 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 261, 17.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2038/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2038/69 of 17 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 262, 18.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2039/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2039/69 of 17 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 262, 18.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2040/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2040/69 of 17 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 262, 18.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2041/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2041/69 of 17 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 262, 18.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2042/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2042/69 of 17 October 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 262, 18.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2043/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2043/69 of 17 October 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 262, 18.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2044/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1106/68 relatif à l'utilisation de farine de poisson pour la dénaturation de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'alimentation des animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2044/69 of 17 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1106/68 concerning the use of fish meal for denaturing skim milk powder intended for animal feed)

No. L 262, 18.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2045/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1810/69 en ce qui concerne le prix d'achat des viandes provenant des « Ochsens A » dans la région I en Allemagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2045/69 of 17 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1810/69 in respect of the buying-in price of meat of "A" oxen in region I of Germany)

No. L 262, 18.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2046/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 789/69 relatif à la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation exportatrices fabriquant des mélanges de graisses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2046/69 of 17 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 789/69 on the sale of butter at reduced price to certain enterprises processing and exporting oil and fat mixtures)

No. L 262, 18.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2047/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 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) No. 2047/69 of 17 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1667/69 on certain measures in the milk and milk products sector following devaluation of the French franc)

No. L 262, 18.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2048/69 de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2048/69 of 17 October 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)

Règlement (CEE) n° 2049/69 du Conseil, du 17 octobre 1969, établissant les règles générales relatives à la dénaturation du sucre en vue de l'alimentation animale (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2049/69 of 17 October 1969 laying down general rules relating to the denaturing of sugar for use in animal feeds)

No. L 263, 21.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2050/69 du Conseil, du 17 octobre 1969, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire pour l'année 1969 de papier journal de la sous-position 48.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2050/69 of 17 October 1969 opening and apportioning a supplementary Community tariff quota for 1969 for newsprint of CCT heading 48.01 A)

No. L 263, 21.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2051/69 du Conseil, du 17 octobre 1969, portant augmentation du volume et de la réserve du contingent tarifaire communautaire de harengs frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, de la sous-position 03.01 B I a) 2 aa) du tarif douanier commun (période 1969/1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2051/69 of 17 October 1969 increasing the Community tariff quota, and the quota reserve, for herring, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, of CCT heading 03.01 BI a) 2 aa) — 1969/1970 period)

No. L 263, 21.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2052/69 du Conseil, du 17 octobre 1969, relatif au financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'exécution de la convention relative à l'aide alimentaire (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2052/69 of 17 October 1969 on Community financing of expenditure incurred in implementing the Food Aid Convention)

No. L 263, 21.10.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2053/69 du Conseil, du 17 octobre 1969, relatif à l'organisation d'une enquête sur les salaires dans le commerce de détail, les banques et les entreprises d'assurances (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2053/69 of 17 October 1969 on the organization of an inquiry on salaries in retail trade, banking and insurance companies)

No. L 263, 21.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2054/69 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2054/69 of 20 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 263, 21.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2055/69 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2055/69 of 20 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 263, 21.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2056/69 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2056/69 of 20 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 263, 21.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2057/69 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2057/69 of 20 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 263, 21.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2058/69 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, modifiant le prélèvement pour l'huile d'olive du Maroc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2058/69 of 20 October 1969 modifying the levy on olive oil from Morocco) No. L 263, 21.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2059/69 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, relatif à la vente de lait écrémé en poudre de stock public destiné à l'exportation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2059/69 of 20 October 1969 on the sale of skim milk powder from public stocks intended for export) No. L 263, 21.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2060/69 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1871/69 relatif à une adjudication permanente pour des matières grasses provenant du lait, destinées à la fabrication de mélanges de graisses et détenues par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2060/69 of 20 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1871/69 on permanent tendering for milk fats intended for the manufacture of fat mixtures and held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies) No. L 263, 21.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2061/69 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, établissant les modalités d'application relatives à la dénaturation du sucre en vue de l'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2061/69 of 20 October 1969 establishing implementing procedures for the denaturing of sugar for animal feed) No. L 263, 21.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2062/69 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2062/69 of 20 October 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 263, 21.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2063/69 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2063/69 of 21 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 264, 22.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2064/69 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2064/69 of 21 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 264, 22.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2065/69 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2065/69 of 21 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 264, 22.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2066/69 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2066/69 of 21 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 264, 22.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2067/69 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2067/69 of 21 October 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 264, 22.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2068/69 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2068/69 of 22 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 265, 23.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2069/69 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2069/69 of 22 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 265, 23.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2070/69 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2070/69 of 22 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 265, 23.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2071/69 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2071/69 of 22 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 265, 23.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2072/69 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2072/69 of 22 October 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 265, 23.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2073/69 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1969, modifiant les règlements (CEE) n° 1285/69 et (CEE) n° 1286/69 relatifs à des adjudications permanentes de lait écrémé en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2073/69 of 22 October 1969 amending Regulations (EEC) No. 1285/69 and No. 1286/69 on permanent tendering for skim milk powder) No. L 265, 23.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2074/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2074/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2075/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2075/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2076/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2076/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2077/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2077/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2078/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2078/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 266, 24.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2079/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2079/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2080/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2080/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2081/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2081/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2082/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2082/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2083/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, 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) No. 2083/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2084/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les produits d'œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2084/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for egg products) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2085/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles vivantes et abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2085/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for live and slaughtered poultry) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2086/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2086/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2087/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1^{er} novembre 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2087/69 of 23 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning 1 November 1969) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2088/69 de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2088/69 of 23 October 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 266, 24.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2089/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2089/69 of 24 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2090/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2090/69 of 24 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2091/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969 modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2091/69 of 24 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 268, 25.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2092/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/69 of 24 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2093/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2093/69 of 24 October 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2094/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2094/69 of 24 October 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2095/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1^{er} novembre 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2095/69 of 24 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the eggs sector for the period beginning 1 November 1969) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2096/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2096/69 of 24 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2097/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2097/69 of 24 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2098/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 1669/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du sucre à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2098/69 of 24 October 1969 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 1669/69 on certain measures in the sugar sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2099/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1285/69 relatif aux dispositions pour l'adjudication permanente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour l'alimentation des porcs ou de la volaille et détenu par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2099/69 of 24 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1285/69 on arrangements for permanent tendering for skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed held by the intervention agencies) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2100/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, concernant une adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2100/69 of 24 October 1969 on a call for tender for determining denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2101/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 782/68 en ce qui concerne la conclusion d'un contrat de stockage lors de l'achat de sucre par des organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2101/69 of 24 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 782/68 in respect of concluding a storage contract when sugar is bought in by the intervention agencies) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2102/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2102/69 of 24 October 1969 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 268, 25.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2103/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, modifiant le prélèvement pour l'huile d'olive du Maroc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2103/69 of 24 October 1969 modifying the levy on olive oil from Morocco) No. L 268, 25.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2104/69 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2104/69 of 27 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 269, 28.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2105/69 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2105/69 of 27 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 269, 28.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2106/69 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2106/69 of 27 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 269, 28.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2107/69 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2107/69 of 27 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 269, 28.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2108/69 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} novembre 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2108/69 of 27 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 November 1969) No. L 269, 28.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2109/69 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2109/69 of 27 October 1969 fixing the sluiceway prices and the levies in the pigmeat sector) No. L 269, 28.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2110/69 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais, et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2110/69 of 27 October 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies and intended for direct consumption in the Community) No. L 269, 28.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2111/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, prorogeant, pour la république fédérale d'Allemagne, la période de suspension visée à l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) n° 653/68 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2111/69 of 28 October 1968 extending for Germany the suspension period in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No. 653/68) No. L 270, 28.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2112/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 213/67/CEE établissant la liste des marchés représentatifs pour le secteur de la viande de porc dans la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2112/69 of 28 October 1969 amending Regulation No. 213/67/CEE establishing the list of representative markets for pigmeat in the Community) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2113/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, relatif au financement des dépenses effectuées par la République italienne pour l'indemnisation de la perte de valeur de l'huile d'olive en stock au moment de la mise en application du règlement n° 136/66/CEE (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2113/69 of 28 October 1969 on the financing of Italian expenses for compensating loss of value of olive oil in stock when Regulation No. 136/66/CEE came into force) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2114/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 204/69 établissant, pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et les critères de fixation de leur montant (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2114/69 of 28 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 204/69 laying down, for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II of the Treaty, general rules relating to the granting of export refunds and the criteria for fixing their amount) No. L 271, 29.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2115/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, fixant les prix indicatifs et le prix d'intervention pour l'huile d'olive, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2115/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the target prices and the intervention price for olive oil for the 1969/1970 marketing year) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2116/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, fixant le prix de base et la qualité type du porc abattu pour la période du 1^{er} novembre 1969 au 31 octobre 1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2116/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the basic price and the standard quality of slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1969 to 31 October 1970) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2117/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, modifiant la durée de validité du règlement (CEE) n° 19/69 relatif à la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement à l'importation d'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2117/69 of 28 October 1969 modifying the term of validity of Regulation (EEC) No. 19/69 on the advance fixing of the levy on imports of olive oil) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2118/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, modifiant la durée de validité du règlement (CEE) n° 18/69 relatif à la fixation à l'avance de la restitution à l'exportation d'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2118/69 of 28 October 1969 modifying the term of validity of Regulation (EEC) No. 18/69 on the advance fixing of the refund on exports of olive oil) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2119/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, 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) No. 2119/69 of 28 October 1969 on the standard amount for unrefined olive oil obtained entirely from Greece and transported directly from Greece to the Community) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2120/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, fixant le prix de seuil pour l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2120/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the threshold price of olive oil for the 1969/1970 marketing year) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2121/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, 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 1969/1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2121/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the monthly increases in the market target price, the intervention price and the threshold price of olive oil for the 1969/1970 marketing year) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2122/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2122/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2123/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2123/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2124/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2124/69 of 28 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2125/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2125/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 271, 29.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2126/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2126/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the sluiceway prices and the levies in the eggs sector) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2127/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2127/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the sluiceway prices and the levies in the poultrymeat sector) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2128/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, relatif aux demandes du deuxième acompte semestriel de la période 1968/1969, au titre du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2128/69 of 28 October 1969 on applications for the second six-monthly payment on account of the 1968/1969 period under the EAGGF Guarantee Section) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2129/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2129/69 of 28 October 1969 fixing the sluiceway prices and the import charges on ovalbumin and lactalbumin) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2130/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 469/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la détermination des prix caf du riz et des brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2130/69 of 28 October 1969 amending Regulation No. 469/67/CEE in respect of determining the cif prices of rice and broken rice) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2131/69 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 relatif à des adjudications permanentes pour le lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille et détenu par les organismes d'intervention belge, allemand, français et néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2131/69 of 28 October 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69 on permanent tendering for skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed held by the Belgian, German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies) No. L 271, 29.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2132/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, relatif à l'aide pour l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2132/69 of 28 October 1969 on aid for olive oil) No. L 272, 30.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2133/69 de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} novembre 1969, aux œufs et aux jaunes d'œufs exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2133/69 of 24 October 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 November 1969 to eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 272, 30.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2134/69 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2134/69 of 29 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 272, 30.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2135/69 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2135/69 of 29 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 272, 30.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2136/69 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2136/69 of 29 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 272, 30.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2137/69 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2137/69 of 29 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 272, 30.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2138/69 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2138/69 of 29 October 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 272, 30.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2139/69 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2139/69 of 29 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 272, 30.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2144/69 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1969, portant nouvelle prolongation de la campagne laitière 1968/1969 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2144/69 of 29 October 1969 again prolonging the 1968/1969 milk year) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2145/69 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1969, portant nouvelle prolongation de la campagne de commercialisation 1968/1969 dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2145/69 of 29 October 1969 again prolonging the 1968/1969 beef and veal marketing year) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2146/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2146/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2147/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2147/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2148/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2148/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2149/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2149/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2150/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2150/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2151/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2151/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2152/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2152/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2153/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2153/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2154/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2154/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 273, 31.10.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2155/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2155/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2156/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de base de la restitution à l'exportation en l'état pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2156/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2157/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2157/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2158/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2158/69 of 30 October 1969 modifying the levy on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2159/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2159/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feeding-stuffs) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2160/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2160/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2140/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 888/68 en ce qui concerne la définition des conserves visées à l'article 14 paragraphe 2 premier alinéa du règlement (CEE) n° 805/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2140/69 of 28 October 1969 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 888/68 in respect of defining the preserves specified in Article 14(2), first paragraph, of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68 setting up a common organization of the market in beef and veal) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2141/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1969, de ferro-silicium de la sous-position 73.02 C du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2141/69 of 28 October 1969 opening and apportioning an additional Community tariff quota for 1969 for ferro-silicon of CCT subheading 73.02 C) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2142/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1969, de ferro-chrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et plus de 30 % jusqu'à 90 % inclus de chrome (ferro-chrome surraffiné) de la position ex 73.02 E I du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2142/69 of 28 October 1969 opening and apportioning an additional Community tariff quota for 1969 for ferro-chromium containing 0.10 % by weight or less of carbon and from 30 % to 90 % inclusive of chromium (overrefined ferrochromium) of CCT heading ex 73.02 E I) No. L 273, 31.10.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2143/69 du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1969, de ferro-silico-manganèse de la sous-position 73.02 D du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2143/69 of 28 October 1969 opening and apportioning an additional Community tariff quota for 1969 for ferro-silico-manganese of CCT subheading 73.02 D) No. L 273, 31.10.1969

Delegations and missions to the Community

Représentations d'États d'outre-mer associés (Gabon, Côte-d'Ivoire, Togo et Burundi) (Delegations of Associated Overseas States — Gabon, Ivory Coast, Togo and Burundi) No. L 126, 2.10.1969

Missions de pays tiers (Uruguay, Autriche, Gabon, Côte-d'Ivoire, Togo) (Missions of non-member countries — Uruguay, Austria, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Togo) No. L 126, 2.10.1969

THE COUNCIL

Directives and Decisions

69/335/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, concernant les impôts indirects frappant les rassemblements de capitaux (Council Directive of 17 July 1969 on indirect taxation imposed on the raising of capital) No. L 249, 3.10.1969

69/349/CEE :

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 (Council Directive of 6 October 1969 amending the Directive of 26 June 1964 on health problems associated with intra-Community trade in fresh meat) No. L 256, 11.10.1969

69/351/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 6 octobre 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord avec l'Autriche négocié au titre de l'article XXVIII du G.A.T.T. (Council Decision of 6 October 1969 concluding an agreement with Austria, negotiated pursuant to Article XXVIII of the GATT) No. L 257, 13.10.1969

69/352/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 6 octobre 1969, portant notamment conclusion d'accords tarifaires avec la Suisse, la Finlande et l'Autriche, concernant certains fromages repris à la position ex 04.04 du tarif douanier commun (Council Decision of 6 October 1969 concluding tariff agreements with Switzerland, Finland and Austria concerning certain cheeses under CCT heading ex 04.04) No. L 257, 13.10.1969

69/360/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 17 octobre 1969, autorisant la tacite reconduction, au-delà de la période de transition, de certains accords commerciaux conclus par des États membres avec certains pays à commerce d'État (Council Decision of 17 October 1969 authorizing the tacit prolongation beyond the transitional period of certain trade agreements concluded by the Member States with certain state-trading countries) No. L 266, 24.10.1969

69/361/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 17 octobre 1969, portant dérogation à la décision, du 9 octobre 1961, relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux, pour l'accord à long terme relatif aux échanges commerciaux négocié entre les gouvernements de la République italienne et de la République socialiste de Roumanie (Council Decision of 17 October 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the period of validity of trade agreements, in respect of the long-term agreement negotiated between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania on trade between the two countries) No. L 266, 24.10.1969

Preliminary acts

Avis conformes nos 55-69 et 56-69 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 82^e session du 17 octobre 1969 (Confirmatory Opinions Nos. 55-69 and 56-69 rendered by the Council at its 82nd session on 17 October 1969)

No. C 135, 23.10.1969

THE COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

69/328/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1615/69 (Commission Decision of 12 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1615/69)

No. L 248, 2.10.1969

69/329/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation du froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 12 September 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 248, 2.10.1969

69/330/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 12 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the ninth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

No. L 248, 2.10.1969

69/331/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1615/69 (Commission Decision of 12 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1615/69)

No. L 248, 2.10.1969

69/332/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1615/69 (Commission Decision of 12 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1615/69)

No. L 248, 2.10.1969

69/333/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la première adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 22 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the first individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1659/69)

No. L 248, 2.10.1969

69/334/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la dixième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 22 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the tenth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

No. L 248, 2.10.1969

69/336/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} octobre 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à prendre des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur agricole (Commission Decision of 1 October 1969 authorizing Germany to adopt safeguard measures in the agricultural sector) No. L 250, 4.10.1969

69/337/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation du froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 25 September 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/338/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation du froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 25 September 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/339/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1723/69 (Commission Decision of 26 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1723/69) No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/340/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1723/69 (Commission Decision of 26 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1723/69) No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/341/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1723/69 (Commission Decision of 26 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1723/69) No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/342/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la deuxième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 26 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the second individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1659/69) No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/343/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la onzième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 26 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the eleventh individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69) No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/346/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} octobre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation du froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 1 October 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/347/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} octobre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation du froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 1 October 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum intended for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/348/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à prendre des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur agricole (Commission Decision of 8 October 1969 authorizing Germany to adopt safeguard measures in the agricultural sector)

No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/350/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, fixant les montants compensatoires maxima que la république fédérale d'Allemagne est autorisée à percevoir lors de l'importation de certains produits (Commission Decision of 10 October 1969 fixing the maximum compensatory amounts which Germany is authorized to collect on imports of certain products)

No. L 255, 11.10.1969

69/353/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, modifiant la décision du 10 octobre 1969 fixant les montants compensatoires maxima que la république fédérale d'Allemagne est autorisée à percevoir lors de l'importation de certains produits (Commission Decision of 17 October 1969 amending the Decision of 10 October 1969 fixing the maximum compensatory amounts which Germany is authorized to collect on imports of certain products)

No. L 262, 18.10.1969

69/354/CEE :

Directive de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du délai de transformation de certains produits agricoles admis au régime de perfectionnement actif (Commission Directive of 30 September 1969 fixing the period allowed for processing certain agricultural products admitted in inward processing traffic)

No. L 264, 22.10.1969

69/355/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la troisième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) No. 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 3 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the third individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1659/69)

No. L 264, 22.10.1969

69/356/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la douzième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 3 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twelfth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

No. L 264, 22.10.1969

69/357/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1969, prolongeant le mandat des membres de certains comités consultatifs agricoles (Commission Decision of 6 October 1969 extending the term of office of the members of certain agricultural advisory committees)

No. L 264, 22.10.1969

69/358/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1969, relative aux frais supplémentaires de séchage de céréales détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Decision of 8 October 1969 on additional costs of drying cereals held by the French intervention agency)

No. L 264, 22.10.1969

69/359/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la première adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu des dispositions du règlement (CEE) n° 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 22 October 1969 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the first partial call for tender for white sugar in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1965/69) No. L 265, 23.10.1969

69/362/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 10 October 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 266, 24.10.1969

69/363/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 10 October 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 266, 24.10.1969

69/365/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1969, portant nouvelle modification de la décision du 10 octobre 1969, fixant les montants compensatoires maxima que la république fédérale d'Allemagne est autorisée à percevoir lors de l'importation de certains produits (Commission Decision of 23 October 1969 further amending the Decision of 10 October 1969 fixing the maximum compensatory amounts which Germany is authorized to collect on imports of certain products) No. L 266, 24.10.1969

69/375/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à prendre des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur agricole (Commission Decision of 30 October 1969 authorizing Germany to adopt safeguard measures in the agricultural sector) No. L 273, 31.10.1969

69/368/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la quatrième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 10 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the fourth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1659/69) No. L 274, 31.10.1969

69/369/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la treizième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 10 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the thirteenth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69) No. L 274, 31.10.1969

69/370/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1811/69 (Commission Decision of 10 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1811/69) No. L 274, 31.10.1969

69/371/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1811/69 (Commission Decision of 10 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1811/69) No. L 274, 31.10.1969

69/372/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1811/69 (Commission Decision of 10 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1811/69)

No. L 274, 31.10.1969

69/373/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation du froment destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 15 October 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 274, 31.10.1969

69/374/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 15 October 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 274, 31.10.1969

Recommendations and Opinions

69/344/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, à adresser au gouvernement belge au sujet du projet d'arrêté royal visant à l'exécution du règlement (CEE) n° 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Commission Opinion of 26 September 1969 addressed to the Belgian Government on a draft Royal Decree concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport)

No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/345/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, à adresser au gouvernement des Pays-Bas au sujet du projet d'arrêté visant à l'exécution du règlement (CEE) n° 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports routiers (Commission Opinion of 26 September 1969 addressed to the Netherlands Government on the draft Decree concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport)

No. L 253, 9.10.1969

69/364/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1969, modifiant la recommandation du 16 janvier 1969, adressée aux États membres au sujet du régime d'exportation à appliquer vers les pays tiers pour certains déchets et cendres de métaux non ferreux et des méthodes de coopération administrative envers les États membres (Commission Recommendation of 13 October 1969 amending the Recommendation of 16 January 1969 to the Member States on arrangements applicable for exports to non-member countries of certain non-ferrous metal waste and ash and methods of administrative co-operation between the Member States,

No. L 266, 24.10.1969

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement n° 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation No. 1009/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in sugar)

No. C 127, 4.10.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant certaines normes de commercialisation applicables aux produits d'œufs (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on certain marketing standards applicable to egg products) No. C 127, 4.10.1969

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

I. relatif à des normes sanitaires concernant les viandes fraîches transportées à travers le territoire d'un État membre vers un autre État membre (I. On health standards for fresh meat transported across the territory of one Member State to another Member State)

II. relatif à des normes de police sanitaire concernant les animaux des espèces bovine et porcine transportés à travers le territoire d'un État membre (II. On veterinary inspection standards for animals of the bovine and porcine species transported across the territory of one Member State to another Member State) No. C 127, 4.10.1969

Proposition de directive du Conseil en matière d'harmonisation des législations des États membres relative aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires — Introduction de la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée dans les États membres (Proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of the Member States' legislation on turnover tax — introduction of the value-added tax into the Member States) No. C 129, 10.10.1969

Modification de la proposition de règlement du Conseil portant modification du statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes, et du régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés (Amendment to the proposed Council regulation amending the statute of service for officials of the European Communities and the arrangements applicable to other employees of the Communities) No. C 129, 10.10.1969

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux compteurs de liquides autres que l'eau (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on meters for liquids other than water) No. C 136, 24.10.1969

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux instruments de pesage à fonctionnement non automatique (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on non-automatic weighing instruments) No. C 136, 24.10.1969

Organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fibres textiles : (Common organization of the market in the textile fibres sector :)

I. Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fibres textiles (I. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the common organization of the market in the textile fibres sector)

II. Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil étendant aux graines de lin le régime de prix prévu pour les graines oléagineuses (II. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) extending to linseed the price arrangements made for oilseeds) No. C 138, 27.10.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 865/68 du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes en ce qui concerne le calcul du prélèvement au titre des sucres divers d'addition (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Council Regulation (EEC) No. 865/68 on the common organization of the market in processed fruit and vegetable products in respect of the calculation of the levy imposed on the basis of the various added sugars) No. C 140, 29.10.1969

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant détermination de la grille communautaire de classement des carcasses de porcs (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) establishing the Community scale for the classification of pig carcasses) No. C 140, 29.10.1969

Proposition d'une décision du Conseil concernant l'uniformisation progressive des accords relatifs aux relations commerciales des États membres avec les pays tiers et la négociation des accords communautaires (Proposal for a Council decision on the progressive standardization of trade agreements between Member States and non-member countries and the negotiation of Community agreements)

No. C 142, 31.10.1969

European Development Fund

Résultats d'appels d'offres (n^{os} 458, 651, 699, 734, 762, 766, 776, 786, 787, 795, 797 et 807) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 458, 651, 699, 734, 762, 766, 776, 786, 787, 795, 797 and 807)

No. C 126, 2.10.1969

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du F.E.D. (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)

No. C 126, 2.10.1969

Complément à l'avis d'appel d'offres n^o 777 (Supplement to call for tender No. 777)

No. C 127, 4.10.1969

Résultats d'appels d'offres (n^{os} 673, 764, 765, 768, 779, 797 et 802) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 673, 764, 765, 768, 779, 797 and 802)

No. C 128, 6.10.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 847, lancé par la République française — territoire des Afars et des Issas — pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 847 by the French territory of the Afars and Issas for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

No. C 128, 6.10.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 848, par consultation publique, de la république de Somalie, pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 848 by Somalia for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

No. C 128, 6.10.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 849, par consultation publique, de la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un projet financé par un prêt accordé sur les ressources du F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 849 by Cameroon for a project financed by a loan granted from EDF resources)

No. C 129, 10.10.1969

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n^o 823 (Corrigendum to call for tender No. 823)

No. C 133, 18.10.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 850 lancé par la République gabonaise (Ministère des travaux publics et des transports) pour un projet à financer par la C.E.E.—F.E.D., la Banque européenne d'investissement et le budget de développement du Gabon (Call for tender No. 850 by Gabon (Ministry of public works and transport) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF, the European Investment Bank and the Gabon development budget)

No. C 135, 23.10.1969

Résultats d'appels d'offres (n^{os} 673, 791, 792, 798, 799 et 801) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 673, 791, 792, 798, 799 and 801)

No. C 138, 27.10.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 851 lancé par la République rwandaise pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 851 by Rwanda for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

No. C 141, 30.10.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 852 lancé par la République somalienne pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 852 by Somalia for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

No. C 141, 30.10.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 853, par consultation publique, de la république du Niger (Union nigérienne de crédit et de coopération — U.N.C.C.) pour un programme financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 853 by Niger (UNCC) for a programme financed by the EEC—EDF)

No. C 141, 30.10.1969

Résultats d'appels d'offres (n^{os} 753, 784, 787 et 793) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 753, 784, 787 and 793)

No. C 142, 31.10.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n^o 854, par consultation publique, de la république du Niger (Union nigérienne de crédit et de coopération — U.N.C.C.) pour un projet et un programme financés par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 854 by Niger (UNCC) for a project and a programme financed by the EEC—EDF)

No. C 142, 31.10.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 855, par consultation publique, de la république du Niger (Union nigérienne de crédit et de coopération — U.N.C.C.) pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 855 by Niger (UNCC) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) No. C 142, 31.10.1969

Preliminary acts

Avis de la Commission au Conseil sur la réforme du Fonds social européen (Article 126 du traité C.E.E.) (Commission Opinion addressed to the Council on the reform of the European Social Fund—EEC Treaty, Article 126)

Avant-propos (Preliminary remarks)

Introduction (Introduction)

I. Nécessité du Fonds social européen (I. Need for the European Social Fund)

II. Le Fonds social européen rénové (II. The reformed European Social Fund)

III. Fonctionnement du Fonds social européen rénové (III. Functioning of the reformed European Social Fund)

IV. Aspects financiers et budgétaires (IV. Financial and budgetary aspects)

V. Considérations finales (V. Final considerations)

Annexes (Annexes)

No. C 131, 13.10.1969

Memoranda

Programme prévisionnel «acier et charbon» pour le quatrième trimestre de 1969 (Forward programme for coal and steel for the fourth quarter of 1969)

Avant-propos (Preliminary remarks)

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

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

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

No. C 134, 22.10.1969

Aides des États (articles 92 à 94 du traité C.E.E.) (Aids granted by States—EEC Treaty Articles 92 to 94)

No. C 135, 23.10.1969

69/366/CEE :

Communication — Suspension de la valeur de l'unité de compte utilisée pour la politique agricole commune (Memorandum — Suspension of the value of the unit of account used for the common agricultural policy)

No. L 267, 24.10.1969

Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux associations d'entreprises relevant du traité instituant la C.E.C.A. (article 48 du traité) (Memorandum by the Commission of the European Communities to associations of enterprises to which the Treaty establishing the ECSC applies — Article 48 of the Treaty)

No. C 137, 25.10.1969

69/367/CEE :

Communication — Publication de la valeur de l'unité de compte désormais applicable (Memorandum — Publication of the value of the unit of account to be used in future)

No. L 270, 28.10.1969

Information

- Avis d'adjudication permanente du F.O.R.M.A. pour la vente de beurre destiné à la fabrication de mélanges de graisses (Call for permanent tender by the FORMA for butter for making fat mixtures) No. C 128, 6.10.1969
- Avis d'adjudication permanente du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) pour la vente de beurre destiné à la fabrication de mélanges de graisses (Call for permanent tender by the VIB for butter for making fat mixtures) No. C 128, 6.10.1969
- Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour divers lots de beurre (Call for tender by the FORMA for sundry lots of butter) No. C 130, 11.10.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Call for tender for butter from EVF stocks) No. C 130, 11.10.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (bureau d'achat et de vente de denrées alimentaires) (Call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks) No. C 130, 11.10.1969
- Adjudication du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (n° 2/1969) (Call for tender by the Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries—No. 2/1969) No. C 130, 11.10.1969
- Adjudication du «Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt a.M.» Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (n° 2/1969) (Call for tender by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt-Main, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries—No. 2/1969) No. C 130, 11.10.1969
- Adjudication de l'«Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo, Roma» — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (n° 2/1969) (Call for tender by the AIMA, Rome, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries—No. 2/1969) No. C 130, 11.10.1969
- Adjudication du «Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag» — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (n° 2/1969) (Call for tender by the Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries—No. 2/1969) No. C 130, 11.10.1969
- Adjudication de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Bruxelles Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (n° 2/1969) (Call for tender by the OBFA, Brussels, for the export of sugar to non-member countries — No. 2/1969) No. C 130, 11.10.1969
- Adjudication du ministère de l'agriculture, Luxembourg — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (n° 2/1969) (Call for tender by the Ministry of Agriculture, Luxembourg, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries—No. 2/1969) No. C 130, 11.10.1969
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du F.O.R.M.A. pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the FORMA for skim milk powder for processing into compound feedingstuffs for pigs and poultry) No. C 135, 23.10.1969
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'O.B.E.A. pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the OBFA for skim milk powder for processing into compound feedingstuffs for pigs and poultry) No. C 135, 23.10.1969

- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du EVSt-F pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the EVSt-F for skim milk powder for processing into compound feedingstuffs for pigs and poultry) No. C 135, 23.10.1969
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du V.I.B. pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the VIB for the sale of skim milk powder for processing into compound feedingstuffs for pigs and poultry) No. C 135, 23.10.1969
- Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour divers lots de beurre (Call for tender by the FORMA for sundry lots of butter) No. C 137, 25.10.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (Call for tender for butter from EVF stocks) No. C 137, 25.10.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (bureau d'achat et de vente de denrées alimentaires) (Call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks) No. C 137, 25.10.1969
- Adjudication du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (n° 3/1969) (Call for tender by the Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed—No. 3/1969) No. C 137, 25.10.1969
- Adjudication du « Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt a.M. » — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (n° 3/1969) (Call for tender by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt/Main for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed—No. 3/1969) No. C 137, 25.10.1969
- Adjudication de l'« Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo, Roma » Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (n° 3/1969) (Call for tender by the AIMA, Rome, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed—No. 3/1969) No. C 137, 25.10.1969
- Adjudication du « Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag » — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (n° 3/1969) (Call for tender by the Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed—No. 3/1969) No. C 137, 25.10.1969
- Adjudication de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Bruxelles — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (n° 3/1969) (Call for tender by the OBEA, Brussels, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed—No. 3/1969) No. C 137, 25.10.1969
- Adjudication du ministère de l'agriculture, Luxembourg — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (n° 3/1969) (Call for tender by the Ministry of Agriculture, Luxembourg, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed — No. 3/1969) No. C 137, 25.10.1969
- Communiqué (Communiqué) No. C 140, 29.10.1969
- Avis de concours n° COM/C/22 (commis adjoints — standardistes adjoints) (Notice of competitive examination No. COM/C/22—assistant clerks, assistant switchboard operators) No. C 140, 29.10.1969

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

New cases

- Affaire 42-69 : Recours introduit le 23 septembre 1969 par M. Emilio Cafiero contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 42-69: Suit filed on 23 September 1969 by M. Emilio Cafiero against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 131, 13.10.1969
- Affaire 43-69 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance du Président de la 9^e chambre civile (siégeant à Fribourg), de l'Oberlandesgericht de Karlsruhe, dans l'affaire Firma Brauerei A. Bilger Söhne GmbH contre Heinrich Jehle et Marta Jehle (Case 43-69: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the judge of the 9th Civil Chamber (sitting at Friburg) of the Karlsruhe Oberlandesgericht *in re* Firma Brauerei A. Bilger Söhne GmbH v. Heinrich Jehle and Marta Jehle) No. C 131, 13.10.1969
- Affaire 44-69 : Recours introduit le 25 septembre 1969 par l'entreprise Buchler & Co contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 44-69: Suit filed on 25 September 1969 by Buchler & Co. against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 131, 13.10.1969
- Affaire 45-69 : Recours introduit le 26 septembre 1969 par la société Boehringer Mannheim GmbH contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 45-69 : Suit filed on 26 September 1969 by Boehringer Mannheim GmbH against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 131, 13.10.1969
- Affaire 46-69 : Recours introduit le 26 septembre 1969 par M. Andreas Reinarz contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 46-69: Suit filed on 26 September 1969 by M. Andreas Reinarz against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 132, 15.10.1969
- Affaire 47-69 : Recours introduit le 26 septembre 1969 par le gouvernement de la République française contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 47-69 : Suit filed on 26 September 1969 by the French Government against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 138, 27.10.1969
- Affaire 48-69 : Recours introduit le 30 septembre 1969 par la société Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. (I.C.I.) contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 48-69: Suit filed on 30 September 1969 by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. (ICI) against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 138, 27.10.1969
- Affaire 49-69 : Recours introduit le 1^{er} octobre 1969 par la société Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 49-69: Suit filed on 1 October 1969 by Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik AG against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 138, 27.10.1969
- Affaire 50-69 : Recours introduit le 3 octobre 1969 par la république fédérale d'Allemagne contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 50-69: Suit filed on 3 October 1969 by Germany against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 138, 27.10.1969
- Affaire 51-69 : Recours introduit le 3 octobre 1969 par la société Farbenfabriken Bayer AG contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 51-69: Suit filed on 3 October 1969 by Farbenfabriken Bayer AG against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 138, 27.10.1969
- Affaire 52-69 : Recours introduit le 3 octobre 1969 par la société anonyme de droit suisse J.R. Geigy AG contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 52-69: Suit filed on 3 October 1969 by the Swiss company J.R. Geigy AG against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 138, 27.10.1969

Affaire 53-69 : Recours introduit le 3 octobre 1969 par la société anonyme de droit suisse Sandoz AG contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 53-69: Suit filed on 3 October 1969 by the Swiss company Sandoz AG against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 138, 27.10.1969

Affaire 54-69 : Recours introduit, le 3 octobre 1969, par la société anonyme de droit français, dénommée Française des matières colorantes S.A., contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 54-69 : Suit filed on 3 October 1969 by the French company Société Française des matières colorantes S.A. against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 142, 31.10.1969

Affaire 55-69 : Recours introduit, le 4 octobre 1969, par la société Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur AG contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 55-69: Suit filed on 4 October 1969 by Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur AG against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 142, 31.10.1969

Affaire 56-69 : Recours introduit, le 4 octobre 1969, par la société Farbwerke Hoechst AG contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 56-69: Suit filed on 4 October 1969 by Farbwerke Hoechst AG against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 142, 31.10.1969

Affaire 57-69 : Recours introduit, le 6 octobre 1969, par la société Azienda Colori Nazionali A.C.N.A., S.p.A., contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 57-69: Suit filed on 6 October 1969 by Azienda Colori Nazionali ACNA, SpA, against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 142, 31.10.1969

Affaire 58-69 : Recours introduit, le 8 octobre 1969, par M. Raymond Elz contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 58-69: Suit filed on 8 October 1969 by M. Raymond Elz against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 142, 31.10.1969

Orders

Ordonnance de la Cour dans l'affaire 50-69 R (Order of the Court in Case 50-69 R) No. C 142, 31.10.1969

Communications

Élection des présidents et composition des Chambres. Affectation d'un avocat général à chacune des Chambres (Election of presiding judges and composition of chambers. Assignment of an advocate-general to each of the chambers) No. C 132, 15.10.1969

Attribution des affaires introduites par les fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (Allocation of suits filed by officials of the European Communities) No. C 132, 15.10.1969

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Documentation

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(Selected articles)

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(List of recent additions)

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1969 BULLETIN :
INDEX TO INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS AND SUPPLEMENTS

This short index is a subject list of special and documentary features, introductory chapters, annexes and supplements in the 1969 Bulletins. It does not cover the topics dealt with in the regular monthly features on Community activities; nor does it include recent publications or miscellaneous items of interest. The full index to the 1969 Bulletin will appear later.

General

Community balance sheet and prospects. Press conference by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission	No. 1, Ch. I
Introduction to the second General Report on the activities of the Communities in 1968	No. 2, Ch. II
Europe's present situation. An address to the European Parliament by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission	No. 4, Ch. I
The Commission's views on the transition to the period of full implementation of the common market	No. 4, Ch. II
The Communities' work programme	No. 4, Supplement
Europe's present situation. Replies by the chairmen of the political groups and of the Parliament's Political Affairs Committee to an address by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, to the European Parliament	No. 5, Ch. II
The Commission's information policy, by M. Albert Coppé, member of the Commission	No. 6, special feature
Renewal of the terms of office of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Commission	No. 7
The Council's agreement on the general guidelines of the Communities' work programme in 1969	No. 7, Ch. IV
The Common Market after the end of the transitional period, by M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs	No. 8, special feature
Current Community problems, by M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission	No. 8, Speakers' Corner
The financing of Community activities from the Community's own resources	No. 9/10, Ch. II
The major European political problems	No. 12, Speakers' Corner
Strengthening the European Parliament's powers	No. 12, Ch. I

Free movement of goods

Elaboration of Community customs legislation	No. 4, Ch. V
The customs union within the setting of the merger of the Treaties	No. 7, Ch. II
Intra-Community trade in 1968	No. 8, Ch. IV

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Community action in the matter of right of establishment: balance-sheet and outlook	No. 9/10, Ch. IV
---	------------------

Approximation of legislation and creation of European law through conventions

Conventions concluded by the Member States of the European Communities pursuant to EEC Treaty Article 220	No. 2, Supplement
The European patent gets off the ground again	No. 5, Ch. IV
Tax harmonization and the Common Market. An address by M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission, to the European Parliament	No. 9/10, Ch. I
Wine and alcohol: an example of how tax discrimination is eliminated	No. 12, Ch. III

Economic, monetary and financial policy

The international monetary situation and the Community	No. 1, Ch. II
The economic situation in the Community in 1968 and the outlook for 1969	No. 2, Ch. II
Commission memorandum to the Council on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation within the Community	No. 3, Supplement
Commission memoranda on the capital market and the taxes affecting it	No. 5, Ch. III
Budget policy and local authorities	No. 5, Ch. V

Agricultural policy

The reform of agriculture in the European Economic Community, by M. Siccò L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission	No. 1, special feature
---	------------------------

Memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the European Economic Community	No. 1, Supplement
The agricultural situation, market trends and new price proposals for 1970/71	No. 8, Ch. III
Further Commission proposals on the common organization of the agricultural markets	No. 11, Ch. III

Industrial policy

Industrial policy: problems and outlook, by M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission	No. 2, special feature
---	------------------------

Scientific, technical and nuclear research policy

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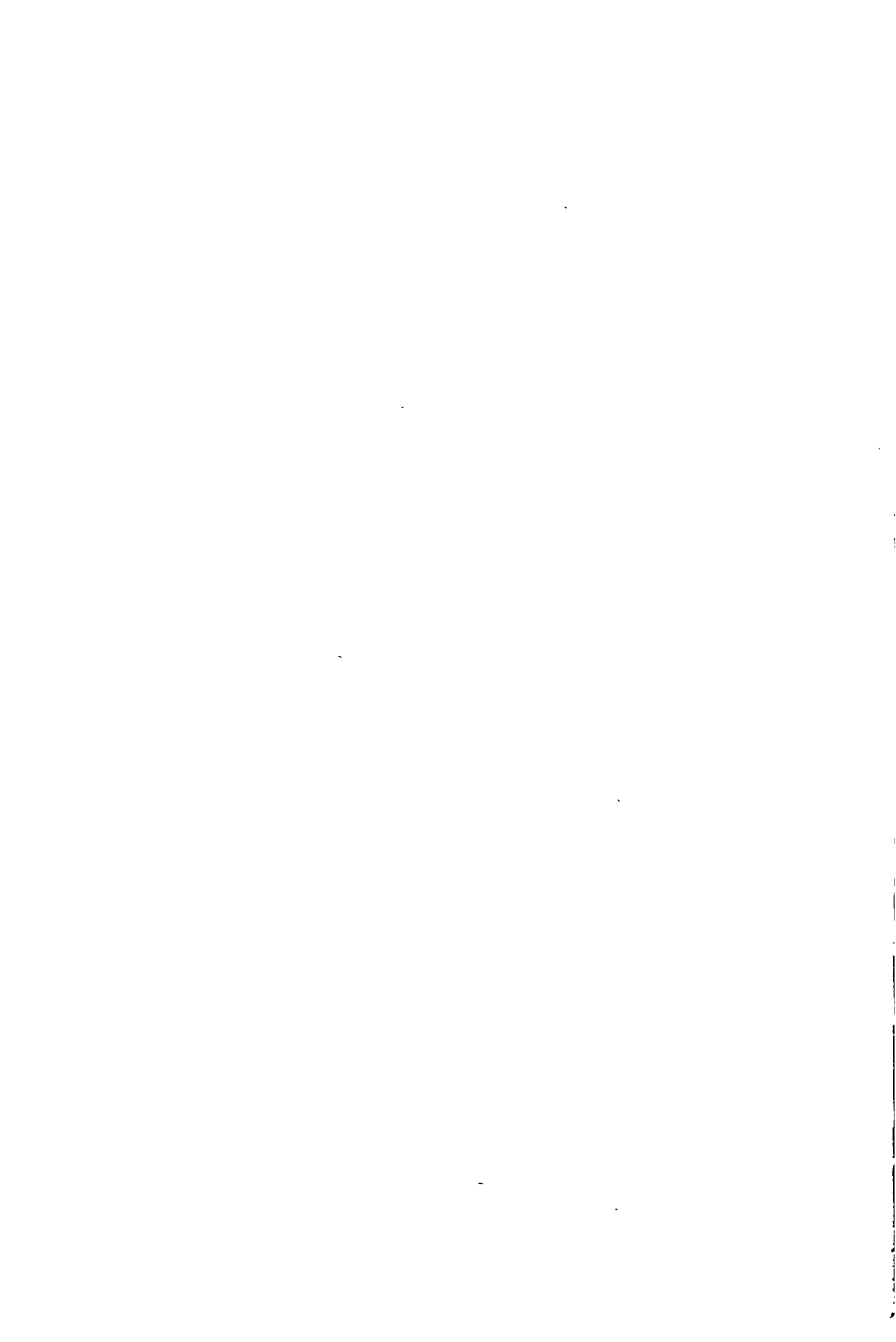
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European Investment Bank

- Activities of the European Investment Bank from 1958 to 1968 No. 3, Ch. I

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