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This issue covers the activities of the European Communities in July and August 1969.

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Significance of the new agreements concluded with the AASM and the East African Community

by

*M. Henri ROCHEREAU,
member of the Commission*

At dawn on Saturday 28 June, after a final night of negotiations, the twenty-four ministers representing the contracting parties to the Yaoundé Convention initialled the text of the new Convention, thus signifying that the negotiations had been concluded by unanimous agreement.

In order to affirm symbolically the continuity of this Association, which started in 1958 with the Treaty of Rome and achieved international status at Yaoundé, where the first Convention was signed on 20 July 1963, the African States and Madagascar chose the capital of Cameroon once again for the signing ceremony on 29 July 1969. It is now for the contracting parties to ratify the agreement at national level. That is why, while it is not possible to fix a date for the entry into force of the new Convention, it has been established that it will expire on 31 January 1975. In this way, the Associates have obtained a kind of guarantee against any delay in ratification and at the same time the new Convention stipulates the conditions for the renewal procedure. This showed not only that the Member States had never questioned that the Association should be continued, even by endeavouring to delay its implementation, but also that they had all become aware of the specific political importance of this undertaking by declaring their unanimous determination to continue it beyond the expiry date. Consequently the structures of the Convention under Yaoundé II remain substantially the same as under Yaoundé I.

All the provisions relating to institutions and procedures have been retained. The system of concertation practised in the Association Council, Association Committee, and Parliamentary Conference of

the Association, as devised in the first Convention, has given proof of its efficacy. As M. G. Thorn, the then President of the Council of Ministers of the Six, declared, "The Association possesses in its institutions a capital of reciprocal confidence and knowledge, which constitutes the best guarantee of the permanent character of this co-operation and which represents in both form and substance something new in the world."

Some novel features, however, give the latest Convention a new look.

In view of certain international trends concerning development aid, in particular trade, measures have been taken to give the Community's policy unity and coherence at world and regional levels. In trade they involve a lowering of the common customs tariff for some tropical products and a reference to any provisions that may possibly be adopted in the framework of a system of generalized preferences.

This world-orientated outlook of the Community was reflected in its desire to encourage regional co-operation among the Associates and between them and their neighbours in order to enable them better to withstand international competition in the spheres of capital investment and industrial promotion by enlarging their markets. Consequently, promotion of the productive sector, in particular industry, constitutes one of the most important aspects of the new Convention.

The key instrument of this policy continues, of course, to be the European Development Fund, which totals \$1 000 million, broken down into \$918 million for the African States and Madagascar and \$82 million for the Overseas Countries, Territories and Departments. The financial techniques of the EDF, the third in the series, have been improved: increased "soft" and normal loans through the intermediary of the European Investment Bank, a better system of interest rebates, possibility of acquiring holdings in firms' risk capital, utilization of local development banks, etc. The range of EDF intervention has been widened in order to permit traditional economic and social investments and also a number of trade promotion measures in the form of technical co-operation and market surveys in addition to action already being taken.

These provisions help to offset any consequences which may arise for the Associates from the reduction of certain preferences and the abolition of aid in the form of price support, although the negotiations have made provision for a new form of aid to cope with exceptional situations where, for example, a drop in world prices would jeopardize an associated country's economy.

These, in short, are the broad lines of action contained in the new Yaoundé Convention. The spokesman of the African States and Madagascar, M. Konan Bédié, Ivory Coast minister, spoke of "historical solidarity and common determination to co-operate", stressing that free trade in both directions remains, together with dialogue in the administration of Community aid, the basis of the Association.

The Community wishes to open this dialogue to the African Continent as a whole and in a declaration of intention made by the Member States on the conclusion of the first Yaoundé Convention on 20 July 1963 it was agreed that any countries having economic structures comparable with those of the Associated States could become associated with the Community. This gave rise to the Lagos Agreement with Nigeria and the Arusha Agreement with the three East African States, which was signed on 26 July 1968.

The latter expired on 31 May 1969, on the same date as the Yaoundé Convention, and therefore the problem of its renewal arose at the same time. The symbolic parallel character of the two negotiations was maintained to within a day or two, since the new Agreement was concluded on 9 July. It was arranged that it should be signed in Arusha on 24 September.

The Agreement is simpler than the Yaoundé Convention; it concentrates mainly on trade and the setting up of institutions modelled on the lines of those of the Yaoundé Convention to manage the association. While it is not substantially different from the Agreement concluded a year earlier, it contains some differences which must be stressed.

The duty-free arrangements for imports are more liberal, although there are exceptions (agricultural products similar to and competing

with European products) and quantitative limits for three products (coffee, cloves and tinned pineapple). The quantitative limits no longer take the shape of tariff quotas, but simply act as a safeguard device, which could come into play as soon as certain quantities have been reached. This, then, is a very important concession to the East African States.

There were greater difficulties concerning the preferences accorded the Community because of the development problems facing the three countries and of their wish to share out evenly the burden of the concessions made. Likewise the Member States were concerned with distributing the concessions evenly.

On the basis of 1968 figures, the schedule annexed to the new Agreement covers 7% of East Africa's total imports and 11% of its imports from the Community. In conclusion, the new Agreement can be said to be more favourable to the East African countries than the one concluded last year.

From Yaoundé to Arusha, then, the Community is developing an active policy of regional co-operation. While one may regret the criticisms, often unfounded, and incomprehension this policy has met with, it must nevertheless be recognized that it takes a very natural place in world efforts to promote development. For this reason alone it constitutes a real contribution to human solidarity.

Roche

I. Tax harmonization and the Common Market

An address by M. Hans von der GROEBEN,
member of the Commission,
to the European Parliament
(2 July 1969)

Tax harmonization is not an end in itself, but an instrument — perhaps even an indispensable instrument — for promoting the development of the Common Market. This means that the measures for achieving tax harmonization must always be consonant with the state of development of the Common Market and that they must be constantly adjusted, as the Market gradually becomes an economic union, to the changing situation.

Having due regard to these objectives, the Commission has paid particular attention to the following three main tax harmonization problems: firstly, the removal of obstacles to trade that have been imposed by national policies, secondly the creation of a European capital market and, thirdly, the promotion of inter-firm co-operation across the national frontiers throughout the Common Market area. Furthermore, studies are in progress in the fields of transport, energy and agriculture and in various special fields; these studies are to fit into the framework of the main overall scheme.

The Commission considers that tax harmonization must be achieved in relation with certain key points of reference the importance of which is significant for the development of the Common Market, of full economic unification consequently, and, let us hope, of monetary unification.

This means that the margin for budgetary manoeuvring still freely available to the Member States will be limited to a certain extent by tax harmonization. I am not referring to the tax receipts themselves but to the possibility of altering them by independent national measures, either for budgetary purposes or within the framework of general and short-term economic policy. It is therefore advisable always to bear this limitation in mind when we are drawing up proposals concerning tax harmonization. As the Member States alone or jointly with the Community still assume many tasks, care should be taken that tax harmonization does not so limit the scope of budget administrations as to deprive them of the necessary room in which to manoeuvre.

The third aim which we must always keep in mind with regard to tax harmonization is the need to create a system adapted to the requirements of modern industrial society and properly designed to contribute to technical and economic progress instead of restraining it.

With regard to the various points I have raised, I confine myself to a summary of the main guidelines and principles.

As far as commercial operations are concerned, the first task was to eliminate distortions of competition which — mainly through cumulative turnover taxes — affect intra-Community trade and trade within many Member States.

The Council has decided in favour of the introduction of the tax on value added in all the Member States; when this tax has been actually introduced we shall be certain that there will no longer be any distortion of competition in the Common Market attributable to the cumulative turnover tax.

Unfortunately, difficulties have been encountered in one of the Member States concerning the introduction of a tax on value added system within the required time. This country has not yet officially requested that the date of the entry into force be postponed.

Postponement of this deadline would cause considerable difficulties as the present cumulative turnover tax system is not neutral from the point of view of competition.

An answer will have to be found for the extremely difficult question as to how these distortions of competition can be removed or at least reduced during the transitional period so that the situation does not vary from one Member State to the next.

The second problem, that of abolishing tax frontiers and customs controls, is much more difficult to solve. The removal of tax and tariff barriers, which is indispensable for the development of an internal Community market, can only be successfully accomplished if we can achieve adequate approximation of the TVA rates and an alignment of the systems and rates of the main consumer taxes in order to eliminate the risks of tax evasion or of distortions of competition. We have already studied with the Member States, at government department level, a scheme for the approximation of the TVA rates. I hope that we shall very soon be able to submit a proposal in due form to the Council.

There are no technical problems in the way of the approximation of the systems and rates of the main consumer taxes, but this operation is closely connected with political problems. The Commission has submitted together three proposals concerning tobacco: the proposal on the organization of the market in raw tobacco and the proposals on the abolition of the exclusive rights of monopolies and on the fiscal aspect. Matters will be no different with regard to other questions, especially that of alcohol and of the tax on mineral oils. The problem of the tax on mineral oils must be solved within the framework of the transport and energy policies.

This is the situation as far as trade is concerned.

On the question of creating a European capital market, the first task is to abolish double taxation, the second to standardize taxes on interest and dividends, and the third to approximate the arrangements for reducing double taxation which still affects dividends: corporate profits are taxed in the hands of the company and then as personal income in those of the shareholder.

The aim of this operation is the establishment of a large European capital market. For this purpose preferential treatment must be avoided, discrimination eliminated and fresh distortions within the Common Market prevented. This problem has already been raised in a Commission memorandum dealing with the capital market and fiscal questions.¹

This problem is closely connected with the co-ordination of the economic and monetary policies. The first Council decisions in this field have just been adopted.

¹ Bulletin 5-69, Ch. III.

The establishment of a European capital market also depends on the harmonization of the provisions relating to access to this market, investments, the stock exchange and the classification and scheduling of capital market operations.

The Commission feels that it is impossible as well as pointless to advance further in the fiscal field if no progress is made with regard to economic and monetary policy and the approximation of provisions concerning the capital market and access thereto. What has been done in the taxation field?

A few years back, the Commission submitted a directive concerning taxes on the raising of capital. This directive has now been adopted by the Council and this constitutes a great step forward.

The Commission also submitted to the Council a specific proposal concerning the harmonization of withholding taxes on interest payments. The Commission finally decided to propose to the Council that the common rate should be zero.

As to the reduction of double taxation on corporate profits, different systems exist at present in the Member States: there is the tax credit system and the split rate system, while in certain Member States there are no regulations at all. In connection with the harmonization of these systems, the problem is not that in some Community countries capital formation may receive favourable treatment and in others be the object of discrimination: the aim is to ensure that the accumulation of capital is taxed equally throughout the Community territory. That is why the point at issue will be none other than that of gradually introducing a system of single taxation of corporate profits within the Common Market. Studies are being carried out and it can be expected that concrete proposals will be submitted to the Council during the coming year.

The third problem concerns the encouragement of inter-firm co-operation across the national frontiers in the Common Market. The problem is to prevent co-operation from being hampered by artificial obstacles resulting from differences between tax requirements, while avoiding co-operation which is only artificially induced. We consider that the fiscal system adopted should therefore be strictly neutral. The first measures in this field have already been taken. The Commission has drawn up proposals to eliminate double taxation where an interest is purchased in a firm in another Common Market country and to accord tax concessions for "transnational" mergers. The proposals on fiscal neutrality for transnational mergers will only achieve full effectiveness when the Member States' Governments have — at long last — concluded the convention making international mergers feasible under company law and have agreed to promote by means of concrete action the implementation of the plan for a European incorporated company.

It is true that companies do not lack initiative in this field. But makeshift measures are employed. It is undeniable that co-operation is seriously hampered by the Member States' very different systems for determining the basis of tax assessment and supervising it. Quite apart from the establishment of a common system for the taxation of corporate profits, harmonization of the provisions governing the basis of assessment and tax supervision will therefore, no doubt, have to be envisaged as well. To this end, the Member States must not only accept the economic and technical arguments, but also endorse the policy itself.

How would such a programme affect the room for manoeuvre which would still be available to the Member States after harmonization?

We take it as our basic principle that the TVA rates should be approximated without necessarily being made the same. We believe that the Member States can reasonably retain some measure of liberty in this field, firstly because the operation in itself would be facilitated thereby and, secondly, because we need not fear undue distortion of competition or tax evasion provided the margin of manoeuvre is not too wide.

The Member States still possess, within the margin, considerable scope for budgetary or short-term economic policy adjustment, since a 1% increase, for example, in the TVA would represent substantial sums for the Member States.

On the other hand, if a single system of corporate taxation and uniform rates were established, the Member States' room for manoeuvre would be reduced to a corresponding degree. However, the Member States could still manipulate personal income taxes.

Another problem stems from the relationship between direct and indirect taxes, which still varies considerably from one Member State to another. Although it is impossible to be precise, we may note a tendency to allow the ratio to settle at 5 to 8. This will make it necessary for countries with high indirect taxation to strive to increase direct taxes and, inversely, for countries still levying high direct taxes to make an effort in the opposite direction.

A word or two now on the third and, in fact, the main problem: the question as to whether tax harmonization will lead to arrangements adjusted to the needs of the modern economy and modern industrial development. I think my answer can be "Yes". At the base we would have as our consumer tax a generalized and harmonized TVA; we would also have a number of main excise duties, with approximated rules and rates. This involves a good deal of work which, like everything connected with tax harmonization, cannot be done overnight. However, I see no reason why solutions should not be reached in this field.

We would then have a modern tax on corporate profits. As far as possible, this should be uniform in the Member States. The Community must also achieve extensive approximation of the rates to prevent movements of capital and other factors of production that would be contrary to the real interests of the economy.

Lastly, we would have a third large tax, which, as in the past, the Member States would control, namely personal income tax, to be calculated according to the level of development of each Member State. On the basis of these three fundamental taxes there could be set up a fiscal system which makes full allowance for the level of development, answers the needs of our economy and ensures the fiscal justice necessary within the Common Market.

II. The financing of Community activities from the Community's own resources

On 16 July 1969, the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on replacing the financial contributions of the Member States by the Communities' own resources and on greater budgetary powers for the European Parliament, together with a further memorandum on the financing of the common agricultural policy.¹ Under the present system, the financing of Community activities depends — apart from the ECSC levies — on contributions from the budgets of the Member States, while the European Parliament is merely asked to give — in a purely advisory capacity — its opinion on proposals concerning the Community budget.

The Commission's new proposals are motivated by the fact that the present system of financing has disadvantages both for the Communities and for the Member States themselves. For the Communities, the development of their activities constantly risks being inhibited by the internal budget policy requirements of the Member States, requirements which differ from those of the common policy. For the Member States, the financial needs of the Communities are difficult to evaluate and cannot be fixed by the national authorities, yet these authorities have, under the present system, to take them into account when drawing up their own budgets and planning their medium-term financing.

As the economic union progresses and the relative importance of the common policies grows, it is becoming highly desirable for a clearer distinction to be made between the financial liabilities of the Communities and of the several Member States, and for the Communities to have greater financial autonomy. It may also be expected that the financing of the Communities from their own resources will put an end to the reticence which Member States show towards the common policies in their anxiety to balance the contributions they make with the advantages they hope to reap.

Background to the proposals

Article 49 of the ECSC Treaty empowers the High Authority (the powers of which now devolve upon the single Commission) to procure resources direct by levies on the industries covered in this Treaty and by raising loans. The two Treaties of Rome, on the other hand, do not directly give the EEC and Euratom their own resources, but provision is made in Articles 173 (Euratom) and 201 (EEC) for replacing the Member States' contributions by "own resources" of the Communities and, in particular, by the revenue from customs duties (EEC) or by levies (Euratom).

Since the establishment of the common agricultural policy the problem of the Communities' own resources has arisen repeatedly.

In its Regulation No. 25 of 14 January 1962, the Council laid down how the common agricultural policy would be financed until 30 June 1965. Article 2 of this regulation stipulates that at the single market stage responsibility for the financial

¹ Official gazette No C 123, 19 September 1969.

implications of the common agricultural policy shall fall on the Community and that the agricultural levies and any other "own resources" of the Community, as well as the contributions from the Member States, shall be paid to the Community and used for Community expenditure. On 31 March 1965 the Commission submitted proposals to the Council on this matter for the period after 30 June 1965. In these proposals the Commission envisaged that from 1 July 1967 receipts from levies and from the CCT (common customs tariff) should be paid to the Community as its own receipts, since it was from that date that the Commission envisaged both the completion of the customs union for industrial products and the application of common prices for agricultural products, together with their Community financing. The Commission also proposed amendments to Article 203 of the EEC Treaty concerning the procedure for approval of the Community budget. This set of proposals was well received by the European Parliament.

It will be remembered that at its meetings of May and June 1965 the Council was unable to reach unanimous agreement on the proposals. When it adopted its decisions of May 1966 on the financing of the common agricultural policy, the Council declared that it would start the procedure specified in Article 201 (EEC) by the end of the transitional period, so that the provisions of Article 2 of Regulation No. 25 (1962) could be implemented.

Establishment of the Communities' own resources

In view of the magnitude of a reform which at a later stage would involve the complete coverage of expenditure from the Communities' own resources, the Commission is proposing a programme in two phases:

(i) A first phase, beginning on 1 January 1971 and comprising the direct assignment to the Communities of resources such as the product of agricultural levies and of the common customs tariff, which by their nature should accrue to them in accordance with the logic of the existing customs union and of a single agricultural market. In this first phase provision is made for strengthening the budgetary powers of the European Parliament.

(ii) A second phase, beginning on 1 January 1974, in which the Community budget would be exclusively financed from the Communities' own resources. In this phase the problem of strengthening the legislative powers of the European Parliament will have to be tackled.

The first phase, beginning 1 January 1971. In this phase, provision is made for the direct allocation to the Community of the following resources: agricultural levies, production levies in the sugar sector, the product of the tax on oils and fats, customs revenue from the application of the CCT and like receipts, the product of such other taxes as may be introduced at Community level. The Commission is not submitting proposals concerning the ECSC levies on the production of coal and steel, the problem of integrating the ECSC's financial activity in the general Community system having to be settled, according to the Commission, in conjunction with the merger of the Treaties.

The "own resources" specified for the first phase will not be adequate to balance the Community budget. The Communities will therefore have to continue during this first phase to draw on financial contributions from the Member States in order to cover the balance of expenditure. In respect of these contributions, then, the Commission proposes that for the period 1971/74 the present scales be

maintained. (The four scales for the EAGGF, the Social Fund, the Euratom research budget and the administrative budget will apply to any relevant outlays in that part of the budget not covered from the Communities' own resources.)

As the agricultural levies and the production levies on sugar are already being paid at the rate of 90% to the EAGGF, the new factor will be the allocation to the Communities of the yield of the common customs duties. To soften the impact this reform will have on national budgets, the Commission proposes a progressive allocation, with two-thirds of the duties transferred to the Communities on 1 January 1971, three-quarters on 1 January 1972 and the full duties not until 1 January 1973.

The conditions of the *second phase*, beginning 1 January 1974 (when the Community budget will have to be covered entirely from its own resources) will be unanimously decided by the Council, on a Commission proposal, by 1 January 1973. The Commission gives certain guidelines for this second phase and advocates a limit of 1% of the total gross Community product to be added to the "own resources" specified for the first phase.

Strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament

The financing of the Communities from their own resources raises the problem of increasing the prerogatives of the European Parliament, since henceforward the national parliaments will no longer control large sums paid directly to the Community. The Commission therefore considers that the responsibilities of the European Parliament should be extended, that its budgetary powers should be strengthened as soon as the first phase begins and that, from 1974 onwards, its legislative powers should also be reinforced. The Commission will make the necessary contacts with the Parliament in order to determine the conditions for submitting further proposals on this subject by next October.

Expenditure

The Commission has approved a draft regulation on the financing of the agricultural policy after the transitional period and a draft regulation to guarantee the changeover from the present to the new system.

The new system too provides that the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund will continue to be financed from the Community budget of which it is an integral part. This implies that the outgoings of the Fund are limited to the budgetary resources available. Owing to the automatic nature of the financial commitments which derive from the joint market organizations, a supplementary budget is, however, necessary when the normal budgetary resources are inadequate.

From the angle of budget practice the Fund's accounting period will correspond to the calendar year. It will be possible to hold a true budget debate on the Fund because the period covered will coincide with that for which the prices of the main agricultural products are fixed.

From its Guarantee Section the Fund finances all market support and export refunds. It is possible that the Guidance Section may be assigned a task connected with the plans for structural reform submitted by the Commission at

the end of 1968. The Commission considers that the complete financing of the agricultural policy by the Community requires closer administrative co-operation with the Member States and better adapted control, especially by the Community. The Commission is assisted in the administration of the Fund by a committee of representatives of the Member States.

The Commission proposes that the new system should come into force on 1 January 1971 at the same time as the regulation on the Community's resources.

III. The EEC's relations with Latin America

On 1 August 1969, in response to a request made by the Council at the instance of the Italian Government, the Commission laid before the Council a memorandum on "Relations with the countries of Latin America". This document is thus intended as the basis for a reply to the memorandum submitted to the Commission in February 1966 by the Heads of the Latin American Missions to the European Communities. It had not been possible to reply previously as certain questions were still in abeyance, particularly in the commercial policy field (Kennedy Round, system of generalized preferences, pending negotiations on association).

In a brief background survey the Commission's memorandum includes the March 1958 memorandum from the EEC Member States to all Latin American countries, the formation and work of the "Contact Group" between the Latin American Missions and the Commission (1963), the setting up of two Commission Offices in Santiago (Chile) and Montevideo, as well as the Commission's "Final Report" in December 1966 on the activities of the "Contact Group".

The Commission, which sets out the reasons which in its opinion justify a more active policy vis-à-vis Latin America, urges the Council and the Member States to see that effective measures are taken at Community level in favour of Latin America.

In the "Principles of a Community policy" towards this part of the Third World, the Commission calls for development policy in favour of Latin America to be integrated in two ways. Firstly, the Member States should co-ordinate their policies (which are very different) with regard to technical assistance and financial aid; secondly, the different aspects of Community policy (commercial, technical and financial) should be integrated. But Community policy should also be adapted to the special features of Latin America, both in respect of the points which all Latin American countries have in common and in respect of the sharp differences between them. It should also encourage Latin American efforts for economic integration. But, above all, the Community should act more as a single unit in relations with Latin America than it has done in the past.

With regard to "commercial policy" the Commission examines in detail Latin America's share in the Community's external trade: EEC imports from this part of the world — by comparison with most other developing countries — evolved favourably between 1958 and 1967, whereas EEC exports showed considerably less growth during the same period. But the memorandum does not attempt to conceal the fact that in 1968 EEC imports from Latin America declined for the first time. Taken in conjunction with stronger growth in EEC exports, this cut Latin America's EEC trade surplus from \$731 million in 1967 to \$408 million in 1968.

The Commission discusses the situation with regard to basic products in an account of the results of the Kennedy Round and the advantages which will emerge for Latin America from the planned system of generalized preferences for semi-manufactures and manufactures which should benefit all the developing countries. (In this account the Commission proposes that an improvement in the Community's offer for processed agricultural products should be considered.) The Commission observes that many basic products require a world-wide market organization or an improvement of the existing international agreements and that

concrete steps should be taken in this field. The Community recently decided to make further tariff reductions for coffee and cocoa; for bananas it is seeking a solution which takes Latin American interests into account. In connection with the negotiations for trade agreements, requested some time ago by Argentina and Uruguay, the Community will examine the beef and veal problem in particular. Lastly, the Commission makes proposals for measures to promote Latin American exports and remove quantitative restrictions.

In the field of technical and financial aid the Commission's "Final Report" of December 1966 had already proposed a number of measures which the Member States and the Community could take to benefit Latin America. The new document supplements these by general considerations on the establishment of a Community policy in these fields, with the Commission taking the view that as regards commercial policy the Community's scope is in any case very much limited, in view of the already quite low CCT duties (almost 50% of EEC imports from Latin America are already duty free), the planned generalized preferences and the need for world-wide solutions for many basic products. In this context the Commission again stresses the interdependence of commercial policy and technical and financial aid. The opportunities for further concrete measures are then brought out by grouping the Latin American countries according to their development grade: these opportunities depend on the level of development (the Commission gives a number of examples) of each individual beneficiary country. From a general angle, mention should also be made of the aid which the Community could grant to the integration process in Latin America. In the financial field in particular, the Commission stresses the need for closer co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank and other regional financial bodies, and for stronger incentives to private investment.

Finally, the Commission considers a few institutional questions in its memorandum. One particular difficulty in relations between Latin America and the EEC has always been how to improve their understanding of each other's problems. The Commission set up its two offices in Latin America for this purpose, but these have only modest resources at their disposal. There is no doubt that they must be reinforced if they are to perform useful work in the interests of the two parties concerned in this huge continent.

The Commission concludes with the hope that the Council will examine these proposals not later than in the autumn.

IV. Community action in the matter of right of establishment : balance-sheet and outlook

Tasks

The Treaty of Rome provides for the institution of right of establishment in Articles 52-58 of Part Two, Title III (The Free Movement of Persons, Services and Capital). This right concerns self-employed activities.

The introduction of the right of establishment for these activities is one aspect of the institution of freedom of movement for persons, the other being the free movement of workers. Right of establishment is bound up with the right to supply services, another aspect of freedom of movement, this time in the field of self-employed activities.

Right of establishment means the right accorded a national of a Member State to establish himself in another Member State in order to pursue economic and social activities there on the same footing and on the same terms as the nationals of the host Member State. It is not, therefore, total freedom to pursue a professional activity without any conditions: the fundamental point is that nationals of other Member States and nationals of the host Member State are placed on an equal footing in the pursuit of this professional activity.

The concept of freedom to supply services must be understood here according to the terms of the Treaty. It does not mean, as one might think, service activities, that is those belonging to the tertiary sector in general: it does mean activities which belong to the tertiary sector, but in so far as they are carried on by a "supplier of services" for the benefit of a "beneficiary" established in another Member State. An example would be a French architect established in France who does some work for a client who is a national of a Member State and is established, for instance, in Germany.

The Treaty lays down that the right of establishment and freedom to supply services shall be introduced for all economic and social activities. It allows two types of exception only:

- (i) Activities which in any State include even incidentally the exercise of public authority;
- (ii) Activities for which, for reasons of public policy, public safety or public health, special arrangements, involving restrictions if need be, may be allowed.

In order to implement these freedoms, the obstacles preventing them must be removed. The Treaty calls these obstacles restrictions, that is provisions written into a law, regulation or administrative rule of a Member State, imposing on a foreigner an obligation which is not required of a "national". In other words, a restriction is a discriminatory provision regarding a national of a Member State.

These restrictions must be removed. To do this, the Treaty of Rome stipulates that the Council shall adopt "directives" on a proposal from the Commission. A directive is a binding, legislative act of the Community which the Member States,

that is the Parliaments and Governments, must observe and implement; a directive, as the name implies, specifies a guideline, general rules, principles. The Governments must comply with such guidelines and principles, though they retain, as Article 189 stipulates, their competence as to the form and manner of enforcing them in order to achieve the result desired.

In implementing a general programme (see below), the Council has classed as a restriction, as just defined, any provision which, though not discriminatory, mainly or exclusively handicaps foreigners. This is an important extension of the concept of restriction as stated, for now not only is it necessary to abolish obligations imposed solely on foreigners, but also certain obligations required of both foreigners and nationals, but which a foreigner finds far more difficult to comply with than a national.

To what conditions does the Treaty submit the introduction of the right of establishment? In principle, none. Restrictions must be removed. Here, however, an important qualification must be made. The Treaty stipulated, in Article 57, that in order to facilitate access to activities the Council should adopt directives, not for the purpose of removing restrictions, but for that of co-ordinating laws or rules concerning the conditions for pursuing such activities. Such co-ordination is not a condition for the introduction of the right of establishment (except in the special case of the medical professions), but a procedure which will greatly facilitate freedom of establishment. So much so that in certain cases, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, can stipulate that right of establishment shall be accompanied by a degree of co-ordination, which will then become a condition for the introduction of the right of establishment.

This concept of co-ordination is of great importance in connection with the right of establishment. In numerous sectors of activity, liberalization — i.e. the removal of restrictions — can be achieved — and is being achieved — without prior or concurrent co-ordination. In other sectors, on the contrary, such co-ordination, as has just been stated, is a necessary condition. The question then arises of fixing the exact level, degree and extent of co-ordination; what conditions governing pursuit of the activity in question must be co-ordinated before or at the same time as liberalization, and in what exactly does such co-ordination consist?

It is not possible to give a general, abstract reply to these questions. The real answers have emerged little by little, sector by sector, from an analysis of laws and practical conditions governing pursuit of activities. It is in connection with such co-ordination and in accordance with the direction it takes that the Commission and the Council can impart to laws, regulations and professional codes the new dimension required by the construction of the European Community.

One of the features of co-ordination is the mutual recognition of diplomas. Clearly, when a Member State requires, for access to an activity, the possession of a domestic diploma, this requirement — though not a restriction — constitutes a considerable obstacle to freedom of movement; that is why the Council is required by Article 57(1) to adopt directives in order to bring about mutual recognition of diplomas.

It must be borne in mind that what is involved is mutual recognition and that it concerns training conditions considered as a whole and as a requirement for access to a specific professional activity. Such mutual recognition of diplomas assumes, of course, some equivalence of training conditions; but there is no question here of achieving "academic" equivalence of courses of study and diplomas, a much longer-

term and more complex objective. Decisions on mutual recognition are only meant to give the Member States a sufficient, necessary guarantee that those concerned have had a training comparable and reached a level equivalent to what is required of nationals. Without minimizing the extreme importance of reforming university and other courses, it is important that the aims pursued should be kept distinct and that such reforms, pressing as they may be, should not be confused with what is required in order to implement right of establishment.

The method of introducing freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services is that the Council adopts directives proposed by the Commission. These directives may be accompanied by recommendations, issued either by the Commission or the Council, concerning certain aims which are supplementary to the directive in question but to which it was not legally possible to give the binding form of a directive. In the case of recommendations, as opposed to directives, the Commission must leave it to the Member States to see that they are implemented. Directives are adopted by the Council by qualified majority or unanimously, according to the subject; in some cases the Council must consult the European Parliament, and sometimes also the Economic and Social Committee, before taking a decision.

Balance-sheet

What have the Commission and Council achieved in the field of right of establishment and what remains to be done?

Achievements

Among the Community's legal acts concerning the introduction of the right of establishment a distinction must be made between general measures and those which deal with a specific sector of activity.

General measures

Among the general measures the first two occupy a special place: the General Programmes for the Removal of Restrictions on Freedom of Establishment and on Freedom to Supply Services, which were adopted by the Council on 18 December 1961 and established, in pursuance of Article 54 of the Treaty, the detailed manner of introducing these freedoms.

The main provisions of the programmes are: determination of beneficiaries of these freedoms, determination of what must be understood by "restriction", timetable for implementing the freedoms, and points regarding co-ordination and mutual recognition of diplomas, in particular introduction of the possibility — not expressly specified by the Treaty — of taking transitional measures in certain cases pending eventual co-ordination.

Among the 33 directives already adopted by the Council, two are of a general nature: provisions regarding the payment of services supplied and concerning movement and residence of nationals of the Member States within the Community. The latter covers "residence permits", which are of a general character and are to be distinguished from "working permits" for a specific sector of activity.

Directives by sector of activity

Without attempting to give a complete account of what has been done,¹ the situation created by the 31 directives adopted by the Council may be summarized as follows:

Commerce: free, apart from wholesale trade in coal, pharmaceuticals and toxic products, peddling, hairdressing and some personal services, for which directives are being drafted.

Industry and crafts: free, apart from the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, the construction of transport equipment and tobacco manufacture.

Agriculture: free as regards the supply of services; in the matter of establishment directives have still to be adopted on the remaining restrictions and on fishing and hunting.

Forestry: free.

Transport and transport auxiliaries: not yet free; proposed directives are being examined by the Council.

Public works contracts: free as regards right of establishment. The supply of services is not yet free, but proposals have been submitted to the Council.

Professions: not yet free, but proposals regarding a number of them have been submitted to the Council. They concern architects, engineers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, pharmacists and journalists. Other directives are being drafted for the professions, in particular for agricultural engineers, nurses, opticians, veterinarians, tax consultants, economic experts and accountants.

Companies: a directive co-ordinating company law has been adopted by the Council; other proposals will be submitted to the Council in the near future.

Insurance: reinsurance and retrocession are free; a proposal has been submitted to the Council for direct insurance other than life assurance; several others are in preparation.

Banks: not yet free. One proposal has been submitted to the Council and others are in preparation.

What remains to be done

It is clear from this list that the majority of activities are covered by directives adopted by the Council or submitted to it for examination.

A great deal, however, remains to be done. Not only certain sectors are not yet free, but also for several of them — and this is the reason for the delays — introduction of freedom must be accompanied by extremely complex co-ordination measures, on which work is very advanced.

The fact remains that the General Programmes and the Treaty require the right of establishment to be introduced by the end of the transitional period, that is by 1 January 1970. It is clear that not an inconsiderable part of the work of

¹ For the period 1958-68, see in particular "First General Report on the Activities of the Communities", secs. 80-84, and "Second General Report on the Activities of the Communities", secs. 58-69.

co-ordination just referred to will not be completed by then. What conclusions may be drawn? First of all, the delays are due mainly to the complexity of the problems to be solved, which was underestimated when the deadline was fixed. Secondly, the end of the transitional period is not a limit beyond which the Commission and Council can no longer legislate on the right of establishment.

It cannot be held that right of establishment is automatically accorded a national of a Member State from 1 January 1970 onwards, because this right necessitates a Community act to establish its terms of implementation. It cannot be left to a domestic judge or the Court of Justice to take over from the Community legislator and to decide how restrictions are to be removed. It follows that the Council will not, at the end of the transitional period, lose its power to legislate on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in sectors where it has not already done so.

Among the jobs still to be done, attention must be drawn to the Commission's obligation, by virtue of Article 155 of the Treaty, to watch over the implementation of Community measures. This comprises an obligation to ascertain whether the measures in question have in fact been taken by the Member States and whether they correspond to the intentions of the Community legislator. If the Commission deemed that the changes made, or not made, in domestic legislation constituted an infringement of directives and/or the Treaty, it would issue a reasoned opinion, after allowing the State concerned to submit its comments. This is the "infringement procedure", which can lead, in some cases, to a suit before the Court of Justice.

Outlook

This account of the objectives of the Treaty of Rome in the matter of right of establishment and summary of what has and has not been done give an idea of the importance of this field.

One may wonder, however, leaving aside the legal and technical considerations, about the practical consequences of introducing these new rights.

It is too soon, admittedly, to assess the consequences of a recently granted right for which there are no very precise figures to show how often it has been used. It is clear, however, that the introduction of right of establishment, whether for companies or individuals, will involve important changes in the economic life of the Member States and of the Community.

The consequences of implementing these rights will, moreover, have both economic and social aspects; they can be appreciated properly only in the context of implementation of the Treaty as a whole, that is in the framework of the progressive setting-up of a true Community.

The importance of the role played by the free movement of persons in the construction of the European Community must not be underestimated. The fact that there is movement of products leaves us still in the framework of a customs union and does not necessarily involve the birth of a Community; here the free movement of persons is the decisive factor.

From this angle, the introduction of right of establishment merely by removing restrictions is not a sufficient aim. It is necessary to go further and to harmonize the organization of our economic life, in particular the conditions governing economic and social activities, especially as in certain very important sectors the removal of restrictions is possible only where accompanied by some co-ordination of such conditions.

Only experience, admittedly, will in many cases enable the exact and indispensable level of co-ordination in certain important sectors of economic life to be determined; for this work of co-ordination still to be carried out is complementary to the right of establishment and will contribute considerably to the construction of a genuine Community.

V. Establishment and operation of the single market

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Tariff concessions for travellers between non-member countries and the Community

1. On 23 July 1969 the Council approved the text of a regulation on the customs treatment of goods forming part of travellers' personal baggage.¹ This regulation, which comes into force on 1 September 1969, introduces a Community system of exemptions from customs duty analogous to the fiscal arrangements introduced by the Council's Directive of 12 May 1969.²

Exemptions

2. The new regulation provides for exemption from CCT duties where the total value of goods not intended for sale contained in the personal baggage of an individual traveller does not exceed 25 u.a. The Member States are free to reduce this allowance to 10 u.a. in the case of travellers under the age of 15. The following may be imported free of CCT duties:

(i) *Manufactured tobacco*: 400 cigarettes, or 200 cigarillos, or 100 cigars, or 500 grams of smoking tobacco, if the traveller lives outside Europe; 200 cigarettes, or 100 cigarillos, or 50 cigars, or 250 grams of smoking tobacco, if he lives in Europe.

(ii) *Alcoholic beverages*: One standard bottle (0.7 l to 1 l) of distilled and spirituous beverages of a strength of 22° or higher; or a total of two litres of distilled and spirituous beverages, aperitifs based on wine or alcohol — with a strength of 22° or less — sparkling and dessert wines; and a total of two litres of still (non-sparkling) wines.

(iii) *Perfume*: 50 grams, and 1/4 litre of toilet waters.

Travellers under the age of 15 will not be entitled to any allowances for tobacco or alcoholic beverages. The regulation authorizes the Member States to reduce the value and/or the quantity of goods eligible for duty-free admission when they are imported — as part of frontier traffic — by persons working for transport services operating between non-member countries and the Community.

Flat-rate duty

3. Where goods in excess of the allowances provided under the regulation are imported in a traveller's personal baggage, a flat-rate of 10% *ad valorem* duty will be charged provided the goods in question are not for resale and provided their total value does not exceed 85 u.a. Goods which have enjoyed duty-free entry

¹ Official gazette No. L 191, 5.8.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 133, 4.6.1969 and Bulletin 7-69, Ch. V., sec. 6.

up to the amount mentioned above will be taken into account in determining this value, though they will be ignored when the specified quantities are being calculated. No manufactured tobacco can benefit from this flat-rate of customs duty.

Tariff arrangements for small consignments

4. On the same day the Council approved the text of a regulation on the customs treatment of small consignments of tobacco addressed to individuals.¹ This regulation, which also comes into effect on 1 September, excludes manufactured tobaccos (Chapter 24 of the CCT) from the application of the 10% flat-rate *ad valorem* duty applicable to such consignments to individuals, provided these imports have no commercial character. The purpose of this regulation therefore is to amend one specific point of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 950/68 on small consignments² which, the Commission felt, led to excessive customs concessions for tobaccos.

Common Customs Tariff

5. Following a favourable opinion from the CCT Nomenclature Committee, the Commission on 24 July 1969³ adopted a regulation on the classification of goods in sub-headings 11.01 E II and 11.02 A V (b) of the CCT. The object of this regulation — adopted under the provisions of the Council regulation on the uniform interpretation of the Nomenclature — is to include products obtained from the crushing or milling of corn-on-the-cob (cob and grain) under these sub-headings.

On 29 July 1969 the Council adopted a regulation⁴ on the temporary reduction of the autonomous CCT duties on vanadic pentoxide (vanadium anhydride) and woven fabrics or man-made fibres for the manufacture of boat sails during the period from 1 August 1969 to 31 December 1969.

Lastly, Commission decisions dated 29 July and 28 August 1969 respectively, and adopted in application of Article 26 of the EEC Treaty, authorized the three Benelux countries to postpone raising their customs duties for certain imports of manufactured tobaccos from non-member countries towards those of the CCT until 30 June 1970, and the Federal Republic to charge duties amounting to 50% or 25% of the CCT duties on specified quantities of certain wines from Algeria. This second decision will remain valid until a common market organization for wine is established and until 31 December 1969 at the latest.⁵

Tariff quotas

6. On 29 July 1969, on a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted regulations on the opening, apportioning and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period from 1 September 1969 to 31 August 1970. These quotas are for:

¹ Official gazette No. L 191, 5.8.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 172, 22.7.1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 183, 25.7.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 187, 31.7.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 220, 1.9.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 240, 24.9.1969.

(i) certain handicraft products from India to a total value of 5 million u.a. free of customs duties with a ceiling of 500 000 u.a. for each of the tariff headings concerned; the first tranche of this annual Community tariff quota (4 million u.a.) is divided between the Member States, the second, of 1 million u.a., being held as a reserve;¹

(ii) various duty-free arrangements in the framework of an agreement with Switzerland for certain textile products in the Community's outwards processing traffic up to 1 870 000 u.a. of value added. The annual quota is broken down into three different processing categories. The first tranche of 1 700 000 u.a. is divided between the Member States, the second (170 000 u.a.) constituting a reserve.¹

Italian import duties on lead and zinc

7. During the first six months of 1968 the Italian Republic charged, on the importation of unwrought lead, unwrought zinc, lead waste and scrap, and zinc waste and scrap from the other Member States, customs duties exceeding 15% of the basic duty applicable on 1 January 1957. At the same time, customs duties exceeding the rates required by the Treaty were levied on the same products from non-member countries (i.e., in the period concerned, the rates actually applied on 1 January 1957 reduced by 60% of the difference between these rates and those of the common customs tariff).

Moreover, Italy failed to withdraw, on 1 July 1968, customs duties on the importation of unwrought lead, unwrought zinc and lead waste and scrap, and did not introduce on that same date the CCT duties for unwrought lead and unwrought zinc imported from non-member countries.

It is true that the Commission, in its decision of 6 July 1966, had authorized Italy, under Article 226 of the Treaty, to adopt safeguard measures in respect of unwrought lead and unwrought zinc on condition that it charged certain duties on imports of lead and zinc waste and scrap. However, this decision lapsed on 31 December 1967 and was not renewed.

The Commission, finding that Italy had, since 1 January 1968, failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 23 of the Treaty and under Council Decision 66/532/CEE of 26 July 1966, decided, on 10 September 1968, to initiate the procedure laid down in Article 169 of the Treaty. On 2 April 1969 it gave the reasoned opinion required by the said Article and requested the Italian Government to comply with its terms. In view of the persistence of the infringement, the Commission decided on 24 July 1969 to file a petition against the Italian Republic under the second paragraph of Article 169 of the Treaty. The petition was lodged with the Registrar of the Court of Justice of the European Communities on 11 August.²

Technical obstacles to trade

8. Within the framework of the general programme for the removal of technical obstacles to trade, the Commission on 18 July 1969 approved and submitted to the

¹ Official gazette No. L 187, 31.7.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. C 117, 9.9.1969.

Council two proposals for directives concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on:

(i) *Meters for liquids other than water.* The main purpose of this directive is to eliminate technical obstacles to trade in liquid metering equipment properly so called, in other words, measuring devices and gauges. Its secondary purpose is to allow of the immediate utilization of these devices in the liquid measuring equipment in which they are mounted by harmonizing national provisions on maximum margins of error tolerated in such equipment.

(ii) *Non-automatic weighing instruments.* A comparative study of the arrangements applied to weighing instruments in the Member States has shown that discrepancies are not confined to technical requirements in the matter of construction, operation and precision but extend to the inspection which these instruments must undergo before being released on the market. The purpose of this directive is therefore to introduce common technical requirements with regard to construction, precision, operation and inspection.

COMPETITION POLICY

Rules applicable to enterprises

Application of the rules of competition to transport by rail, road and inland waterway

9. On 8 August the Commission, acting under Article 29 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1017/68 dated 19 July 1968¹ on the application of the rules of competition to transport, adopted provisions dealing with the form, content and other requirements for the complaints (Article 10), applications (Article 12), notifications (Article 14(1)) and hearings (Article 26(1) and (2)) referred to in the July 1968 regulation. These new provisions are contained in two regulations.²

The first — Regulation (EEC) No. 1629/69 — deals with the form, content and other requirements for complaints, applications and notifications and prescribes that pro formas must be used for the lodgment of applications and notifications. Complaints on the other hand may be made in the shape of a straightforward letter, the question of whether or not to use a form being left to the discretion of the complainants. Pro formas for the lodgment of complaints, applications and notifications are annexed to the regulation.

The second — Regulation (EEC) No. 1630/69 — deals with the hearings provided for in the Council regulation of 19 July 1968 and lays down procedures for them. The key provision here is Article 4, which specifies that Commission decisions will be confined to grounds for complaint on which enterprises or groups of enterprises have had an opportunity of making their views heard. This provision ensures genuine legal protection and guarantees enterprises which are the subject of a decision the legitimate right to defend themselves before it is taken. Hearings will be by written procedure in principle but provision is also made for an oral procedure — indeed this is required in certain cases.

¹ Official gazette No. L 175, 23.7.1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 209, 21.8.1969.

The provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No. 1017/68 therefore correspond on all essential points with the regulations for implementing Regulation No. 17.¹

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

Decisions to impose fines

10. The Commission adopted two decisions noting infringements of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and, for the first time, imposing fines on each of the enterprises concerned.

Quinine

11. The first decision, adopted on 16 July 1969,¹ concerns the "international quinine agreement" to which all the major quinine producers in the Common Market belong. The six enterprises concerned hold a dominant position on the European market, and on the world market, in quinine. They are: a Dutch company (Nederlands Combinatie voor Chemische Industrie N.V. (Nedchem) of Amsterdam), two German companies (Boehringer Mannheim GmbH of Mannheim and Buchler and Co. of Brunswick), and three French companies (Société chimique Pointet-Girard S.A. of Villeneuve-la-Garenne, Société Nogentaise de Produits Chimiques of Nogent-sur-Marne and Pharmacie Centrale de France of La Plaine-Saint-Denis).

The agreement covers the manufacture and distribution of two products — quinine and quinidine — both of them extracted from the bark of the cinchona. Nedchem was for a long time the leading supplier of raw materials thanks to its plantations in Indonesia but it has now been overtaken by Boehringer whose main plantations — like those of the Buchler company — are in the Congo, Guatemala and Bolivia. Because of their converging interests, Nedchem and Boehringer, the largest manufacturers in the group, had decided to conclude an agreement and to bring in the other manufacturers — the second German company, Buchler, and the three French companies. From the outset (1960) this agreement took the form of co-ordination in the purchase of raw materials and the sale of quinine on all markets.

In 1962 changes in the supply situation for raw materials brought this collaboration to an end, but agreements on the sale of quinine became all the more important to the parties. They agreed to charge common prices for quinine and quinidine in all countries. In 1964 they increased their selling price by about 50%, despite some reluctance on the part of Nedchem. These single prices were applied by all six companies until February 1965. The parties to the agreement agreed to protect their home markets — Germany, the Netherlands and particularly France — against imports from the other members. They established export quotas for all countries. The French companies were not allowed to manufacture quinidine.

¹ See Commission Regulation No. 27 of 3.5.1962 (official gazette No. 35, 10.5.1962) and Regulation No. 99/63 of 20.8.1963 (official gazette No. 127, 20.8.1963).

² Official gazette No. L 192, 5.8.1969.

These agreements on prices, control of production and markets and market-sharing are clearly illegal under Article 85 of the Treaty; indeed the Article quotes these as examples of agreements which are incompatible with the Common Market and prohibited. The infringement was knowingly committed. The companies concerned obtained expert legal advice and were clearly informed that their action constituted a violation of Article 85 and that they were exposing themselves to Commission proceedings which might lead to their being fined. Despite this advice they continued their practices, filed no notification, and took what they believed to be adequate steps to keep the agreement secret. Amongst other things, they instructed all members to destroy compromising documents.

The agreement was not strictly applied from 1965 onwards because of market developments following a sudden and unexpected increase in demand. The American military authorities, which had disposed of the major portion of their strategic reserves of quinine during the years 1962 to 1964, reappeared on the market as a large-scale purchaser because of events in Vietnam. At the same time there was a marked shortage of cinchona bark. This increase in demand meant that quinine and raw material prices rose. A peak was reached in mid-1966, after which prices fell back to the last agreed rates of early 1965. They then began to climb again and this trend continues.

In mid-1966, after a spectacular increase in the selling price of quinine in the United States, the American antitrust authorities opened an investigation. Following the publication of their findings in 1967, the Commission began an inquiry into enterprises established in the Common Market and set an own-initiative procedure in train. It is this procedure which led to the adverse decision.

The decision notes that the agreements are caught by Article 85(1). Since they had not been notified to the Commission, there could be no question of their qualifying for exemption under Article 85(3). Furthermore, the infringement was knowingly committed, as is proved among other things by the attempts of the parties to the agreement to ensure that it remained secret.

It is also shown that the infringement is a serious one: it results from an accumulation of restrictions in the form of limitation of production, price fixing, limitation of markets and market-sharing. Their gravity is accentuated by the fact that the enterprises in question control a large percentage of the market. Notwithstanding the undoubted difficulties encountered by the companies concerned in securing supplies of raw materials, the aims of the six manufacturers, and notably the fact that they collaborated in a selling price policy, are completely at variance with Article 85. There is the further point that this section of the chemical industry is concerned with public health and that there is no substitute for natural quinine in the treatment of certain types of malaria.

The level of the fines has been differentiated in the light of the market position of each company and its degree of responsibility for the infringements. The fines were fixed at 210 000 u.a. for Nedchem, 190 000 u.a. for Boehringer, 65 000 u.a. for Buchler, 12 500 u.a. for Pointet-Girard, 12 500 u.a. for La Nougataise and 10 000 for Pharmacie Centrale.

Dyestuffs

12. The second decision adopted on 24 July 1969¹ deals with concerted practices in the matter of prices charged by various manufacturers of dyestuffs for their goods in the Common Market.

¹ Official gazette No. L 195, 7.8.1969.

Acting on information supplied by trade organizations of industrial users in several EEC countries, the Commission carried out an investigation which showed that uniform and virtually simultaneous price increases had been applied in the Common Market by ten major manufacturers of dyestuffs in January 1964, January 1965 and October 1967. These manufacturers are Bayer, BASF, Cassella and Hoechst (Germany); Francolor (France); ACNA (Italy); Ciba, Geigy and Sandoz (Switzerland) and ICI (UK).

There are several points which show that these price increases were the result of concerted action: the rates were identical and were introduced by the various manufacturers in the different Common Market countries at virtually the same time; the content of the instructions sent by the manufacturers to their subsidiaries or representatives in connection with the 1964 increase were very similar — in some instances these instructions were couched in identical terms; the manufacturers exchanged information regularly at meetings and in other ways.

These concerted practices are caught by the provisions of Article 85(1). They restrict the free play of competition, which they confine to quality and technical assistance; by applying the same price increases for the same category of products on virtually the same date, they involve direct fixing of the selling prices of the dyestuffs marketed in the EEC by each of the manufacturers.

These practices can impair trade between Member States in two ways. Firstly, they cover all products imported and sold in the different EEC countries by the enterprises concerned and by their subsidiaries or representatives. Secondly, they prevented users from enjoying the benefits that could have accrued from importing from other Member States, since the price increases on their home market were applied at the same rate and on the same date in the other countries. It is the manufacturing companies rather than their subsidiaries which have been charged with concerted practices because the latter are closely dependent on their parent companies and did no more than obey instructions. The possible application of Article 85(3) could not be examined because no notification of an agreement had been filed. These are serious infringements by major companies controlling more than 80% of the EEC dyestuffs market. They must have known from their own competition experts that the concerted practices in question contravened the provisions of the Treaty.

This is the first time that the Commission has taken a formal decision on concerted practices in the matter of pricing and set out the criteria and reasoning which led it to conclude from the facts brought to light by its investigations that such concerted practices existed between the manufacturers concerned. It is also the first time that a ban has extended beyond Community enterprises to companies with headquarters in non-member countries. These companies could be included in the scope of the decision because the restrictions of competition to which they were a party affected the situation within the Common Market.

Given the gravity and the duration of the infringements, a fine of 50 000 u.a. is to be imposed on all the companies covered by the decision, the only exception being ACNA which has been less heavily penalized (40 000 u.a.) because it was not a party to the 1965 increase in Italy and, by its action, prevented the increase contemplated by the other manufacturers in 1967 being applied on the Italian market. By imposing these fines the Commission wanted to show its determination to implement an energetic policy of banning agreements contravening the rules of the Treaty, particularly in the case of major secret agreements, and thus to ensure observance of the Community's rules of competition.

Favourable decisions on co-operation agreements between enterprises

13. The Commission has taken a decision concerning an agreement concluded by virtually all the Netherlands manufacturers who export paint and varnish to other countries throughout the world and, in particular, in the Common Market.¹ These firms belong to the Exportgroep Verf, a section of the trade association "Vereniging van Vernis- en Verffabrikanten in Nederland", which notified the agreement in question. In order to safeguard the good reputation of Netherlands paint products on foreign markets, the firms in the group have undertaken in particular to adhere to certain minimum quality requirements.

The text of the decision shows that the agreement originally contained other clauses, some of which concerned minimum prices and conditions of sale; these proved to be incompatible with the Community rules of competition. Following comments by the Commission, the firms concerned agreed to waive these clauses for their exports to the other countries of the Common Market.

For the reasons expressed in the decision, the Commission considers that the only obligation which the agreement still imposes on the firms in the group as far as their exports to other EEC countries are concerned, namely the adherence to minimum quality requirements, does not in fact cause any appreciable restriction of competition. It has therefore been possible to give a negative clearance decision in which the Commission notes that, according to the information in its possession, there is no cause to intervene against this agreement.

The interest of the decision lies on the one hand in the enumeration of the clauses in the agreement considered incompatible with Article 85 of the Treaty, in particular those tending directly or indirectly to hamper or restrict free competition of prices and conditions of sale, and on the other hand in the fact that the Commission shows that the Community rules of competition do not thwart the efforts of groups of producers to improve the quality of their products by some degree of standardization, in so far as this brings a real advantage to consumers.

A further Commission decision² concerns a joint selling agreement concluded by several Italian manufacturers of artificial fertilizers. The firms concerned account for more than 50% of domestic production of these products. The Commission had indicated its intention of taking a favourable view of this agreement.³

Some of the firms are shareholders in SEIFA and others, although holding no shares in this company, have also agreed to sell through it the simple nitrogenous, phosphatic, potash and compound fertilizers which they manufacture. In accordance with the regulations, the firms had requested the Commission to grant "negative clearance" if it held their agreement to be compatible with the Treaty's competition rules.

The content of the decision shows that although the agreement originally entailed practices which were liable to hamper the development of fertilizer exports within the Common Market, these have now ceased as a result of the amendments made following intervention by the Commission. For this reason the Commission is now able to endorse the agreement as it is applied at present and even to waive the ban for the period prior to the amendments. Under the decision SEIFA can go

¹ Official gazette No. L 168, 10.7.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 173, 15.7.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. C 3, 11.1.1969 and Bulletin 3-69, Ch. IV, sec. 4.

on selling the fertilizers in Italy and on markets outside the EEC. On the other hand, it will no longer be entitled to participate in any capacity whatsoever in exports to other Common Market countries, as these exports must henceforth be handled by the manufacturers and their dealers in an individual capacity.

This decision follows those adopted by the Commission on 6 November 1968 concerning similar organizations for the sale of fertilizers operating in Belgium and France (Cobelaz and Comptoir français de l'Azote).¹ As with these decisions, the one just taken shows that the principal aim pursued by the Commission, in a sector like this, where in the past there has been virtually no trade between the Common Market countries, is to remove in the users' interest the obstacles which restrictive agreements linking large firms are liable to place in the way of the formation of a real single market between the Member States.

On 22 July 1969 the Commission also ruled, in two favourable decisions,² on specialization agreements linked with reciprocal exclusive dealing agreements between firms in France and Germany. These decisions were preceded by declarations of intent to this effect.

One of these decisions, concerns an agreement between Clima Chappée of Labuisière (France) and Budrus'sche Eisenwerke of Wetzlar (Germany), manufacturers of air-conditioning, ventilation and heating equipment for apartment buildings.³ The parties to the agreement wished to rationalize the production and marketing of this equipment and to avoid duplication of research and investment. They therefore agreed to specialize production, each to manufacture only specified types of equipment. Each firm is the exclusive dealer on its home market for the other's products and is therefore able to offer customers the full range of equipment manufactured by both parties.

Specialization agreements of this type come within the ambit of the EEC Treaty rules on competition because their object and direct effect is to restrict the freedom of the contracting parties and the choice offered the consumer, who is confined to a single source of supply. When these agreements are between firms in different Member States they necessarily affect intra-Community trade because a firm that undertakes not to manufacture certain types of goods is also excluded from exporting them. As the Commission points out in its decision, it has come to the conclusion that the co-operation agreement in question enables the parties to rationalize production. Moreover, because of the larger market which has been opened to them, each firm can expand its production line, thereby reducing production costs. It can be assumed that their increased capacity to compete will be to the advantage of consumers. Furthermore, the restrictions embodied in the agreement are essential to rationalization and do not allow the participating firms to escape the intense competition which is a feature of the market in air-conditioning equipment.

The other favourable decision deals with a specialization agreement in the field of large clockwork articles signed in 1967 between a French company, JAZ of Paris, and a German company, Peter-Uhren GmbH, of Rottweil am Neckar, which specializes in large mechanical alarm clocks. This agreement was linked with a mutual agreement on supply and purchasing for France and Germany.⁴

The Commission considers that, as in the Clima Chappée case, the various arrangements for co-operation between the two firms produce certain restrictions on the

¹ Official gazette No. L 276, 14.11.1968 and Bulletin 1-69, Ch. V, sec. 6.

² *Ibid.* No. L 195, 7.8.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. C 136, 19.12.1968 and Bulletin 2-69, Ch. V, sec. 8.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. C 122, 23.11.1968 and Bulletin 1-69, Ch. V, sec. 9.

free play of competition within the Common Market. In the first place, they prevent the enterprises concerned from resuming manufacture of their abandoned lines and marketing their specialized articles directly, under their own trade marks and trade names, in the other country. In the second place, they deprive consumers of the possibility of prompting competition between the goods manufactured by the two firms. Nevertheless, the Commission considers that the agreement can be exempted from the ban under Article 85(1) of the Treaty because it not only allows the parties to increase productivity in a broader field thanks to specialization and the regular exchange of technical information, but also offers considerable advantages to the consumer, who enjoys more sophisticated articles at more advantageous prices. Furthermore, the restrictions on competition imposed by the agreement do not exceed the bounds necessary to achieve the improvements sought. Lastly, there is effective competition in this field in the Common Market because of the large number of clock and watch manufacturers there established and because of substantial imports from non-member countries.

These two decisions confirm that the Commission takes a favourable view of co-operation agreements of this kind and suggest that other specialization agreements between firms in different Member States, offering advantages comparable to those described above, might be encouraged.

Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

14. Acting under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has approved the proposed acquisition of shares in the S.A. Métallurgique d'Espérance-Longdoz by the S.A. Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence, the Société Générale de Belgique, the Société de Bruxelles pour la Finance et l'Industrie (Brufina) and the Compagnie Financière et Industrielle. The Belgian, French and Luxembourg producers concerned directly or indirectly in this link-up account for some 15% of the Community's total output of crude steel and fine sheet.

After due consideration of legal aspects and the specific circumstances, the Commission has found that the Société Générale de Belgique and the S.A. Schneider have an interest in ARBED, the Luxembourg steel firm, enabling them to influence the membership, discussions or decisions of the ARBED boards. However, in view of ARBED's relative independence and the autonomy of its commercial decisions, there is in fact competition in the Common Market between ARBED and the other companies.

To safeguard this competition, the Société Générale is forbidden to increase its holdings of ARBED stock without the prior permission of the Commission. The authorization is also subject to the condition that the joint selling agreement between ARBED and the other cold-rolled sheet producers in the group should be terminated and that, as from January 1971, the products of the jointly-owned company SIDMAR should be sold separately by the respective sales organizations of the Cockerill group and ARBED.

The Commission will keep under review the market behaviour of these companies and check for compliance with the conditions imposed.

A final stipulation attached to the approval is that competition should not be impaired through personal links with competing firms.

State aids

15. At its meeting on 28 July 1969 the Council, on a Commission proposal, approved the directive on the grant of aid to shipbuilding to correct distortions of competition on the world market.¹

Since this market is characterized by distortions of competition, the Community considered that in the common interest arrangements should be made to protect the sector by providing aid to compensate for the losses caused by these distortions. With this end in view, the directive provides for the grant of shipbuilding aid amounting to 10% of the sales contract price and payable in any case before the vessel is laid down.

The introduction of this aid system is an essential element in the industrial policy proposed by the Commission for the Community's shipyards. It should facilitate the rationalization and modernization process already actively begun in this sector. The validity of the directive is limited to 31 December 1971. It may well be that the rate of aid initially provided for will be changed if the pattern of conditions of competition on the world market make this possible and desirable.

The Commission is to keep a close watch on the actual application of this directive. It will also re-examine the situation on the world market before the end of 1971, and will, if necessary, make suitable proposals for the period following the expiration of the directive.

On 18 July 1969 the Commission, in accordance with Article 93(2), first paragraph, of the EEC Treaty, called upon the French Government to refrain from applying the aid arrangements to encourage research and modernization of industrial and commercial structures in the textile sector unless it was prepared to modify it in advance so that imports from other Member States would no longer be subject to the semi-fiscal charge on textiles or to any other special tax on these products². A time-limit (1 April 1970) is included in this decision to enable the French Government to make any adjustment in the method of financing the aid arrangements dealt with by the present decision. The decision confirms the attitude which has already begun to emerge on several occasions with regard to aid financed by a semi-fiscal charge imposed on national production and imported goods alike. In the Commission's opinion, the introduction of arrangements of this kind cannot fail to have serious effects on the smooth operation of the single market.

On 25 June 1969 the Commission decided not to oppose a draft German law on action to ensure that waste oils are harmlessly disposed of, thus avoiding pollution risks which cannot be ruled out by anti-pollution legislation alone. Under this law a public service is to be set up for the collection and harmless disposal (by combustion or regeneration) of waste lubricants. The service is to be financed by subsidies from State funds raised by introducing a charge on all oils put on the market. The Commission considered that, in principle, these subsidies were not aids within the meaning of Article 92(1) of the EEC Treaty provided that:

(i) No regeneration enterprise receives subsidies exceeding the annual deficit actually observed for that enterprise, a "reasonable" profit being allowed;

¹ Official gazette No. L 206, 15.8.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. 220, 1.9.1969.

- (ii) The subsidies for regeneration and combustion are the same;
- (iii) The financing at a higher rate of the regeneration process is not liable to come within the notion of remuneration for a public service.

On 18 July 1969 the Commission decided to raise no objections to the following aid arrangements:

(i) Law No. 8, dated 11 March 1968, of the autonomous region of Val d'Aosta, which amends the aid arrangements in Law No. 20 of 21 August 1962 for industrial enterprises set up in the less developed areas of the region. The Commission considered that in view of their ultimate aim and the limited amount of funds involved the amended aid arrangements could benefit from the waiver provision in Article 92(3 c) of the EEC Treaty;

(ii) An Italian ministerial decree of 30 November 1968 providing for certain aid measures to encourage collective storage of bergamots and bergamot oil. The decree in question involves the payment of a subsidy of Lit. 120 000 000 to the bergamot co-operative of the province of Reggio di Calabria. This aid does not fall under Article 92(1) of the Treaty, since it does not distort, or threaten to distort, competition and does not affect trade between Member States.

TAXATION POLICY

Indirect taxes on the raising of capital

16. At its session of 17 July 1969 the Council adopted a directive on the harmonization of indirect taxation on the raising of capital,¹ after the Luxembourg delegation had expressed a reservation. The directive provides mainly for the abolition of stamp duty on securities and the charging of a harmonized capital duty in the Member States. Stamp duty on the issue of securities is currently charged in certain Member States, while capital duty exists in all six and is charged mainly on the constitution and increase of company capital.

The reasons for this directive are the existence of double taxation, discrimination and distortions in the taxation systems of the Member States, which therefore hamper the free movement of capital. Thus, the application of the stamp duty by certain Member States when foreign securities are issued or brought into circulation on their own market has the same financial effects as countervailing duties in the turnover tax field. The retention of these countervailing duties between the Member States is incompatible with the idea of a free capital market. In order to establish a single internal market, it therefore appeared necessary to abolish these duties, i.e. to abolish stamp duty on securities.

Parallel with the abolition of stamp duties, it has also proved essential to levy the same indirect fiscal charge on companies' own capital in the Member States. To this end, the directive provides for the levy of a harmonized capital duty and defines the joint-stock companies subject to this duty (mainly incorporations of companies, transformations and increases of capital), the basis of assessment and the rate of the tax. The basis of assessment is the real value of the assets contributed to the company after deduction of charges borne by the company as a consequence of these contributions.

¹ Official gazette No. L 249, 3.10.1969.

On a Commission proposal, the Council is to determine by 1 January 1972 at the latest the common rates of the capital duty. However, the Member States have to apply a rate of not more than 2% or less than 1% until the introduction of the common rates. In the case of mergers, the rate is reduced by 50% or less. There are also special rules for holding companies whose sole purpose is participation in other enterprises, and the administration and exploitation of such participation. For these companies the rate of the capital duty may, without prejudice to the fixing by the Council of common rates, be reduced to 0.5% until 1 January 1973 and after that date increased to 1%. Apart from the TVA and certain taxes of a special nature, no other tax or duty can be charged on operations subject to duty on assets brought in.

When this directive comes into force, capital duty will be charged under the same conditions as in a single internal market. Thus, the transfer of the registered offices of a company from one Member State to another will not be subject to this duty, as is usual at present. As far as taxation is concerned, this directive is the first Community measure harmonizing both the structures and the rates of the tax and therefore having direct effects on the fiscal revenue of the Member States. The revenue accruing to the Member States from the taxes to which the present directive applies was 114 million u.a. for capital duty and 21 million u.a. for stamp duty in 1967.

The Member States are required to adapt their legislation to the provisions of this directive by 1 January 1972 at the latest.

Application of TVA in the Member States

17. In accordance with the first Council directive adopted on 11 April 1967, the common system of tax on value added (TVA), whose structure and implementing procedures are laid down in the second directive adopted on the same date by the Council,¹ is to come into force by 1 January 1970 in the six Member States. The TVA system has been in use in France and Germany since 1 January 1968 and in the Netherlands since 1 January 1969.

The Italian Government, following the letter sent to it on 7 May 1969,² officially informed the Commission that Italy is unable to meet the 1 January 1970 deadline for the introduction of TVA. It pointed out that on 20 June 1969 the Italian Cabinet approved a draft law, submitted to the Parliament on 1 July last, for the introduction of an extensive tax reform. The procedures for this reform are to be adopted by the Government by 31 October 1970 in the form of a series of instruments to be implemented simultaneously on 1 January 1972.

The Italian reform overhauls the direct and indirect tax systems; instead of the turnover tax (*Imposta generale sull'entrata* — IGE) currently in force, it will introduce TVA, which in its basic principles and technical structure will conform to the Community system envisaged in the two Council directives mentioned above. Unlike the system in the other Community member countries, the Italian TVA will be applied, at least temporarily, up to and including the wholesale stage, and will be accompanied by an additional tax on consumption, levied at the stage preceding retail trade, the proceeds of which will go to the local authorities to offset the present consumption taxes, which will be abolished.

¹ Official gazette No. 71, 14.4.1967.

² See Bulletin 7-69, Ch. V, sec. 7.

The Italian Government points out that the TVA system envisaged is in accordance with Community commitments, but will have to be discussed with the Commission and the other Member States, in pursuance of Article 5 of the first directive. It regrets the need to postpone the 1 January 1970 deadline, for various reasons which it gives, and therefore requests an extension until 1 January 1972. At the same time, the Italian Government promises that everything will be done to ensure that this delay does not cause the turnover tax harmonization process to slow down.

In Belgium the law creating the TVA Code is dated 3 July 1969 and was published in the "Moniteur Belge" on 17 July 1969. It was due to come into force on 1 January 1970. However, about mid-September 1969, the Belgian Government asked the Council and the Commission for an amendment to the first directive in order to fix a new final date for the introduction of the system. In a memorandum explaining the reasons for its request, the Government states that it is not in a position to apply TVA before 1 January 1971.

The Luxembourg TVA law was adopted on 5 August 1969 and its wording published on 26 August 1969; this law also provides in principle for the application of TVA as from 1 January 1970.

The Commission intends shortly to submit proposals to the Council for decisions following its current examination of the Italian and Belgian applications.

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTIONS

European patent

18. In accordance with the decisions adopted at the inter-governmental conference of 21 May last,¹ the working party preparing a preliminary draft convention on the rules of substantive law on patentability and the rules of procedure for the grant of patents held its first session in Luxembourg, with Dr. Haertel in the chair, from 8 to 11 July. Work will continue during a session from 14 to 17 October next. The business in hand is to adapt the preliminary draft convention on European patent law published by the European Economic Community and the Member States in 1962 and revised in 1965 to the objectives agreed by the inter-governmental conference of 21 May.

At the same time as the studies of the inter-governmental conference going on in Luxembourg, other work will be continued in Brussels by the patent experts of the six EEC Member States. While the object of the Luxembourg studies is the unification of rules concerning the grant of patents, those in Brussels concern the unification of the substance of protection and of the rules subsequent to the grant of patents. The aim is that the European patent once granted shall constitute a single patent for the six Common Market countries.

Pharmaceutical products

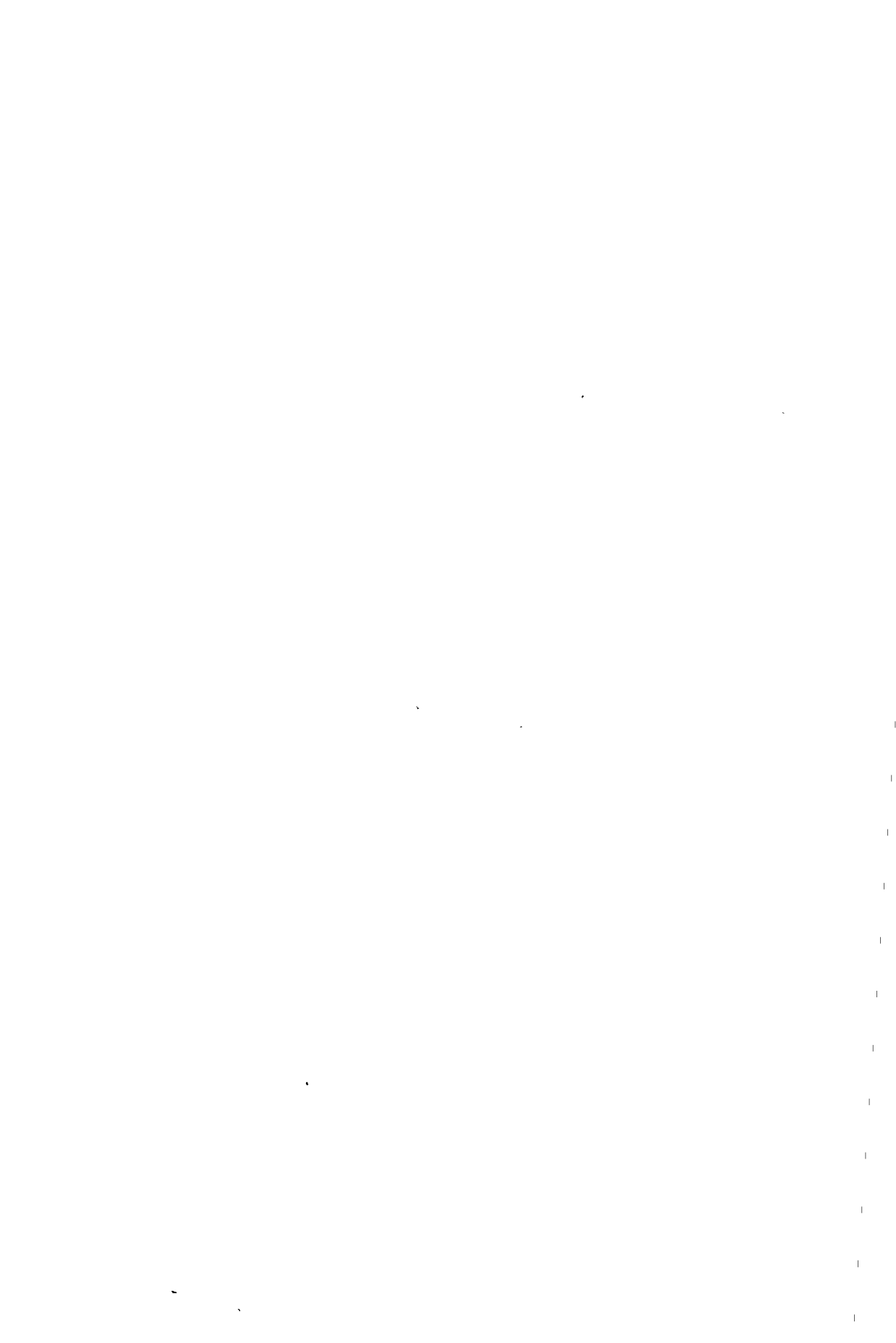
19. On 5 August 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a further work programme, together with a very precise timetable, for a general solution to the problems raised by the approximation of legislation on pharmaceutical products.

¹ Bulletin 7-69, Ch. V, sec. 10.

This general approach is intended to take into account conflicting ideas: for some, the mutual recognition of licences should be introduced as soon as possible in order to justify the radical changes in national legislation which will be caused by the application of the first and second directives; for others, further approximations are still necessary in order that the principle of mutual recognition of licences can be accepted.

In view of the progress achieved during the discussions in the Council and in the Commission (standards and protocols, co-ordination of provisions on non-wage earning activities in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products), the general approach proposed allows for a balanced solution in which public health safeguards and the achievement of economic objectives would go hand in hand.

The Commission has emphasized the urgency of a solution concerning these products, at a time when the transitional period is nearing its end and when a general programme on the elimination of technical obstacles to trade has been adopted for industrial products and foodstuffs.



VI. Towards economic union

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Change in the parity of the French franc

20. At a meeting held on 11 August, the Commission noted a decision taken on 8 August 1969 by the French Government to change the parity of the franc, reducing its value from 0.18 to 0.16 grams of fine gold, and examined the *de jure* and *de facto* aspects of the situation which the Monetary Committee had already considered on 10 August.

At its meeting the Commission adopted the proposals which it was to submit to the Council convened for the same day and submitted a memorandum to the Council concluding as follows:

"A devaluation of the franc, which may admittedly in the short term ease pressure on the currency, should, nevertheless, if its benefit is to last, form part of measures to achieve lasting restoration of fundamental balances. This means that the structure of overall demand should be modified to make more room for exports of goods and services. To this end, flexibility of the apparatus of production is necessary to facilitate transfers of demand. With many firms running at or near capacity, domestic demand must be sharply curtailed until such time as the present upsurge in investment has borne fruit. A restriction of demand is the more necessary since the rise in exports engendered by devaluation produces income which intensifies the pressures on resources and since higher import prices tend to divert industrial and final consumers to the home market. In any event, devaluation should be supported by energetic measures to inhibit the expansion of domestic demand, in particular private consumption; the spontaneous rise of costs and prices could then also be kept within bounds.

"The success of the stabilizing operation carried out in France is fundamental to the future of the Community and it is important that everything should be done to ensure that it succeeds. The Commission accordingly proposes that the measures and decisions which the French Government is to adopt should be subject to prior consultation in accordance with the Council decision of 17 July 1969, in particular for assessing how the French Government's action is to be fitted into concerted action at Community level and be supported by the economic policies followed in the other Member States."

The Council held an extraordinary session on 11 August in Brussels attended by the finance and agriculture ministers of the six countries.

The communiqué published after the meeting states: "During this meeting the Council examined the problems raised by the French Government's decision to adjust the parity of the French franc, which led to the suspension of the value of the unit of account used for the common agricultural policy, as fixed in Council Regulation No. 653/68.

"The Council heard introductory statements by M. Giscard d'Estaing, speaking on behalf of the French Government, M. Stammati, presenting the opinion of the Monetary Committee, and M. Rey, President, and M. Barre and M. Mansholt,

Vice-Presidents, of the Commission. It had a general exchange of views during which it expressed the unanimous desire that the objective of the French Government's decision, i.e. the restoration of economic and monetary equilibrium in France, should be attained under the most favourable conditions. It noted that the achievement of this objective was bound to facilitate the proper working of the Community.

"The Council decided not to adjust the value of the unit of account used for the common agricultural policy. Further, on the proposal of the Commission, the Council noted its agreement to a regulation on short-term economic policy measures in the agricultural sector, following on the devaluation of the French franc."¹

Co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation

24. Following an exchange of views on the Commission's memorandum on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation within the Community,² introduced by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, at its session of 17 July 1969³ the Council adopted a decision on the co-ordination of short-term economic policies of the Member States.⁴ In adopting this decision, the Council pointed out that because of the increasing interpenetration of the economies of the Member States, close co-ordination of their short-term economic policies, both internal and external, must be ensured if continuous and appropriate growth, a high level of employment, external balance and stability of prices were to be achieved, and that the necessary consultations must therefore be held in good time.

Thus the Council decided to amplify and render more systematic a prior consultation procedure for any important short-term economic policy measures or decisions taken by Member States and having an appreciable effect on the economies of the other Member States or on the internal and external balance of the Member State concerned, or which were liable to cause a significant gap between the development of a country's economy and the medium-term economic objectives defined jointly. These consultations would also cover the overall budget policy and the fiscal measures having a direct effect on the external trade. Any Member State or the Commission may request such consultations if in its view the development of the economy of one of the six States so requires. The consultations should normally take place within the Monetary Committee, the Short-term Economic Policy Committee and the Budget Policy Committee; however, a Member State or the Commission may in cases of special importance request consultations in the Council.

With regard to reinforcing the co-ordination of medium-term economic policies, as proposed by the Commission, the Council agreed to hold in the autumn, on the basis of a memorandum to be submitted by the Commission, a detailed discussion on the objectives of the medium-term economic policy.

In addition, the Council noted its agreement on the principle of a Community system of short-term monetary support in accordance with the guidelines of the Commission memorandum of 12 February 1969. It declared that the system should

¹ For details of these measures see sec. 34.

² See Supplement to Bulletin 3-69.

³ See "The Council".

⁴ Official gazette No. L 183, 25.7.1969.

take into account the views of the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of Central Banks. It invited the Committee of Governors to continue its consideration of how the system should work.

In conclusion it instructed the Monetary Committee to report back to the Council and the Commission on the implementing procedures for a system of medium-term financial aid.

Conditions governing balanced growth in the Community

22. A memorandum adopted by the Commission on 9 July 1969 relating to the maintenance of the conditions for balanced growth in the Community was discussed at the session of 17 July by the Council which noted its agreement on the conclusions of the memorandum. Summing up, the Commission notes that the Community is now caught up in an inflationary spiral which must be brought under control as soon as possible.

"Energetic and rapid action is required to prevent the present imbalances from growing worse and becoming permanent, thus resulting in a sharp rise in costs which would seriously affect the competitive position of several Member States. This action is all the more urgent in that the Community must rapidly regain its basic equilibrium in order to be able, if necessary, to compensate for the deflationary tendencies which might result from any weakening in the world business situation.

"Inflationary pressures must in any case be brought under control in order to ensure the Community's cohesion, to increase the confidence in the stability of the currencies and to permit, as soon as possible, the abolition of exceptional current measures which hinder the smooth operation of the Common Market. The object of the policy recommended by the Commission is not to bring about a recession but to avoid it, while there is still time, by redressing the Community's economic situation. The Commission requests the Council to note its agreement, not only on the objectives thus defined, but also on the means to be employed to achieve them, and in particular on:

(i) Systematic mobilization of the available resources, with a view to increasing total output, in particular by means of the vocational training and retraining of workers;

(ii) Restriction of the increase in total demand to match the scope for increasing total output, by means of stricter budgetary management, rather than by the monetary measures which have already been employed to the full and whose impact has been restricted by international monetary and financial developments;

(iii) Active participation of both sides of industry in working out and implementing, within the Member States, an economic and social policy which will maintain the conditions for balanced expansion in the future.

"The concerted efforts of the Member States will thus overcome the present difficulties and put the Community in a position to reconcile the requirements of growth with those of stability."

Monetary Committee

23. On 11 July the Monetary Committee held its 125th session in Brussels with M. van Lennep in the chair. It examined certain international monetary problems

and surveyed the monetary and financial situation of the Member States. At its next session, held on 22 July in Paris, it discussed international monetary problems with a view to co-ordinating the positions of the Member States before the meeting of the alternates of the Group of Ten. The Committee held a further session, still with M. van Lennep in the chair, on 10 August 1969 in Brussels. The meeting held consultations following the French Government's decision to devalue the franc. It expressed its conclusions in an Opinion addressed to the Council and the Commission.

Working Party on Transferable Securities Markets

24. The Working Party on Transferable Securities Markets met in restricted session on 7 July in Amsterdam, on 10 July in Rome and on 16 July in Paris, to examine the recent use of instruments and procedures to ensure the balance of the bond markets in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy and France.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

25. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee met on 4 July 1969 with M. Sérísé in the chair. On the basis of the preliminary economic budgets submitted by the Member States and the working documents prepared by the Commission's staff, it examined the foreseeable economic trend for the second half of 1969 and for 1970. It also adopted a draft opinion on the implementation of the Council recommendation of 28 July 1966.

Budget Policy Committee

26. The Budget Policy Committee held its 23rd session on 18 July 1969. The following officers were unanimously re-elected:

Chairman: M. Stammati, *Ragioniere generale dello Stato* in the Rome Treasury.

Vice-Chairmen: M. Korff, Director for the Budget in the Federal Ministry of Finance in Bonn;

M. Ilegems, Director-General for the Budget in the Ministry of Finance in Brussels.

The Committee proceeded to a "confrontation" of the broad lines of the Member States' budget policies for 1970.

Alternates of the Budget Policy Committee

27. The alternate members of the Committee met on 17 July to examine the methods and tables used to prepare its review of the principal budget policy problems before each meeting of the Committee.

Working Party on Public Finance Projections

28. The *ad hoc* Working Party on Public Finance Projections of the Budget Policy Committee met on 24 July 1969. The session was mainly devoted to examining methods of projection.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

29. On 27 June the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held a meeting prepared by the alternates on 16 June. It discussed the Commission memorandum on the implementation of the First Medium-term Economic Policy Programme and examined the possibility of preparing a summary report to the Council on the implementation of the programme.

Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

30. The Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy met on 9 July 1969 to finalize the document supplementing its report of 9 April 1969 on "Scientific and technical co-operation among the Community countries: the opportunities in seven sectors". The document is to be submitted to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee and then to the Commission and the Council.

Working Party on Policy for the Structure of Individual Industries

31. The Working Party on Policy for the Structure of Individual Industries of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee met on 10 and 11 July to continue its discussions on the textile industry in the Community and on the co-ordination of public contracts or contracts of public interest. These discussions will be resumed on 25 and 26 September 1969, by which time a meeting of experts on textile matters will have been held. At the September meeting matters concerning numerically-controlled machine tools will also be discussed. The purpose of the current work of the Working Party is to enable the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee to work out its position in connection with preparing the preliminary draft third programme.

Working Party on External Trade Policy

32. The Working Party on External Trade Policy of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held a very wide-ranging discussion on 15 and 16 July 1969 to help prepare the external trade policy chapter of the preliminary draft third programme. Its next meeting has been fixed for 6 and 7 October 1969.

Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets

33. The Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets met in Brussels on 7 and 8 July 1969. The experts first of all approved the amended version of the report on budget trends in the member countries from 1957 to 1966. They then examined a draft report on the burden on public budgets of aids to enterprises.

The experts decided to postpone until their next meeting their consideration as to how public services and their operations should be treated in the accounts and tables of the European system of integrated economic accounts.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The common agricultural policy and devaluation of the franc

34. Because of the advanced stage of integration reached by European agriculture (particularly in the context of market and price policy) the French Government's decision of 8 August 1969 to change the parity of the franc has had direct implications for the common agricultural policy.¹ The main reason for this is that a change in the exchange rate of one currency leads to an automatic adjustment in farm prices in the country in question.

In the event of devaluation, farm prices are increased by a percentage corresponding to the rate of devaluation. One of the main objectives of devaluation — the restoration of economic equilibrium and price stability — is immediately jeopardized. Automatic price adjustment in France would have involved sharp increases in consumer prices and a sizeable increase in the liquid assets of farmers. To deal with difficulties of this kind, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, had adopted in May 1968 a regulation laying down procedures and outlining the possibilities of easing transition to the new situation.²

This regulation provides that the Monetary Committee and the Council meet within three days of a change in parity to discuss the situation thus created and to take appropriate action. The Commission, for its part, must first suspend the value of the unit of account³ and then draft proposals for submission to the Council.

On 10 August 1969 the Monetary Committee issued a formal Opinion to the effect that the value of the unit of account should not be changed and urged that measures to support France be considered. The Council met on 11 August 1969 and during a meeting lasting more than 18 hours decided:

- (i) Not to change the value of the unit of account;
- (ii) To make no change in the common prices for farm products in the Community;
- (iii) To adopt special measures to enable French agriculture to adjust gradually to the existing situation in the other five Member States.

A regulation to this effect, unanimously adopted by the Council,⁴ provides *inter alia* that:

(i) Intervention prices, buying-in prices and direct aid to producers, fixed by the Community in units of account, be fixed in France at a level 11.11% (the rate of devaluation) below those in the other five Member States expressed in units of account. In other words these prices will be maintained by France during the 1969/70 marketing year at the pre-devaluation level, expressed in French francs;

(ii) Before the end of the 1969/70 marketing year, the Council shall unanimously adopt procedures for adjusting French prices and amounts for the various products; this adjustment must be made at latest by the beginning of the 1971/72 marketing year;

¹ See sec. 20.

² Official gazette No. L 123, 31.5.1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 199, 8.8.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 202, 12.8.1969

(iii) France shall levy a compensatory amount on any farm products and processed products which are the subject of special provisions under Article 235 of the Treaty and are exported to non-member countries and to other Community countries; it will grant import subsidies corresponding to the incidence of the gap between prices and amounts fixed for France;

(iv) The Commission shall report to the Council on the implementation of the above measures before 30 November 1969. At the same time it shall put forward the alternative solutions which could if necessary be considered, and make any appropriate proposals, based notably on Article 43 of the Treaty. The Council shall decide (by qualified majority) on the Commission's proposals before 1 January 1970, after consulting the European Parliament;

(v) The compensatory amounts for exports and the subsidies on imports applied by France shall not be an integral part of Community financing;

(vi) Implementing provisions by product, which may include further waivers from the provisions applicable under the present market organizations, shall be defined in detail by the Commission using the Management Committee procedure. Until these provisions are defined, the value of the unit of account shall be suspended in France (the suspension period for the other Member States ended at the close of the Council meeting of 12 August).

These implementing provisions for the various agricultural sectors were contained in a series of regulations adopted by the Commission on 22 August 1969.¹

Thanks to the machinery described above it has been possible, in the common interest, to avoid jeopardizing the effects of devaluation in France and to prevent unfortunate repercussions on agriculture in the other Member States.

There is no denying however that the common agricultural policy has suffered a set-back, largely because progress towards integration has not been even in all spheres, especially in monetary and short-term economic policy. Until such time as progress matching the degree of advancement of the common agricultural policy is made in these two fields, there is a danger that similar occurrences or analogous difficulties stemming from other causes will affect the common agricultural policy in the same way, thus contributing to an undeniable process of disintegration in a sector which is already largely integrated.

As the Commission stated when it presented the proposals subsequently adopted by the Council, it did so in the firm hope that the Community would, in the medium term, concentrate on structural policy in industry and agriculture with a view to improving, and approximating, the basic situations in the economies of the several Member States.

Common market organizations

Cereals and rice

35. Three Commission regulations adopted on 4, 11 and 18 July 1969 retained for one further week the suspension of the advance fixing of the levies on wheat other than durum.²

¹ Official gazette Nos. L 213 and L 214, 25.8.1969.

² *Ibid.* Nos. L 164, L 171 and L 178, 5, 12 and 19.7.1969.

On 15 July 1969 the Commission adopted three regulations dealing with rice.¹ The first determines the marketing centres for rice, other than Arles and Vercelli, for the 1969/70 marketing year; these are the same as in the previous marketing year. The second fixes the threshold price for milled rice for the 1969/70 marketing year; this price is based on that fixed by the Council for husked rice allowing, in different months of the marketing year, for the monthly increases. The third regulation fixes, for the 1969/70 marketing year, the amounts to be taken into consideration for adjustment of the import levies and export refunds for paddy rice, long-grain milled rice and semi-milled rice.

On the same date the Commission amended an earlier text determining the quantity of potatoes necessary for the manufacture of 100 kg of starch;² the purpose of this regulation is to allow for the increased production refund for potato starch following the increased threshold price for maize.

On 17 July 1969 the Council adopted a regulation³ fixing the compensatory allowance for paddy rice held in stock at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year. The allowance was fixed at 0.8064 u.a./100 kg.

On the same date the Council amended certain provisions of the basic regulation on the common organization of the market in cereals which affect intervention prices for durum wheat.⁴ It also determined the standard qualities for certain cereals and categories of flour, groats and meal and the rules under which threshold prices for them would be fixed;⁴ this is to be done in such a way that the basic target prices for cereals can be reached and protection given to the processing industry.

On 18 July 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation laying down procedures for implementing the provisions on the denaturing of wheat other than durum and rye of bread-making quality.⁵ Basically, this regulation takes over existing procedures by incorporating the amendments introduced by means of various regulations adopted in 1968/69. Another regulation fixes the denaturing premium for wheat other than durum in the 1969/70 marketing year.⁶

A regulation adopted by the Commission on 22 July 1969 amends the conditions for the buying-in of cereals by the intervention agencies for the 1969/70 marketing year.⁷ Requirements for intervention have been made somewhat stricter, notably with regard to the percentage of noxious weed seed present.

On the same date the Commission adopted a regulation tightening up the rules on price increases and reductions applicable to qualities other than the standard quality on intervention in the cereals sector.⁸ This regulation was subsequently amended by a regulation dated 26 August 1969.⁷

On 25 July 1969, the Commission laid down the conditions for granting the compensatory allowance for paddy rice in store at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year;⁸ they cover the minimum tonnage qualifying for an allowance and administrative arrangements for the inspection of stocks on which allowances are to be paid. On the same date, the Commission fixed the threshold price for certain categories of flour, groats and meal for the 1969/70 marketing year.⁸

¹ Official gazette No. L 174, 16.7.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 177, 18.7.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 179, 21.7.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 180, 22.7.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 182, 24.7.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 217, 28.7.1969.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 184, 26.7.1969.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. L 185, 29.7.1969.

On 24 July 1969, the Commission amended an earlier text in respect of new varieties of rice grown in the Community.¹ The purpose of this regulation is to include new varieties now being grown in the Community, in the Community list of varieties for intervention purposes, as from the beginning of the coming marketing year (1 September 1969). A secondary aim is to make intervention requirements for certain varieties already included in this list slightly more strict by increasing the milling yields required by the intervention agencies.

On 31 July 1969 the Commission determined certain marketing centres for cereals for the 1969/70 marketing year and the derived intervention prices applicable in these centres.²

A Commission regulation dated 8 August 1969 alters the denaturing premium for wheat other than durum for the 1969/70 marketing year.³ Lastly, on 14 August 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on storage in non-member countries of cereals held by the intervention agencies.⁴ The new harvest means that storage facilities must be available at very short notice and because of the storage difficulties liable to arise in the Community as a whole, it is proving necessary in certain cases to use storage facilities in non-member countries.

Beef and veal

36. On 7 July 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on special arrangements applicable to imports of certain frozen beef and veal.⁵ On 29 July 1969 the Council extended the 1968/69 marketing year in the beef and veal sector to 2 November 1969;⁶ this marketing year had already been extended to 3 August 1969 by a regulation dated 17 July 1969.⁷ Lastly, on 1 August 1969 the Commission decided to sell approximately 1 364 tons of frozen hindquarters of beef and veal held by the German intervention agency.⁸

Milk and milk products

37. On 29 July 1969 the Council adopted a regulation extending the 1968/69 milk year to 2 November 1969;⁹ like the marketing year for beef and veal, it had been previously extended to 3 August 1969.¹⁰

On 17 July 1969 the Council adopted a regulation¹¹ extending to 31 March 1970 the period of validity of Article 35 of the basic regulation on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products which provides for the adoption of transitional measures. On the same date, the Council drew up general rules relating to the supply of milk fats to the World Food Programme;¹² the relevant regulation covers the supply of 35 000 tons of butteroil to the World Food Programme. The provision of these fats free of charge offers an outlet for surplus

¹ Official gazette No. L 185, 29.7.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 190, 2.8.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 200, 9.8.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 206, 15.8.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 166, 8.7.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 188, 1.8.1969.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 180, 22.7.1969 and "Council".

⁸ *Ibid.* No. L 191, 5.8.1969.

⁹ *Ibid.* No. L 188, 1.8.1969 and "Council".

¹⁰ *Ibid.* No. L 180, 22.7.1969.

¹¹ *Ibid.* No. L 178, 19.7.1969.

¹² *Ibid.* No. L 179, 21.7.1969.

butter held in store and means a saving of several years' storage costs. The cost of processing the butter into butteroil will be covered by an allowance to the processor. In addition, a contribution towards transport and distribution costs is to be paid to the body responsible for distributing the butteroil in the receiving countries. On the question of financing the supply of butter fats to developing countries, the Council agreed that all expenditure resulting from the supply of this butteroil, including losses resulting from its supply free of charge by the intervention agency, would be covered on the same terms as expenditure resulting from other Community intervention measures on the internal market in milk and milk products.

By virtue of two regulations adopted on 22 July 1969 on the sale of butter at reduced price to non-profit-making institutions and associations¹ and to the armed forces,² the Commission decided to regard such sales hitherto effected under special authorizations granted individually to the Member States as Community sales.

A Commission regulation dated 22 August 1969 on permanent offer for tender of butter held by the intervention agencies³ amends earlier texts and provides notably for the commencement of a further offer. Offers relating to butter for direct consumption and for processing continued to be issued at the usual rate.

Other Commission regulations covered other areas of the milk products sector. One of these, adopted on 11 July 1969, deals with communications between the Member States and the Commission in this sector;⁴ it provides that information on stocks of the products which have been the subject of intervention be communicated once a month instead of once a fortnight and that the Commission be kept regularly informed of imports of the most important milk products. A regulation dated 15 July 1969 on implementing procedures for export refunds in this sector⁵ indicates in greater detail the receiving areas which can be taken into account when fixing refunds, so as to facilitate implementation of the regulation in question.

A third regulation, dated 29 July 1969, concerns procedures for granting aid for skim milk intended for animal feed and denatured under national regulations, or which has been submitted to an administrative control.⁶ The purpose of the regulation is to extend from 28 July to the end of the 1968/69 marketing year transitional measures on the arrangements for denaturing skim milk intended for animal feed if it is to qualify for aid. Lastly, a regulation adopted the same day on procedures for granting aid for skim milk powder intended for animal feed and for skim milk processed into compound animal feedingstuffs⁷ allows France to continue granting aid to skim milk denatured in accordance with the arrangements in use in that country prior to 28 July 1968 for the period from 29 July to 31 December 1969.

Oils and fats

38. On 4 July 1969, the Commission amended the rules on intervention procedures for oilseeds.⁸ On 16 July 1969 it adopted a regulation on methods of determining the world market price for oilseeds.⁷ The purpose of this regulation is to fix

¹ Official gazette No. L 182, 24.7.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 211, 23.8.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 171, 12.7.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 174, 16.7.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 186, 30.7.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 164, 5.7.1969.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 176, 17.7.1969.

coefficients of equivalence to be applied during the 1969/70 marketing year to offers and prices of oilseeds of a quality other than the standard quality when these are used in calculating the world market price for these seeds.

On 17 July 1969, the Council for its part adopted two regulations,¹ one dealing with the principal intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived prices applicable during the 1969/70 marketing year, the other with the introduction of additional aid for colza and rape processed in Italy. This averages 0.85 u.a./100 kg.

Lastly, on 28 July 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on the exchange of information between the Member States and the Commission in the oils and fats sector.²

Sugar

39. A Commission regulation of 1 July 1969 lays down methods of determining quality applicable to sugar bought in by the intervention agencies.³ On the same date the Commission adopted another regulation on arbitration procedures for disputes concerning the quality of sugar bought in by these agencies.³

Three further regulations concerning sugar were adopted by the Council on 17 July 1969. One of these⁴ amends certain provisions of the basic regulation on a common organization of the sugar market. It deals *inter alia* with the refund of storage costs for certain syrups which precede solid state sugar in the processing chain. The second⁴ lays down general rules for the compensation of storage costs in the sugar sector and the third⁴ amends certain rules governing intervention on this market by means of purchases.

Fruit and vegetables

40. On 9 July 1969 the Commission fixed the reference prices for apples up to 30 June 1970.⁵

On 17 July 1969 the Council adopted a regulation fixing basic and buying-in prices for pears for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1969⁴ and on 29 July 1969 it adopted another fixing basic and buying-in prices for apples for the period from 21 August to 31 December 1969.⁶

Lastly, on 25 July 1969 the Commission fixed the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price for pears⁷ and on 30 July 1969 it fixed similar coefficients applicable to the buying-in price for apples.⁶

¹ Official gazette No. L 178, 19.7.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. 188, 30.7.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 163, 4.7.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 179, 21.7.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 168, 10.7.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 187, 31.7.1969.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 184, 26.7.1969.

Import and export licences and advance-fixing certificates

41. On 17 July 1969 the Council adopted a regulation postponing the date of the extension to the whole Community of the validity of import and export licences and advance-fixing certificates.¹ These licences and certificates make it possible to control transactions with non-member countries involving cereals, rice, sugar and milk products. Since these products are in surplus, the licences and certificates enable a ban to be imposed on imports in the event of market difficulties. Existing Community regulations provide that licences and certificates be issued by the Member States up to 1 August (or 1 September) 1969 and by the Community after that date. Under the terms of the new regulation, these provisions will not be implemented until after 1 January 1970.

Food aid

42. At its meeting on 28 and 29 July 1969 the Council approved a number of guidelines for the implementation of the Community's food aid programme for 1969/70 in conformity with the commitments assumed by the Community in connection with the International Grains Arrangement.

The Council agreed that the schedule for implementing the food aid programme must be drawn up as soon as possible and that an effort should be made within the framework of this schedule to ensure that Community aid programmes (i.e. the programmes carried out by the Community as a whole) should if at all possible reach a level higher than that attained last year.

As regards the Member States' own programmes, the Council agreed that, pending the elaboration of an implementing schedule, Member States should start on certain of them forthwith. It was decided however that, for the moment, these programmes should not exceed one third of each member country's share in the Community's food aid programme, so as not to prejudice the establishment of the implementing schedule.

Financing the common agricultural policy

43. Schemes for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF under the second tranche for 1968 were referred to the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures on 7 July 1969. The financial aspects of the schemes were referred to the EAGGF Committee on 8 July 1969.

On 16 July 1969, the Commission decided to grant assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 269 projects, totalling 57 356 831 u.a.

On 29 July 1969, the Commission, following approval from the EAGGF Committee, adopted a decision concerning the 26 lowest average refunds to be taken into account in connection with aid from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF for the 1965/66 accounting period.²

¹ Official gazette No. L 179, 21.7.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 220, 1.9.1969.

On 29 July 1969, the Commission decided to grant assistance as shown below:

<i>Member States</i>	u.a.	%
Belgium	13 621 848.77	5.71
Germany	18 547 560.81	7.77
France	139 115 289.83	58.30
Italy	4 898 557.01	2.05
Luxembourg	127 378.51	0.05
Netherlands	62 324 841.17	26.12
Community	238 635 476.10	100.00

Total contributions from the Member States to the EAGGF for the 1965/66 accounting period will be as follows:

<i>Member States</i>	u.a.	%
Belgium	18 971 520.35	7.95
Germany	75 575 855.28	31.67
France	77 747 438.11	32.58
Italy	42 954 385.70	18.00
Luxembourg	524 998.05	0.22
Netherlands	22 861 278.61	9.58
Community	238 635 476.10	100.00

On 17 July 1969 the Commission approved assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF towards expenditure incurred by the various Member States in connection with the census of pig population carried out early in December 1968.²

Lastly, on 29 July 1969 the Council adopted a regulation on assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1970.³ This regulation provides for the following breakdown of the 285 million u.a. available:

- (i) A portion earmarked for financing special measures (particularly in the fruit and vegetable sector);
- (ii) A portion, fixed at 160 million u.a., to finance improvements to the structure of agriculture;

¹ Official gazette, No. L 227, 8.9.1969

² *Ibid.* No. L 204, 13.8.1969

³ *Ibid.* No. L 189, 2.8.1969.

(iii) The remainder for financing special measures to be taken following an examination of the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the reform of agriculture in the Community.

The regulation also provides that aid from the Fund may, in certain cases, amount to 45% of the amount invested. Each Member State is required to submit half its schemes before 15 December 1969 and the balance before 31 March 1970.

Marketing of seed of oleaginous and fibrous plants

44. Continuing the series of directives of 14 June 1966¹ (amended on 18 February 1969)² on the marketing of beet seed, forage seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes and reproductive forestry material, and a later directive of 8 April 1968³ on the marketing of material for the asexual propagation of vines, a new directive adopted by the Council on 30 June⁴ rounds off for the time being the Community's work on seeds and seedlings.

The text adopted is concerned with seed of the following: colza, rape, various mustards, sunflower, flax, poppy, castor-oil, soja, sesamum, groundnuts, hemp, cotton and cumin. It requires the Member States, with effect from 1 July 1971 at the latest, to confine marketing to seeds which have been inspected and certified and have varietal identity and purity. For a number of species, however, the marketing of commercial seed which has been subjected to an official inspection (confined to identity and purity of the species) will still be allowed. Minimum requirements for inspection are laid down in the directive, which also stipulates that seed must be labelled.

Seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants which meet the requirements of the directive cannot be subjected to any restrictions either when marketed on the territory of the Member States or in intra-Community trade. On their own territory, however, Member States are still free to limit marketing to varieties which offer advantages from the point of view of cultivation and utilization until such time as a common catalogue of varieties is compiled. The Commission has already submitted a proposal in this connection to the Council.⁵

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

45. The Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy continued the work confided to it, which covers in particular an investigation of the possibilities of co-operation in the seven sectors chosen by the Council. At the meeting

¹ Official gazette No. L 125, 11.7.1966.

² *Ibid.* No. L 48, 26.2.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 93, 17.4.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 169, 10.7.1969 and Bulletin 8/1969, Ch. VI, sec. 32.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. C 91, 13.9.1968.

held on 9 July 1969 it drew up a supplementary report on methods of implementing the proposals outlined in its report of 9 April 1969. This new document was forwarded to the Council on 25 July.

In the meantime, a first exchange of views on the April report took place in the Council on 30 June 1969. However, mainly as a result of the important political events which had occurred in certain member countries and made it difficult for them to take a definite position, the Council has not yet been able, on the results of this exchange of views, to draw first conclusions from the recommendations submitted or to work out proposals for co-operation to be sent to non-member countries. Nevertheless, the Council has agreed on a precise timetable and has taken the necessary procedural decisions to start the preparatory work.

The Council has therefore invited all delegations to adopt a position as quickly as possible on the Group's report and has instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to examine it closely and to establish priorities in regard to concrete projects which might form the subject of a proposal for co-operation to be submitted to European non-member countries. To assist the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Council has set up the group of high-ranking officials engaged in scientific research in accordance with the Council's resolution of 31 October 1967, which must report to the Committee of Permanent Representatives on 19 September 1969 so that the latter can forward its report to the Council before 1 October 1969.

At the meeting held on 8 July 1969 the Committee of Permanent Representatives drafted a mandate for the group of high-ranking officials, which is to carry out a technical survey of the sectors and projects on which there is a large measure of agreement among the delegations. It will examine the various technical, industrial and financial arrangements involved in the different sectors and will decide which projects are to have priority. Finally, it will indicate the European non-member countries to which, on technical grounds, proposals for co-operation might be submitted.

The Group's first meeting took place on 9 July 1969 and was principally devoted to the first part of its appointed task.

Exchange of information and experience in the nuclear energy field

46. An agreement on the exchange of information and experience in the field of nuclear power plants was concluded recently between the Commission and the Stade (KKS) nuclear power plant. This is the first agreement to be signed under the terms of the March 1969 communication concerning the transfer of information and experience in the field of nuclear power plants.¹

The information which must be given to the Commission under this agreement is placed at the disposal of Member States and interested enterprises pursuant to Article 13 of the Euratom Treaty and the procedure laid down in this article. For its part the Commission takes active steps to facilitate the dissemination, exploitation and use of such information and experience acquired by its departments as could be of importance in the construction and operation of a 630 MWe pressurized water reactor.

¹ Official gazette, No. C 30, 7.3.1969.

The Community's activities to stimulate the construction and operation of nuclear power plants began in 1961 with the Programme of Participation. It was aimed at promoting the construction of nuclear power plants by providing financial backing and also at collecting the experience acquired in the construction of the nuclear power plants and, as laid down in the Euratom Treaty, at rendering it available to all interested parties and Member States who are entitled to it.

Under the Programme of Participation Euratom has also participated financially in five nuclear power plant projects to a total of 32 million u.a., namely Garigliano (150 MWe) and Latina (200 MWe) in Italy, the Franco-Belgian project at Chooz (266 MWe), Gundremmingen (237 MWe) in Germany and Dodewaard (51.5 MWe) in the Netherlands.

Exchange arrangements — The participation contracts lay down different ways for enabling the Commission to acquire the desired information and experience, namely by requiring the contracting parties to pass their technical documentation on to the Commission and to keep it informed of their research results, and by the detachment of engineers by the Commission and by the industrial firms and enterprises engaged under contract. Similarly, it is stipulated that firms operating power plants which have been granted Joint Enterprise status — Lingen (237 MWe) and Obrigheim (283 MWe) — are also obliged to communicate their technical information.

The seven nuclear power plants have to date forwarded 2 833 technical documents to the Commission. The twelve Euratom engineers who for several years now have been posted to these plants have compiled 595 technical reports on the construction and operation of the installations. Numerous industrial enterprises, institutes and electricity distributors have availed themselves of the opportunity of sending their own staff to the plants. In this way 210 engineers have been seconded for varying periods and have compiled a total of 137 reports. These figures can only give an approximate idea of the importance of the contribution made by information acquired under contracts of participation and Joint Enterprises. Apart from the technical documentation provided by the contracting parties, the direct acquisition of knowhow and experience is of considerable value. For this reason the Commission has held nine information meetings on the above-mentioned nuclear power plants since 1962.

Significance of the Exchange System — The course taken by the situation hitherto has shown that, apart from the exchange of information laid down under contract, a vast exchange of experience in the construction and operation of nuclear power plants is of great value to the operator himself and in the long run exerts an influence on the development of the nuclear industry.

Accordingly, the Commission, in the logical pursuance of this policy founded on a system of contracts of participation and Joint Enterprises, which consists in putting to good use and making readily available the technical information within the Community, has for several years now organized a free and direct exchange of information acquired by all operators of nuclear power plants concerned at present or likely to be concerned in the future. There have been twelve Working Group meetings and two symposiums since 1966. It is with satisfaction that the Commission can record that this exchange of information among nuclear power plant operators has helped and continues to help to avoid and overcome the disruptions and difficulties arising during the construction and operation of the installations. In the draft multiannual programme it has therefore expressed its intention of adding to this exchange system by adopting measures for technological development, which would be dovetailed by operators, constructors and the public authorities.

Trainees and scientific and technical grant-holders

47. The situation with regard to trainees, grant-holders and qualified scientific and technical trainees at the Joint Research Centre and under Contracts of Association was as follows at the end of July and August 1969:

Student-trainees: on 31 July there was a total of 53 — 39 from universities (35 at the JRC) and 14 from technical colleges, all at the JRC; this number was unchanged at the end of August (but with one additional university trainee at the JRC). Eight (four from universities and four from technical colleges) have been accepted for a period to begin in August, and five (three from universities) for a period beginning in September, all at the JRC.

Grant-holders: in July there was a total of 48 grant-holders (29 thesis and 19 specialization grants) and in August 50 (29 thesis and 21 specialization grants). Two new grants were awarded in July and one in the following month.

Qualified trainees (at the JRC): six in July, five in August.

Joint actions

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

Fast reactors

48. As part of the work on techniques for stripping fuel elements using liquid metals, solubility determination tests on antimony-copper alloy and on the antimony-copper-stainless steel mixture have been carried out. In an attempt to find a suitable crucible material, a number of tests were performed on the resistance of the antimony-copper-stainless steel mixture to corrosion by refractory metals.

Heavy water reactors

49. As regards the EULER programme (liquid safety rods),¹ the orders for the manufacture of the eight-rod prototype are ready to be placed. The problems concerning the presence of foam and the adjustment of the liquid level have been resolved by a system called "reversed overflow". The construction of automatic command modules for the prototype is also continuing. In respect of the Essor reactor, the 18-rod G18PA fuel element has been inserted after completion of a number of very important checks and mechanical tests.

Research on materials

50. Studies on impregnated graphite have been conducted at Ispra. Graphites having a porosity of 10-20% were impregnated with bismuth-nickel alloys. This impregnation resulted in impervious materials. The evolution of the alloy was observed by X-ray diffraction. Corrosion tests in water vapour at 400° C were conducted on graphites impregnated with ceramics. No weight loss was noted.

¹ See Bulletin 4/1969 Ch. VII, sec. 37.

Fusion and plasma physics

51. On 10 July 1969, the Commission authorized the signing of six Contracts of Association in the field of thermonuclear fusion under the joint programmes approved by the Council for the year 1969. The research will relate mainly to plasma physics, since controlled thermonuclear fusion requires the use of plasmas with a temperature of the order of 100 million degrees and with a density which may vary between wide limits. This is in fact a resumption of the system of Contracts of Association (indirect action) concluded with the institutions of member countries, which was interrupted on 1 January 1968. The six contracts were concluded with the following bodies: Commissariat à l'énergie atomique (CEA), Comitato nazionale per l'energia nucleare (CNEN), Institut für Plasmaphysik (IPP), Stichting voor fundamenteel onderzoek der materie (FOM), Kernforschungsanlage Jülich (KFA) and the Belgian state (Ecole royale militaire, Brussels Free University).

Nuclear measurements and standards

52. The linac has functioned without major incidents. The number of beam hours run since the beginning of the year is 1 800 (compared with 1 550 over the same period last year). The "mass spectrometry" group has produced over 150 isotopic analysis reports, which represents an increase of 20% over recent months. More than half of these analyses were made for the nuclear industry.

In the field of sample preparation, several new and complex problems have been solved, in particular the processing of 4 000 curies of plutonium-241, the special mounting for an 8 g neptunium-237 target, the preparation of extremely homogeneous aluminium-plutonium alloys and the vapour-deposition of aluminium by levitation.

Future activities of Euratom

53. The Committee of Permanent Representatives, with the help of experts from the "Group for Atomic Questions", has continued to study the Commission's proposals with the aim of drawing up a joint research programme which is as comprehensive as possible. During its session held on 1 July 1969, the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling for the reorientation of the Community's research effort, so that the JRC "should not, as a result of new restrictions, be reduced to fulfilling a completely insignificant role" and hoping that "the allocation of funds before 1 January 1970 will enable Euratom to be provided promptly with the means necessary to ensure effective action."

Dissemination of information

54. The proposed contract of co-operation between the Centre for Information and Documentation (CID) and the US Atomic Energy Commission¹ formed the subject of extensive discussions within the competent bodies of the Council in July. During the same month, negotiations were continued between the CID and the International Atomic Agency with regard to future co-operation on a project for setting up a world-wide nuclear documentation system (INIS) and the general terms of an agreement were drawn up.

¹ See Bulletin 3/1969, Ch. V, sec. 57.

The periodical documentation system developed by the CID was the subject of a fact-finding visit to Luxembourg by Mr. Yukio Ebinuma of the Tokyo Atomic Energy Research Institute on 28 July 1969. Also, following up work undertaken by the departments of the High Authority of the ECSC, the CID has recently completed a draft metallurgical thesaurus, i.e. a standardized metallurgical vocabulary for the use of scientific documentalists. This document has been distributed to experts in the Community member countries for examination.

Concerning current activities, the semi-automatic scientific documentation system has answered 56 requests submitted by customers in July, and 37 in August. The Centre also sent 2 904 abstracts to customers in July and 1 387 during the following month.

In addition, the CID sent out 72 scientific and technical reports during July, and distributed 10 "communications" (in accordance with Art. 13 of the Euratom Treaty), i.e. documents of direct industrial application, the circulation of which is limited to Member States and persons and firms within the Community. During August one "EUR" report was published. The CID also circulated 119 offprints of papers and articles during the two months. Finally, documentary searches on the treatment of radionecrosis and radiodermatitis undertaken under a contract concluded with the University of Strasbourg led to the supply of about 400 research results during July.

As regards the transfer of technical information and industrial property questions, four patent applications were filed during the same month.

ENERGY POLICY

Supply of nuclear fuels

Analysis of requirements and resources

55. An exchange of views took place on 20 July 1969 between experts from the governments of member countries and the departments of the Commission concerning a working document drawn up by the latter on "the nuclear fuel supply situation". Besides an analysis of nuclear fuel requirements within the Community and the means available for meeting these requirements within and outside the Community, this document provides a survey of the structure of the nuclear fuel market in the major Western countries and their supply policies.

Government experts stated that they are largely in agreement on the content of the document examined and have supplied information as a result of which certain details may be modified. A revised version is to be drawn up in the autumn.

Notification of estimates of plutonium requirements

56. In a communication from the Euratom Supply Agency, published in the official gazette,¹ customers were invited to place their plutonium orders for the years 1970/73 before 20 September 1969. This communication does not apply to requirements already met by existing contracts.

¹ Official gazette, No. C 104, 9.8.1969.

Plutonium supply contract

57. On 4 August 1969 a contract was signed at Wolfgang, near Hanau, between NUKEM (acting for the West German government) the Euratom Supply Agency and the UK Atomic Energy Authority, for the supply of 200 kg of fissile plutonium in 1973. According to the terms of the contract, the plutonium will be bought by NUKEM under the Euratom safeguards system, as is laid down in the Agreement for Co-operation signed between Euratom and the UK. The material will be used by ALKEM at Wolfgang, near Hanau, in the fuel fabrication plant for the fast sodium-cooled prototype reactor to be built in Germany by an international consortium made up of Siemens, Interatom, Belgonucléaire, Neeratom and Luxatom. The cost of the work on the SNR project will be borne by the Belgian, German, Luxembourg and Netherlands governments.

Coal

58. On 7 August 1969, the Commission put before the Council a memorandum on "the financial measures taken by Member States to help the coal industry in 1969". This is the fifth report of its kind on state aid to coal mines. No significant change in existing measures is planned for 1969.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Access to the market in road passenger transport

59. In accordance with Article 7 of Council Regulation No. 117/66 of 28 July 1966 concerning the introduction of common rules for international road passenger transport by coach or bus, the Commission on 23 July 1969 submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of common rules for regular services and specialized regular services run by coach and bus between the Member States.¹

The object of this proposal is to encourage the integration of Community passenger transport by road, to improve the organization of these services as regards profitability and the quality of the services offered, and to take into account the general interest, by ensuring, for instance, that the service can be run at the lowest cost to the Community.

The integration of Community passenger transport is proceeding through the application of provisions stipulating that regular services and specialized regular services shall be authorized in accordance with the results of a multilateral meeting presided over by a Commission representative, at which representatives of the Member States shall be present. The terms of the authorization would conform with a pattern drawn up by the Commission and valid for all the routes covered by the service in question.

In order to improve the organization of the services concerned, the proposal provides that the regular services should be adapted to the specific traffic needs of the regions served on the basis of uniform objective criteria. By encouraging

¹ Official gazette No. C 123, 19.9.1969

technical collaboration agreements between technically and economically rational enterprises, it ensures a better service to customers. In conclusion, account is taken of the general interest by subjecting regular services to the obligations incumbent on a public service, namely to carry, to operate and to conform to the regulations on fares.

To ensure some protection against competition from other services, an authorization for regular services can be issued or amended only if the traffic with respect to which the application is made is not already satisfactorily covered.

Rules concerning rates

Introduction of a system of bracket rates for road haulage

60. In letters dated 29 July 1969 the Commission urged the Member States to take immediate steps to ensure the effective application of the arrangements for rates introduced by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1174/68 within the time limits specified therein; if these limits were exceeded, the overall balance of the common transport policy measures decided by the Council at its session of 17 and 18 July 1968, especially road haulage, would be jeopardized.

Authorization of special internal freight rates (ECSC Treaty Article 70, fourth paragraph)

61. On 9 July 1969 the Commission adopted a decision authorizing until 31 December 1970 certain special freight rates to be applied by the German Federal railways to coal and steel-producing enterprises in the Saar.¹ The matter is to be re-examined by the Commission as soon as the German Government has settled the practical details of the measures by which it proposes to reorganize the Saar coal and steel industry and the whole economy of the Saar.

On 23 July 1969 the Commission also adopted two decisions authorizing:

(a) A measure on special rates to be charged by the French national railways and the Luxembourg national railways for rail transport of Lorraine iron ore to Luxembourg;²

(b) An agreement between the French national railways and the Aciéries et usines métallurgiques de Decazeville on rates applicable to transport within France of certain ECSC products.²

Finally, the Commission on 28 July 1969 adopted two decisions authorizing special rates to be applied by the French national railways to the transport of solid mineral fuels between certain areas within France.²

Publication of transport rates and conditions for ECSC products

62. In a letter dated 28 July 1969, the Commission informed the Italian Government that it had no observations to make on the bill to amend Italian Law No. 1170

¹ Official gazette No. L 192, 5.8.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 220, 1.9.1969.

of 3 November 1964 on the system of publishing rates and conditions of road transport of ECSC products. The bill had been submitted to the Commission in accordance with High Authority Recommendation No. 1-61, Article 4, second paragraph.

In a further letter, dated 12 August 1969, the Commission informed the German Government that it had no objections to make concerning the system of publication envisaged for any special contracts for the transport of ECSC products which might be concluded by the German Federal railways in import and export traffic via German seaports.

Infrastructure costs

63. The proposal for a first Council directive on the adjustment of national systems of commercial vehicle taxation, which the Commission submitted to the Council on 18 July 1968,¹ stipulates in Article 9(3) that marginal cost of use, which is the basic factor for determining the tax structure, shall be calculated by Member States in accordance with the methods worked out in connection with the pilot study. In order to ensure the coherent application of this provision by all the Member States, the Working Party on Road Infrastructure Costs met in Brussels on 24 July 1969 to prepare a draft annex to the above proposal specifying the principles and methods of calculating the marginal cost of use; it made an initial study of a preliminary draft annex prepared by the Commission.

The conditions of competition

64. By virtue of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1017/68 of 19 July 1968² applying the rules of competition to rail, road and inland water transport, the Commission on 8 August 1969 adopted Regulations Nos. 1629/69 and 1630/69,³ on the form, content and other requirements for complaints, applications and notifications and for the hearings specified by the Council Regulation of 19 July 1968.⁴

Consultative Committee on Transport

65. On 24 July 1969 the Commission asked the Consultative Committee on Transport for its opinion on the inspection system and penalties specified by the Community rules on road transport.

At a meeting in July 1969, the European Parliament rendered its Opinion on the proposed Council decision drafted by the Commission on the adjustment of bilateral quotas and of the number of transit authorizations for road haulage between the Member States. In the resolution adopted on the subject, the Parliament approved the Commission's proposal with one reservation, but stressed that it should be consulted in each instance because of the importance of Community action if there should be disagreement between the Member States.⁵

¹ Official gazette No. C 95, 21.9.1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 175, 23.7.1968, and Bulletin 9/10-68.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 209, 21.8.1969.

⁴ See Ch. V, sec. 9.

⁵ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

REGIONAL POLICY

Studies

66. At a meeting with the Italian Government which took place on 28 July in Rome, the finishing touches were put to the first phase of the study on the tourist development of Calabria.

At a meeting in Brussels on 17 July with the representatives of the Italian Government, the region and the two institutes provisionally consulted, the financial conditions, the timetable of work and the research plan for a study on the economic development of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region were adopted. The contract should be signed in September or October, and preliminary results should be available in a year's time.

A plenary meeting on development of the Nantes-Saint-Nazaire region was held at Nantes on 21 July; the results of the search for new activities made by SEMA were examined, the use to be made of that part of the study handled by CEGOS was discussed and the broad lines of the second phase of the implementation of the development programme were settled.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment problems

67. On 16 July 1969 the Commission organized a joint seminar on the use of electronic computers in manpower services. Experts from the six countries took part and exchanged views and information based on experience. To date two Member States, Belgium and France, have computers which are used partly or entirely for placement, clearing of job vacancies and applications, and related work. A third country, Germany, will introduce in the near future a system of computer processing for current job placement operations and other activities such as the assessment and payment of various types of benefits.

The meeting heard three reports on experience gained since the introduction of these new processes and the main features of their probable development during the next few years. The conclusion reached was that computer processing enables the services concerned to accelerate their selection of vacancies and applications, while at the same time increasing the amount of detail and choice regarding opportunities and candidates, thus helping both applicants and employers.

At a meeting in Brussels on 17 July 1969 the Commission's services and the experts representing the relevant national departments approved a study on employment in the construction industry, with a few minor amendments. This study forms part of the work programme to be carried out by the Commission in matters relating to employment, as called for in particular by Article 118 of the Treaty.

Vocational training and guidance

68. The panel of experts on the "Approximation of training standards in road transport occupations" met in Brussels on 17 July 1969 and adopted the working

documents on the minimum training standards for goods and passenger carriers.¹ These documents will be sent to the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training for its comments.

On 22 and 23 July, in connection with the programme of exchanges of young workers, the Commission brought together in Brussels a group of 35 young agriculturists who are to undertake an advanced vocational training course in a Community country other than their own. These young people were given information on the European Communities, particularly the common agricultural policy, and the aims and conditions of their traineeship were discussed.

Free movement of workers

69. From 30 June to 2 July the working party on the "Directory of individual activities and occupations" of the Technical Committee for the Free Movement of Workers examined, on the basis of a short description, eighty individual activities or occupations in pottery, glassware and ceramics, and also certain activities in public works. The next few meetings will be devoted to the examination of occupations and trades in the hotel industry, tanning, skins and hides, and the information services, and to the study of the distribution of individual tasks or activities in the chemical and related industries.

European Social Fund

70. The European Social Fund Committee held a plenary session on 10 July 1969 at which it heard a statement from its President M. Levi-Sandri, on the Commission's work on reforming the Fund (this work was also the subject of an information seminar for European trade union confederations on 11 July).

The Committee also formulated an Opinion on the Fund's preliminary draft budget for the 1970 financial year, and on a number of applications for assistance, all of which concerned vocational retraining operations. Total help from the Fund for all these applications amounts to 14 026 803 u.a., broken down as follows:

Recipient country	Amount in u.a.	Number of workers
Germany	2 633 741	2 651
France	351 001	121
Italy	11 042 061	77 843

Aid to redundant sulphur mine workers in Italy

71. Following its decision of 12 May 1967 the Commission granted Italy financial assistance of Lit. 305 515 440 (488 824.70 u.a.) as a 50% contribution to the aid granted by the Italian Government to redundant sulphur mine workers.

¹ See Bulletin 7-69, Ch. VI, sec. 58.

ECSC readaptation measures

72. During July the Commission took the following measures under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty:

It decided to contribute DM 1 495 000 (373 750 u.a.) to the cost, broken down as follows, of readapting 1 634 workers in Germany:

(i) DM 140 000 (35 000 u.a.) for 277 workers affected by the final stage of the closure of two workings of an iron-ore mine.

(ii) DM 1 255 000 (313 750 u.a.) for 1 280 workers affected by the total closure of a colliery.

(iii) DM 100 000 (25 000 u.a.) for 77 workers affected by the complete shutdown of a coking-plant.

At the request of the Belgian Government, the Commission decided to apply its decision of principle of 30 May 1968 on participation in the payment of standard aid to elderly and physically handicapped workers made redundant by the Belgian mining authorities and remaining unemployed.

As the French mining authorities have been implementing their programme of closures and of reducing activity since 1967, the Commission opened a first credit of FF 17 000 000 (3 443 344.82 u.a.) for 2 791 workers. It also decided to apply its decision of principle of 30 May 1968 (standard compensation) to French iron-ore miners affected by a decision pursuant to Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

The Commission also decided to apply to workers from the last mine in the Netherlands not yet included in readaptation agreements, the terms for aid in force for workers in other Dutch collieries, on the basis of the readaptation convention concluded between the Netherlands Government and the ECSC High Authority on 20 July 1966. The Commission also decided to increase by Fl. 1 250 000 (345 303.87 u.a.) the credit opened in 1967 for workers of a colliery in the Netherlands.

In each of these operations the Governments of the Member States contribute at least equivalent credits to the readaptation costs.

Social security

73. The experts responsible for studying the financial problems of social security met on 7 July 1969 to examine a number of methodological points relating to the preparation of projections of the six Community countries' social security expenditure and receipts for the period 1970 to 1975.

At its 41st session, held in Brussels on 15 and 16 July 1969, the Audit Committee of the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers examined possible ways of improving methods for the standard determination of the sums to be reimbursed for benefits in kind (sickness, maternity) provided by the social security institutions of one Member State on behalf of those of other Member States. At the end of the discussions on this problem, which arises mainly under Article 25 of the proposed Regulation No. 3 revised, a report was drawn up which the Committee will submit to the Council's Working Party on Social Affairs.

Terms of employment

74. The Joint Committee on the Harmonization of Terms of Employment (Coal) met in Luxembourg on 8 July with M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, in the chair. After being informed of the results of the work of the special working party it had set up in 1965 to examine social security problems in mining, the Committee decided, following the working party's studies of occupational diseases and unemployment, to send two messages to the Commission asking it to make approaches to the Governments of the Member States.

The first message asks the Commission to call upon the Member States concerned to put in hand or continue, as the case may be, the statistical and medical studies needed to decide whether or not to place on their national lists the eight typical miners' occupational diseases not included at present. As regards unemployment, since the Member States are responsible for social security matters, the Joint Committee requests that they should take all relevant measures, allowing for the discrepancies between the rules in the various countries, to prevent as far as possible a fall in miners' incomes in the event of total or partial unemployment, irrespective of whether such unemployment is the result of structural or of business conditions.

At the same meeting, the Joint Committee also discussed the development of wages and social security contributions in the Community's coal industries between 1964 and 1967, and decided to hold a special session on 31 October of this year to examine the Commission's Memorandum to the Council on the "Social Aspects of Coal Policy".¹

Health protection

International Congress on Occupational Safety and Health

75. Commission representatives took part in the International Congress on industrial safety and health organized by the ILO in Geneva from 30 June to 4 July. The Congress dealt with fire prevention and protection against fire in industry and trade, the promotion of industrial safety and health, education and training in these fields, and ergonomics. Special meetings also discussed the training of industrial nurses, industrial safety and health films, methods of preventing the release of industrial pollutants into the atmosphere, and the contribution of information science to industrial health and safety. The Commission representatives chaired some of these meetings and submitted memoranda to the Congress.

The Mines Safety and Health Commission

76. The working party on "rescue arrangements, fires in mines" organized a meeting on 15 and 16 July at the Essen-Kray rescue centre and at the "Tremonia" experimental mine in Dortmund. The purpose of this meeting was to study on the spot the most up-to-date equipment and methods within the Commission's terms of reference:

(a) at Essen-Kray, improving of flameproof clothing; dust explosion tests on a dummy and on a person;

¹ See Addendum to Supplement to Bulletin 12-68.

(b) at the Dortmund experimental mine, igniting of a layer of firedamp under the roof; fireproofing of fire and ventilation barriers; early detection of mine fires, and rapid erection of barriers.

Second "Technical dust control in mines" programme

77. The Commission approved the total commitment of 214 982.50 u.a. for financing five research projects from the 6 million u.a. allocated to the second research programme on technical dust control in mines. The projects will be carried out by two specialized institutes.

Air pollution in the iron and steel industry

78. On 4 July 1969 the Commission decided to grant 1 123 500 u.a. for financing two research projects under the second programme for the control of air pollution in the iron and steel industry. The purpose of the first project is to prevent air pollution from de-furnacing and extinguishing coke, by using a special trolley and perfecting it for production on an industrial scale. The aid granted is 600 000 u.a. and the research will be the responsibility of "Italsider" at Genoa. The second project is for "industrial testing and application of a new dry dusting process for residual gases with a high carbon monoxide content, which is released during steel evaporation in the oxygen blower convertor". The aid granted is 523 500 u.a. and the research will be done jointly by "Kloecknerwerke AG" and "Hüttenwerk Salzgitter AG".

On 7 July in Luxembourg the working party on "measurements in and near plants" of the Research Committee on air pollution (iron and steel) held its first meeting, at which it examined thirteen projects which the Committee had had to leave in abeyance or postpone pending the collection of further information. On the following day the same working party held a meeting with research workers who had received financial aid from the ECSC in 1969. The business was to co-ordinate eight research projects on sites for taking samples of air pollutants, the methods of taking and measuring these, and allowance for meteorological factors.

Health protection (Euratom)

79. The panel of experts on "Basic standards" referred to in Article 31 of the Euratom Treaty met in The Hague from 15 to 17 July to continue its work on a proposed general revision of radiation protection standards in Euratom. The experts agreed on the draft for a new version of Chapter V of the standards on the fundamental principles governing the medical supervision of workers, and this will lead to some modification of the concept underlying the practical organization of medical and physical checks, without affecting the value of the doses currently in force. There was also a discussion on the layout of a new chapter grouping the provisions for keeping public health under observation; the final touches will be put to a draft of this chapter at the panel's next meeting, planned for November of this year.

Mlle S. Simon, Professor in radiology at the Free University of Brussels, has been asked to compile a medical atlas of radioactive nuclides used in medicine, biology and industry. This guide is intended particularly for works' medical officers and those involved in radiation protection, and will provide in a practical and con-

venient form, the information at present available on radioactive nuclides even when used as tracers. The atlas will contain a survey of the physical and chemical properties of each radioactive element and its biological behaviour, its posology when used in medicine, irradiation doses, and protection and decontamination measures.

On 27 June 1969, under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the German Government communicated to the Commission the amendments to the general data on the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste from the AVR reactor at Jülich. These amendments are now being studied in the Commission, which may find it necessary to amend the opinion originally issued by the Euratom Commission in 1966 on the plans for the disposal of radioactive waste from this plant. On 18 July 1969, after consulting the experts, the Commission communicated to the Belgian Government its Opinion on the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste caused by the increase in the quantities of fissile material admitted to the "plutonium" laboratories at Mol.¹

Social aspects of the other common policies

Inland water transport

80. On 24 and 25 July the Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in inland water transport met in Brussels. It gave its opinion on the following points in the working document on the harmonization of social provisions in inland water transport: time on duty at the tiller; rest period at night; weekly rest periods; annual leave and public holidays.²

81. During its July 1969 session the European Parliament discussed the various aspects of social problems and adopted two resolutions, one on the Commission's social report for 1968, and the other on the relations between the Community's social policy and its other policies.³

¹ See Bulletin 8-69, Ch. VI, sec. 84.

² See Bulletin 7-69, Ch. VI, sec. 61.

³ See "European Parliament".

VII. The Community and the Associated States

GREECE

82. EEC/Greece Association Council Decision No. 1/1968 on the provisional arrangements applicable to trade in certain agricultural products between the Community and Greece expired on 30 June 1969. In the absence of a further decision by the Association Council and the Community, fruit and vegetable imports from Greece, under Protocol No. 6 to the Athens Agreement, continue to enjoy in the Community the tariff and quota arrangements which were applied up to 30 June 1969. However, in future, these imports will be liable to countervailing charges, should the reference prices, fixed in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation No. 23, not be observed.

TURKEY

Negotiations on the changeover to the transitional stage of the Ankara Agreement

83. Work on the changeover from the preparatory to the transitional stage of the EEC/Turkey Association Agreement continued in the Association Committee in accordance with the resolution accepted by the Association Council in Luxembourg on 13 May 1969. The Committee, which met three times in June and July, examined the various problems concerning the Additional Protocol which will govern the transitional stage. The Contracting Parties each reviewed their original positions on the customs union, agriculture and manpower; this revealed that appreciable progress had been made.

Parallel with these meetings, the EEC/Turkey *ad hoc* Financial Working Party set up by the Association Committee held three sessions during the same period, devoted to preparatory work on the new Financial Protocol. In view of the fact that the changeover to the transitional stage can be made as from 1 December 1969, the Contracting Parties decided to press on vigorously with their work in the Association Committee, resuming in September. Two meetings of the Association Council are also planned for the second half of the year.

European Investment Bank loan

84. On 25 July the European Investment Bank (EIB) concluded a loan contract with Turkey under its mandate from the Member States to ensure the application of the Financial Protocol annexed to the Ankara Agreement. This loan of 180 million Turkish pounds (20 million u.a.) will finance part of a large road infrastructure programme including a suspension bridge over the Bosphorus.¹

¹ See Ch. X.

85. At its July 1969 session, the European Parliament passed a resolution approving and supporting the recommendation adopted by the EEC/Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee at the end of its examination of the fourth annual report of activities of the Association Council. In particular, the Parliament asks that the negotiations under way for the changeover to the second stage of the Ankara Agreement be pressed forward vigorously so that the changeover "can be achieved as soon as possible", and so that "financial aid to Turkey may be ensured without any interruption after 30 November 1969 under the new Financial Protocol".¹

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Signing of the new Yaoundé Convention

86. The ceremony of signing the new Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African States and Madagascar took place at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969. The Convention proper, the 10 Protocols, the Agreement concerning products falling within the province of the ECSC Treaty and the Final Act containing 14 annexed declarations were signed by the plenipotentiaries of each of the twenty-four States, and by M. Luns, President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities, and M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission.

Several speeches were made at this ceremony. The President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, M. Ahidjo, regretted that the provisions of the new Convention could not have been more favourable to the AASM from the trade angle, but was happy to see added to the pleasure brought by this "meeting in the spirit of friendship", the "deep satisfaction aroused by the prospects for this further five-year period of joint activity".

Overseas Countries and Territories

87. On 8 July 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on relations between the EEC and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) which included a draft decision for the renewal of the association (which had expired on 31 May of this year) between these countries and the Community. This decision was approved in principle on 22 and 23 July by the Council, which will give its formal decision before the end of the year. Transitional measures were taken to cover the period from 1 June 1969 to the entry into force of the new Council decision, which should take place at the same time as the new Yaoundé Convention becomes effective. In its proposals to the Council, the Commission sought to keep the future arrangements for the OCT and the new EEC/AASM Convention of Association on similar lines. Wherever possible, the new provisions accepted as a result of the negotiations with the AASM were taken into account. In all other cases, the text of the 1964 decision on the EEC/OCT Association was renewed.

¹ See "European Parliament".

Visit to the Congo by M. Rochereau

88. M. Henri Rochereau, member of the Commission and President of the Development Aid group, visited Congo (Kinshasa) from 11 to 15 July 1969. He had an audience of General Mobutu, President of the Republic, and met M. J.M. Bomboko, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Co-operation, and External Trade, and a number of senior officials. During his visit, M. Rochereau travelled to Katanga and Eastern Kasai, where a vast agricultural programme (food crops, tobacco, cotton), drawn up in collaboration with the European Community, is being carried out. He visited the First Kinshasa International Trade Fair — in which the Community took part — and presented prizes to the winners of the competitions organized as part of the Fair on "Europe day".

Visit to the Congo, Dahomey, Togo and the Ivory Coast by M. Coppé

89. From 28 June to 15 July, M. Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, made a fact-finding tour which took him to four of the seventeen Associated African States. His first visit was to Congo (Kinshasa), where he met the leading government officials and the provincial governors, and inaugurated the European Communities' pavilion at the Kinshasa International Trade Fair. M. Coppé visited the construction site of the Nbuji mayi-Mwéné-Ditu road and several other projects being carried out with EDF aid, and inaugurated the Lwana-Musenge section of the Bukavu-Kisangani highway. In Dahomey, where he stayed from 6 to 10 July, M. Coppé was accorded an audience by President Zinzou and met the Ministers of Public Works, Finance, Tourism and Rural Development. He visited several regions of the country, where he met the departmental prefects and saw other projects being implemented with EDF help (palm plantations, roads, etc.). In Togo too (10-12 July) he was received by the President of the Republic, met most of the Ministers, and inaugurated the Atakpamé-Palimé road, built with financial aid from the European Development Fund. Lastly, in the Ivory Coast, M. Coppé had talks with members of the Government and visited "Sodepalm", another EDF-financed project.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

90. Following the favourable opinion given by the European Development Fund Committee at its 44th meeting, the Commission took 13 financing decisions on 30 July 1969 involving non-repayable EDF grants amounting to 25 224 000 u.a.¹

These decisions concern the following projects:

Niger — Silos for the flour-mill at Zinder: Frs. CFA 98 million, or about 397 000 u.a.

Niger — Modernization of the Niamey-Zinder road between kilometre-stones 495 and 608: Frs. 798 million, or about 3 233 000 u.a.

Togo — Modernization of a first section of the Tsévié-Atakpamé road: Frs. CFA 815 million, or about 3 302 000 u.a.

¹ Official gazette No. C 104, 9.8.1969.

Congo-Kinshasa — Promotion of tea-growing in Kivu and of various agricultural crops in Ubungui: 5 560 060 zaïres, or about 11 120 120 u.a.

Burundi — Extension of tea-growing in villages near Teza, first section: 28 700 000 Burundi francs, or about 328 000 u.a.

Central African Republic — River fleet for the Upper Sangha: Frs. CFA 269 million, or about 1 090 000 u.a.

Madagascar — Tea research station on Madagascar's high plateaux: 95 million Malagasy francs, or about 385 000 u.a.

French Guiana — Construction of a harbour on the Mahury: FF 12 540 000 million, or about 2 540 000 u.a.

Senegal — Development of rice-growing in Haute Casamance: Frs. CFA 427 500 000, or about 1 732 000 u.a.

Senegal — Supplementary scheme for development of cotton-growing in Senegal: Frs. CFA 190 million, or about 770 000 u.a.

Mauritania — Survey of possible flood barrier sites in the Hodhs: Frs. CFA 60 million, or about 243 000 u.a.

Cameroon — Retention for the 1969/70 academic year of one instructor on loan to the International Statistical Training Centre in Yaoundé: Frs. CFA 6 418 000, or about 26 000 u.a.

Ivory Coast — Retention for the 1969/70 academic year of two instructors on loan to the Abidjan School of Statistics: Frs. CFA 14 317 000, or about 58 000 u.a.

The Council had already approved on 17 July 1969 the financing by non-repayable grants from the second EDF of the purchase of a dredger for the harbour at Pointe Noire in Congo (Brazzaville). The EDF Committee had given a favourable opinion on this project to cost Frs. CFA 330 million, or about 1 337 000 units of account.¹

These 14 financing decisions brought the 2nd EDF's total commitments since beginning operations to about 697 912 000 units of account for 340 decisions, including commitments regarding the cost of supervising and implementing the projects, and the EDF's own financial and administrative expenditures.

On 30 July 1969 the Commission also approved the granting from the resources of the second Fund of a short-term loan of 1 million units of account, or 87 500 000 Burundi francs, to the Burundi Office for Industrial Crops (OCIBU), which administers the Coffee Equalization Fund.

Conclusion of a contract for a loan on special terms

91. On 8 July 1969 the Commission and the European Investment Bank, as agent for the EEC, concluded a contract in Luxembourg with the Federal Republic of Cameroon for a loan on special terms for the equivalent of 5 million u.a. This is to finance in part the second section, from Belabo to Ngaoundere, of the Trans-cameroon Railway, for which the Community has also granted a subsidy of Frs. CFA 3 703 million (15 million u.a.). The US International Development Agency and the French Fund for Aid and Co-operation are also helping to finance this project.

¹ Official gazette No. C 107, 18.8.1969.

The construction of the Transcameroon Railway from Yaoundé to Ngaoundere, of which the first section as far as Belabo, also financed by Community, American and French funds, is nearing completion, should make it possible to develop regions which are handicapped by the high cost of the present means of communication and should improve communications with Chad. It is one of the major aims of the Second Cameroon Five-year Economic and Social Development Plan for 1966/71. The cost of the project is approximately Frs. CFA 10 750 million (43.1 million u.a.); the loan on special terms is for 40 years (with 10 years' deferred payment) and bears interest at 1% per annum.

Promotion of AASM trade

92. The European Community took part in the First Kinshasa International Trade Fair, held from 30 June to 21 July 1969, with the theme of international co-operation and the promotion of Congolese trade with the rest of the world. Thirty-one countries — 11 African, the Community 6 (whose pavilion illustrated the aims of the EEC/AASM Association), 8 other countries of Western and Eastern Europe, the United States, Canada, and 4 Asian countries — were represented at the Fair, which attracted 600 000 visitors.

At a meeting in Brussels on 3 and 4 July, representatives of the Associated African States and Madagascar, aided by the Commission's services, drew up the programme for their participation in the major trade exhibitions which will take place in the Member States during the second half of 1969 and the first half of 1970. To make their participation in these events more effective, the AASM Governments agreed to present before the end of 1969 the changes and additions which they would like in the Community programme, as designed and carried out at present, and which they have expressed the wish to see extended in the future.

Lastly, the Commission's representatives gave their AASM opposite numbers the first information available about the trade promotion measures laid down in the new Yaoundé Convention and which will constitute a further large field of activity for the 3rd European Development Fund.

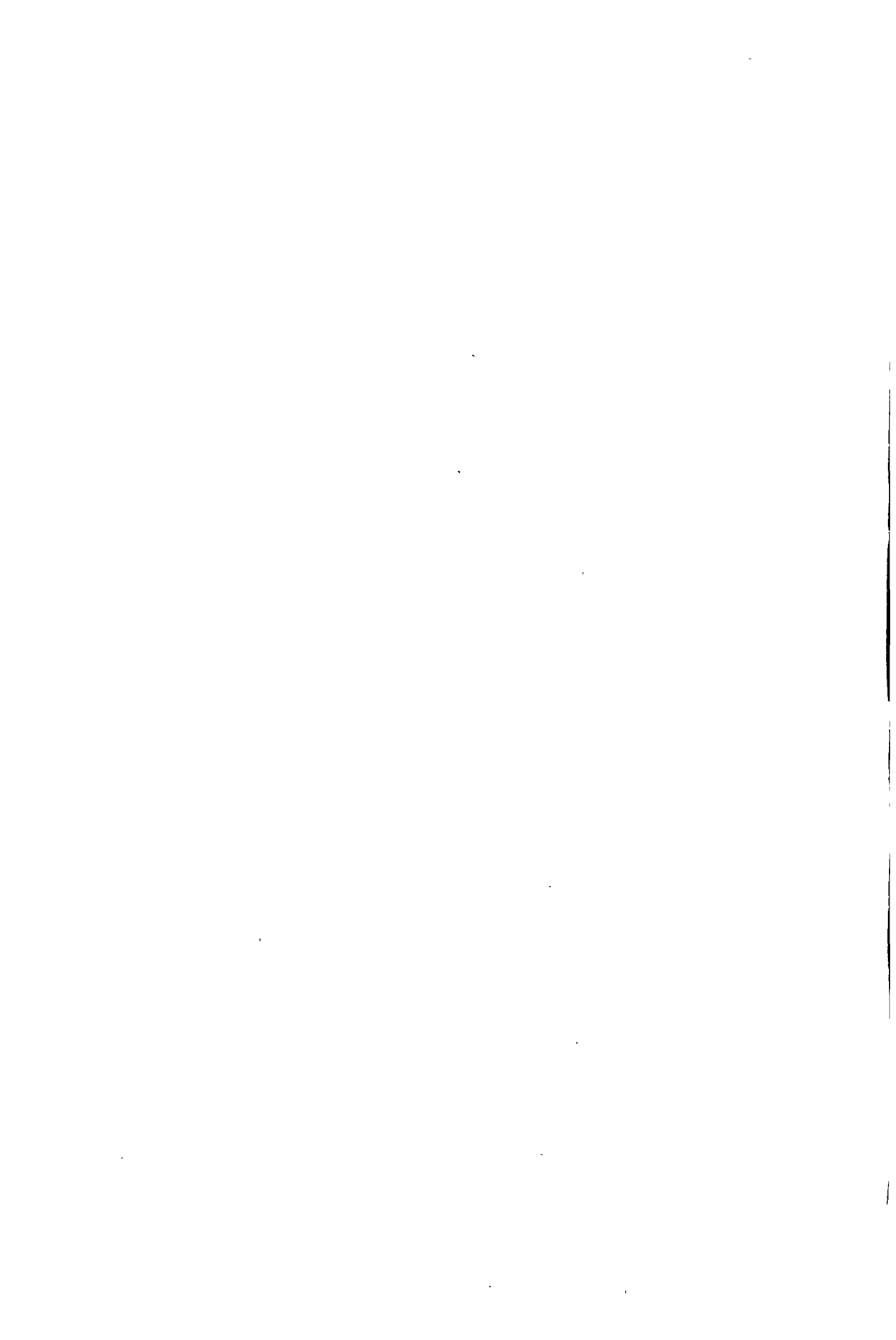
Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

93. The process of awarding study scholarships and in-service traineeships for the 1969/70 academic year has started. At the end of August approximately 1 700 scholarships had been granted for training programmes in the AASM and the Member States. In the same field, a training programme for 220 middle-grade officials in the Congo Transport Operation Office has just begun in Kinshasa; the Commission has sent 15 full-time experts, and there are also 10 part-time experts and 6 local instructors. The Commission has also decided to finance a development programme for handicraft industries and small firms in the Cameroon (it is sending 7 instructors).

During July a seminar attended by a total of sixty participants was organized in The Hague. At a working session, the representatives of the national bodies responsible for implementing the seminar programme drew up the timetable for the 1969/70 academic year.

AASM representation with the European Communities

94. Ambassador Laurent Nzeyimana has been accredited as Representative of the Republic of Burundi with the EEC.



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

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

95. At a session held on 22 and 23 July, the Council examined the problems relating to the applications for membership submitted by the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway, and the letter from the Swedish Government. It decided to resume its work on this matter at its coming sessions, and for this purpose asked the Commission to bring up to date the Opinion which the Commission had submitted to the Council on 29 September 1967 on these applications for membership. The Commission expects to submit a new document to the Council at the beginning of October.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

United States

96. Delegations from the Commission and the United States have met in Geneva for consultations under Article XXIII(1) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concerning the raising of American duties on certain fabrics containing wool. These consultations are a follow-up to those held in February 1969 on the same subject under GATT Article XXII.¹

During these consultations, the Commission delegation pointed out that the very substantial increase in American duties on these products, about 15% to 85% *ad valorem*, had had an adverse effect on an estimated \$ 15 million worth of Community export trade per year, that the duties raised had been bound by the United States during the Kennedy Round negotiations, and that they therefore constituted an infringement of GATT rules. The Commission delegation drew attention to the patience shown by the Community in this matter since December 1968 when the duties were increased, as it wished to explore with the United States Administration the possibilities of a satisfactory settlement of the problem. A solution ought to be found quickly, as the Community intended if necessary to use the appropriate provisions of GATT to safeguard its interests.

United Kingdom

97. The Standing Committee on Coal of the ECSC/UK Council of Association held a meeting on 9 July 1969. Among other things, it examined the development of the situation on the coal market, and it was informed of the stage reached in the work of the joint coal/steel group (set up as the result of a decision taken by the Council of Association at its session of 31 January 1969) which is studying the availability of coking coal and coke for the steel industry.

¹ See Bulletin 3-69, Ch. VII, sec. 93.

The steering committee of this group had met in Brussels on 8 July to examine the preliminary reports submitted by the working parties. Their first findings confirmed that the market was at present under strain and showed the need for a careful examination of the relationship between supply and demand for coking coal and coke in the next few years, not only at Community level, but also in the world context.

Morocco and Tunisia

98. During its session of 22 and 23 July 1969, the Council adopted the regulation concluding the Association Agreements with Tunisia and Morocco, and the set of measures necessary for their implementation by the Community.¹ On 1 August 1969 the Contracting Parties were able to notify completion of the necessary procedures, and this will enable the two agreements to come into force simultaneously on 1 September.

In anticipation of their entry into force, representatives of the Community and of Morocco met in an interim Association Committee on 25 July 1969 to examine the practical problems arising in this respect.

H.E. M. Slaheddine El Goulli, Head of the Tunisian Mission to the Communities, made a farewell visit to M. Jean Rey on 25 July 1969. The Tunisian Ambassador is leaving Brussels after 7 years, during which time he has been able to open and bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations which led to the Association between the Republic of Tunisia and the European Economic Community.

Spain

99. At its session of 22 and 23 July 1969, the Council laid down the final provisions to be made for the resumption of negotiations between the Community and Spain. It gave the Commission the task of drawing up draft terms of reference which the Council proposes to examine at a session in October 1969.

Israel

100. At the same meeting, the Council decided to examine at its October session the conditions under which a preferential agreement with Israel could be envisaged as part of a balanced regional policy towards the Mediterranean countries.

On 22 and 23 July 1969 the Council decided to apply a system of conditional preferences to imports of citrus fruits, mainly from Spain and Israel, consisting of a reduction of 40% of CCT duties.²

¹ Official gazette Nos. L 197 and 198, 8.8.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 200, 9.8.1969.

Switzerland

101. Following negotiations lasting from July 1968 to July 1969,¹ the Council, at a session on 28 July 1969, approved the conclusion of an agreement between the Community and the Swiss Confederation on inward processing traffic in the textile industry.² The purpose of this agreement, which comes into force on 1 September 1969, is to maintain reciprocal processing traffic in the textile industry, which has been in force for many years, between Switzerland and the neighbouring Community countries (Germany, France and Italy), whilst adapting it to present circumstances, particularly in view of the creation of the customs union between the Member States of the Community.

South Africa

102. On 28 July the Council approved the conclusion of a renegotiation agreement with South Africa under GATT Article XXVIII. This agreement stemmed from South Africa's wish to withdraw certain tariff concessions, offering in return new concessions which have been deemed satisfactory.³

India

103. As the negotiations which have been taking place with India since 1968 on handicrafts and coconut products⁴ have had satisfactory results, the Commission proposed to the Council during July that agreements should be concluded between the Community and India on trade in these products. The conclusion of these agreements was approved by the Council on 28 July of this year.²

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment of a common commercial policy

Proposal for common rules for exports

104. Taking another long stride along the road towards the creation of a common commercial policy, the Commission on 28 July approved and transmitted to the Council a proposed regulation on the establishment of common rules for EEC exports. The proposal is based on Article 111 of the Treaty, which provides for the gradual co-ordination of commercial policy, including the measures covering exports. Since the Member States have without exception liberalized almost all their exports, the common degree of export liberalization is very high, covering practically all headings in the CCT. On this basis, the Commission makes liberalization the

¹ See Bulletin 1-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 85.

² Official gazette No. L 240, 24.9.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 206, 15.8.1969.

⁴ See Bulletin 6-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 86.

foundation of the proposed Community system. The rule is to be that Community exports are free of any quantitative restriction, and exceptions are to be permitted only in explicitly defined cases.

Since even the most liberal of governments would be unrealistic were it not to make it possible for protective measures to be introduced in the event of serious threats, the proposal provides for a certain amount of supervision of exports by the national authorities. This supervision is however confined to very particular exceptions, and there is consequently no provision for the introduction of new export documents. Protective measures are to be introduced only if specific conditions of crisis, in particular shortages of vital commodities, have to be faced, and in any case international commitments are to be scrupulously carried out. Measures will be taken for the gradual co-ordination of policy on the quantitative restrictions still applied by Member States.

Standardization of import arrangements

105. On 25 April 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a first proposal for the co-ordination of the Member States' commercial policies (concerning the ceramics industry).¹ This dealt with the introduction of standard Community arrangements for imports from all non-member countries, with the exception of Eastern European countries. It was founded on the three basic commercial policy regulations of 10 December 1968 (establishment and management of Community import quotas, introduction of a Community supervision procedure, and a joint liberalization list).

At the same time as it submitted this proposal, the Commission presented to the Council a general programme for work remaining to be done on the standardization of Community import arrangements.² On 24 July 1969 the Commission approved further proposals for the following industries: footwear, cutlery, ball-bearings, umbrellas.

As in the ceramics proposal, the Commission makes a distinction between GATT countries (and countries treated as such) and state-trading countries.

In view of this distinction, the Commission in June forwarded to the Council a proposed regulation on the establishment of standard arrangements for products imported without quantitative restrictions from state-trading countries.³

Extension of the joint import liberalization list

106. A proposed regulation adopted by the Commission on 11 July 1969 and submitted to the Council suggests further products for inclusion in the joint liberalization list for imports from non-member countries approved on 10 December 1968 in one of the three basic commercial policy regulations. The Commission has observed that a certain number of agricultural and industrial products have already been liberalized by all the Member States and can therefore be added to the December 1968 list without constituting a serious threat to Community production.

¹ See Bulletin 6-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 67.

² *Ibid.* 7-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 92.

³ *Ibid.* 8-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 109.

Tacit renewal beyond the transitional period of certain commercial agreements

107. On 23 July 1969 the Commission proposed to the Council the tacit renewal beyond the transitional period of certain commercial agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries. There were in fact two proposals, one of which concerns trade agreements concluded with various Eastern European countries and Japan. Three similar decisions have already been taken since the beginning of 1969; they constitute a derogation from the provisions of the Council decision of 9 October 1961 standardizing the duration of trade agreements.

The other proposal was for a specific derogation from the same decision; it concerned the agreement on commercial and economic co-operation concluded between France and the USSR on 26 May 1969 and was approved by the Council on 1 August 1969.¹ This agreement, which covers the period 1970 to 1974, was considered to be no more than an outline agreement, and not incompatible in purpose with the general lines of the common commercial policy. The Council decision makes it clear, however, that the derogation does not include the agreement's terms of application in trade matters, particularly the establishment of annual quota lists, which must be submitted to the normal prior consultations laid down in the 1961 decision, and which must in any case cease to be valid on 31 December 1970.

Export credit insurance

108. On 28 July the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive concerning the adoption of a standard insurance policy for medium-term and long-term transactions with official purchasers abroad. In the field of export credit, if a common commercial policy is to be established, credit insurance methods have to be harmonized and standard insurance policies adopted for short-, medium- and long-term credit, for suppliers' credits (i.e. credits for which the guarantee is granted to the exporter) and purchasers' credits (where the guarantee is granted to the purchaser) and for individual policies, open policies for specific amounts or floating policies.

The proposal submitted to the Council concerns suppliers' credits for medium- and long-term transactions with official purchasers. The Commission decided to submit this draft first, because the transactions concerned are the most numerous and the largest. Preparation of the draft for a standard insurance policy has entailed a considerable amount of work by the EEC Technical Committee on Credit Insurance, which comprises the chairmen and directors-general of the national credit insurance companies and the Group for co-ordination of policy on credit insurance, guarantees and financial credits.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Food aid

Cereals

109. At its meeting of 22 and 23 July 1969 the Council approved the supply of food aid to Mali as one of the Community measures decided upon in this field. Under the

¹ Official gazette No. L 206, 15.8.1969.

terms of the agreement between the Community and Mali, which was signed in Brussels on 24 July, this aid, which will come under the 1969/70 programme, will consist of 25 000 tons of maize and 3 311 tons of wheat flour.¹ At its session of 28 and 29 July, the Council also concerned itself with the implementation of the Community's food aid programme for 1969/70.²

Dairy products

110. Following up the proposal submitted to it by the Commission in June,³ the Council on 17 July 1969 adopted a regulation providing for the supply, free of charge, of milk fats to the "World Food Programme" (WFP).⁴ This measure will consist of making 35 000 tons of butteroil, a product of the transformation of butter, available to the World Food Programme.⁵

Commodities

Cereals

111. As a result of the decision by the United States and Canada in July that they would no longer observe the minimum prices laid down in the 1967 International Grains Arrangement, the six Community countries also decided on 29 July 1969 to adopt a similar attitude. The Council of the European Communities published the following communiqué at the conclusion of its session of 28 and 29 July:

"The European Economic Community has been informed that on 10 July and 21 July 1969 the United States and Canada made unilateral downward adjustments to their selling prices for wheat.

The Community observes that the resulting selling prices do not conform to the minimum prices of the 1967 International Grains Arrangement reached in the Kennedy Round of negotiations.

On Thursday 17 July 1969 the Community made a firm and substantial offer taking full account of the conclusions drawn from the informal meeting of the five principal wheat exporters in Washington on 10 and 11 July of this year, and therefore expected that the United States and Canada would avoid taking unilateral measures which do not comply with the terms of the Arrangement.

Temporarily, and for as long as the selling prices imposed by the principal wheat exporters party to the Convention on trade in wheat do not comply with the minimum prices of this Convention, the Community has no option, in view of the situation ensuing from the decisions taken by the United States and Canadian authorities, but to apply to all its wheat exports the provisions of the Community regulation on the imposition of export refunds.

The Community remains willing to contribute to the successful operation of the International Grains Arrangement under and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on trade in wheat."

¹ Official gazette No. L 206, 15.8.1969.

² See Ch. VI, sec. 42.

³ See Bulletin 8-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 113.

⁴ Official gazette No. L 179, 21.7.1969.

⁵ See Ch. VI, sec. 37.

Oils and fats

112. In a memorandum which it submitted to the Council on 16 July 1969, the Council sets out guidelines for a possible proposal for negotiating an international agreement on oils and fats, under the auspices of UNCTAD and in close co-operation with FAO and GATT. In its «Memorandum on the reform of agriculture» in December 1968, the Commission had already put forward the view that there was a basic need to stabilize the world market by concluding an international agreement on oil products. The Commission's further memorandum contains proposals for action in the light of the views previously put forward. It refers to the deep concern felt about the world market situation. Despite growing consumption, the developing countries' share in trade has fallen. One of the distinctive features of the last few years is the increase in American production of soya from 700 million bushels in 1965 to more than 1 000 million three years later. In addition, the output of sunflower oil has risen sharply in the Soviet Union, and rapeseed oil is being produced in increasing quantities in Canada and Europe.

World imports by the industrialized countries have declined and prices have fallen. In the Commission's view this price problem and the accompanying deterioration in the competitive position of the developing countries call for special attention. A world agreement would make it possible to stabilize prices and increase the incomes of the developing countries. Stabilization levies are better instruments for this than export quotas or price agreements. These levies should bridge the gap between market price and target price. The yield from these levies, which would be imposed on imports of oils and fats into the developed countries, would make it possible:

- (i) to increase the revenue of the developing countries concerned through some form of compensation machinery;
- (ii) to reduce the price fluctuations only too common for certain specific oils (coconut oil and palm oil) by means of buffer stocks;
- (iii) to promote trade and increase consumption in the developing countries by means of a food aid programme.

Coffee

113. "During the latest consultations between the countries of Latin America and the Community under the International Coffee Agreement, the Community announced its intention to help facilitate the expansion of world trade in coffee by temporarily reducing to 7% the present common customs tariff duty of 9.6%. This adjustment will take place at the latest when the new Convention of Association between the EEC and AASM enters into force, and after consultations with the latter countries." This was part of the Commission's reply to a written question by M. Vredeling, member of the European Parliament, on certain problems arising in connection with the world coffee and tea markets.¹

Tea

114. In reply to the same question, the Commission stated in respect of tea: "The present situation on the world tea market makes it necessary to examine any solution which could lead to a balanced and dynamic improvement in the long-term supply and demand situation of this product at international level. In view of the work being done in this field under the auspices of FAO and UNCTAD, particularly on the

¹ Official gazette No. C 107, 18.8.1969

various methods which are generally envisaged for stabilizing commodity markets, the Commission is not at the present stage in a position to make any useful statement about the most suitable solution."¹

Tariff preferences

115. The *ad hoc* Working Party on Preferences of OECD's Trade Committee met from 15 to 17 July 1969 for a preliminary examination of the memoranda already circulated on generalized preferences, i.e. those presented by the Community, the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Austria, Australia and New Zealand. The discussions also dealt with the following general problems: products covered by preferences, countries receiving preferences, safeguard arrangements. After a series of meetings already held or to be held, a decision should be reached by the Trade Committee at the end of October on submitting to UNCTAD information on substantive matters which would make it possible for that organization to prepare the consultations planned for 1970.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Economic and Social Council

116. The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held its 47th session in Geneva from 14 July to 8 August 1969. The Community attended as an observer.

As it does each year, ECOSOC undertook a general examination of international economic and social policy. At this session, its work centred on the preparation of the second United Nations Development Decade. In connection with this, ECOSOC noted with satisfaction the agreement which now exists in a number of key areas where international co-operation is possible, but regretted that at the practical level (i.e. with regard to concerted measures which should make it possible to achieve the aims of the Decade) there are still many difficulties to be resolved. It was particularly concerned to note how little progress had been made by UNCTAD in the field of international trade as a contribution to preparing the Decade.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

117. At its meeting of 23 July 1969 the Council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was notified by the Contracting Parties of the Association Agreements signed in March 1969 and formally concluded on 23 July between the Community and Tunisia and Morocco. The Community representatives asked for the examination of these agreements to be based on GATT Article XXIV(5-9). The GATT Council agreed to apply the usual examination procedures for agreements of this nature and set up an *ad hoc* working party for this purpose, which will meet during the autumn of this year.

¹ Official gazette No. C 107, 18.8.1969.

On 23 July the Commission also requested a waiver to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause (on the basis of GATT Article XXV(5)) to allow the tariff preference for citrus fruit from Spain and Israel to be applied; this preference is due to come into force at the same time as the Association Agreements with Tunisia and Morocco.¹ The regulations concerning this tariff preference were adopted by the Council of the European Communities on 22 July; the submission of the request for a waiver was approved at the same meeting.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

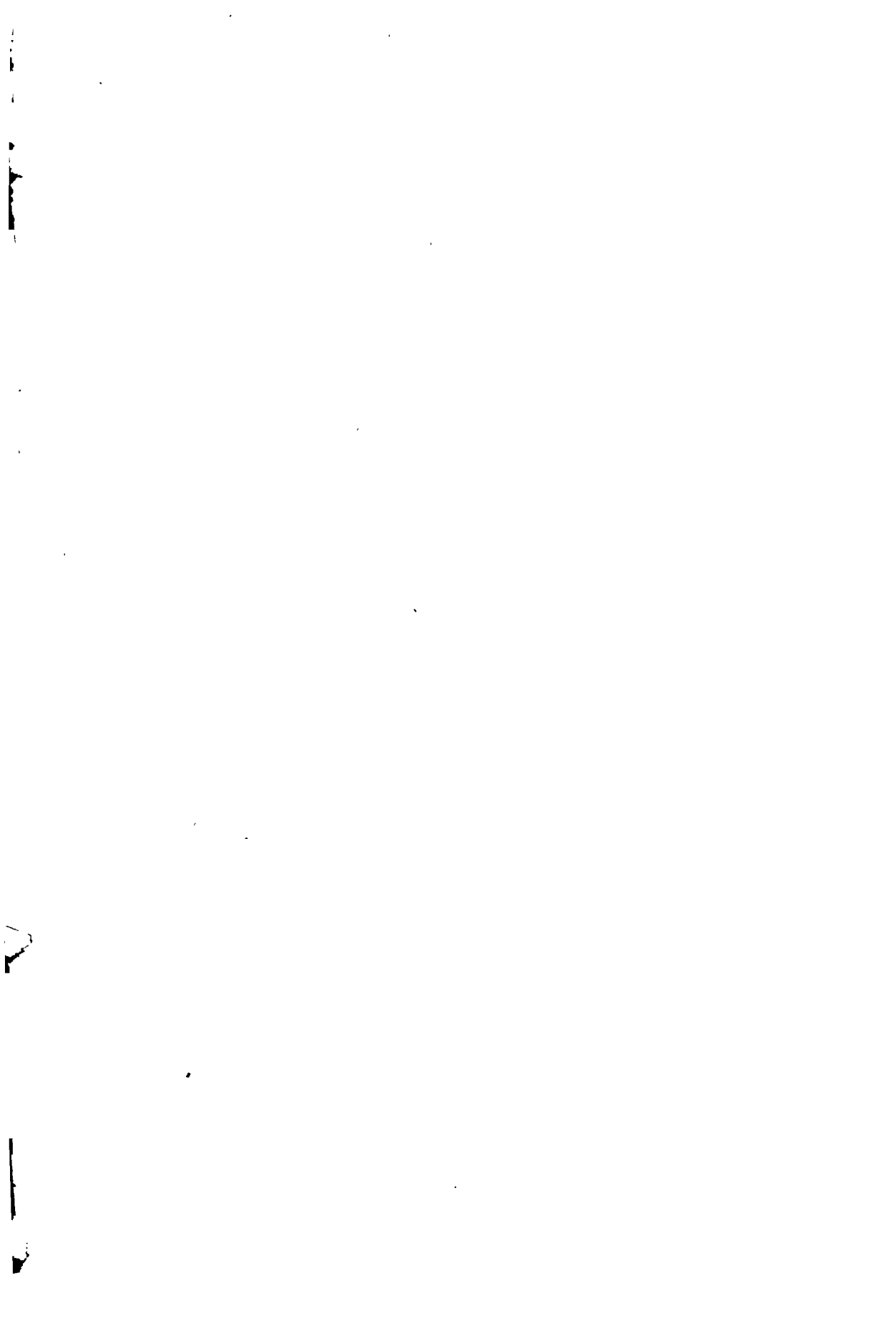
118. The Economic Policy Committee of OECD met in Paris on 30 June and 1 July 1969. At this meeting where the Commission was represented, the subjects dealt with included inflation problems, imbalances in international payments, and budget policy as a means of regulating demand.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD

Euratom/United States

119. Under the present agreement between Euratom and the United States, an outline agreement for the purchase of special fissile material was signed on 13 August 1969 between the Euratom Supply Agency and the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC). This agreement, which will expire on 31 December 1970, is the first in which provision is made for Community consumers to apply directly to USAEC for the purchase of small quantities of special fissile material.

¹ See sec. 100.



IX. Institutions and organs

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament, meeting in ordinary session from 30 June to 4 July 1969 in Strasbourg,¹ discussed the Second General Report on the Activities of the Communities and, in a debate on a verbal question, defined its attitude towards the Community's own resources, tax harmonization and its own powers of decision and control. On the basis of two reports, the Parliament studied the Community's social policy and, after discussing four other reports, expressed its opinion on the organization of the European tobacco market and replied to several requests for information concerning the common agricultural policy, particularly the fixing of agricultural prices for the 1970/71 marketing year. The other discussions concerned public health matters, the prospects of reorganizing Euratom and the Joint Research Centre, the EEC-Turkey Association and questions relating to transport, the budget and administration.²

During the session President Scelba met M. De Koster, President-in-office of the Council. Their discussion was concerned with improving the relations between the Parliament and the Council.

General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1968 (2 July)

The Parliament discussed the report drawn up by M. Corona (Socialist, Italy) concerning the European Commission's Second General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1968.³

In the introduction to his report, M. Corona studied the political conditions for European unity. After having reviewed the crisis of Europe and the lowered standing of the European institutions, the rapporteur set out the causes of the present situation, which are mainly political, and suggested that a conference of Heads of State or Government should be held; this should give to the peoples of the Community a clear definition of the future of the work of unifying Europe from the political and economic points of view. The European Parliament's task was to take the initiative again in all fields to protect and consolidate the Community's work, give it fresh impetus and achieve political integration.

M. Corona then went on to a detailed analysis of the Second General Report, based on opinions expressed by the Parliament's standing Committees. With regard to this analysis, which dealt with all the sectors covered by the three European Treaties, the general rapporteur made a certain number of comments summarized in a long proposal for a resolution which the European Parliament adopted at the close of the debate.

¹ The full text of the resolutions voted by the Parliament at this session is published in official gazette No. C 97, 28.7.1969.

² This account is taken mainly from "Parlement européen — Informations" No. 1969/6 (French text).

³ The Second General Report had been presented by M. Rey, President of the Commission, at the Parliament's session of 12.3.1969. See Bulletin 4-69, Ch. I and Bulletin 5-69, Ch. II.

All the speakers affirmed that Europe needed to make a fresh start and that the European Parliament had a major role to play in this connection. Again with this in view, they were in favour of a conference of Heads of State or Government, with the President of the Commission taking part.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Schuijt (Netherlands) said that an end should be made to the gradual deterioration of European integration and that the rules on how majority voting operates in the Council should be clearly defined. All these difficulties must be solved before enlargement of the Community is considered. M. Schuijt saw some favourable signs for a politically united Europe. M. Burger (Netherlands) for the Socialist group stressed the importance of eliminating frontier controls and of ensuring the balanced development of the Community in the interest of consumers. After referring to the impossibility of Greece joining the Community, M. Burger said that the present stagnation of Europe was due to the reawakening of nationalistic sentiments. He criticized the Council's failure to act and demanded enlargement of the Community with strict observance of the Treaties.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied group, M. Cantalupo (Italy) noted that strengthening the Community internally presupposed financial independence. He stressed the need for a European regional policy and said that, in his opinion, the present monetary policy was weakening the Community.

M. Habib-Deloncle (France) for the "European Democratic Union" group, was glad to see that a European will was gradually emerging and taking shape. He once again recalled that the way to Europe's unity was through its independence and he stressed that the Community interest and national interests should not clash. The role of the European institutions and of the Commission in particular was to confront and co-ordinate the various national interests and to work out the Community interest from them. The institutions in their present forms were not designed to create a political Europe by themselves. The whole of the Community institutional system must therefore be reformed.

M. Amendola (Communist, Italy) said that the Communist and allied members would vote against the resolution because the false unanimity of the House, based on a flood of empty words, had to be broken. He asked that the existence of a Communist and allied group be recognized. In his view the European crisis was due to profound differences of opinion between the Member States and the attitude of the bourgeois classes who wanted to achieve economic integration for their own benefit. In the monetary field there was no denying that it was Europe which had largely financed the industrial upsurge of the United States. Furthermore, action was needed to overcome the division of the world into opposing blocs; the proposal for a European security conference was a positive element here and it was regrettable that no mention of it appeared in the resolution.

M. Glinne (Socialist, Belgium) protested against the passiveness of the European countries in face of the control of European enterprises by large American corporations and the magnitude of American investments in Europe. In his opinion the European Treaties were not sacrosanct. A really progressive driving force for European integration must be created and conservative taboos abolished.

In reply to a remark by M. Corona, M. Rey, President of the Commission, defended the freedom of expression of the members of the Commission. He stressed that the latter was committed only "by its proposals, its collective deliberations, by the declarations it has made as a body, either in Parliament assembled or in Committee". He went on to speak of the great importance the Commission attached

to the co-ordination of economic policies and to monetary co-operation. Furthermore, the Commission was aware that the time had come to make progress in the field of industrial policy. In the social field, the reform of the Social Fund must make of this a true instrument of Community social and economic policy. After mentioning the importance of the agreement on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, M. Rey said that it was not possible for the States to pick and choose between the various articles of the Treaties. "When a great Community State", M. Rey pointed out, "sometimes explains that if it joined the Community this was because it was mainly concerned that an active agricultural policy should be pursued, I find this idea quite worthy of respect. But others may say that they joined the Community only in the belief that it was an open organization and not a sort of cage or prison the key of which would be held by one of the countries. This is the question of the veto". The Communities formed a whole and were endowed with balance as a whole. M. Rey concluded that if the Commission showed enough imagination and the Council enough will-power and courage it would be possible to make substantial progress towards the strengthening and unification of the European continent.

In the closing resolution, the Parliament considered that the time had come for Europe to intensify its efforts and take up anew the aims and political objectives of the Treaty, since economic integration was not an end in itself but a stimulus and an important step towards political unity. This unity had to be encouraged by drawing up and implementing common guidelines and proposals on the great problems of economic and social progress, Europe's cultural development, its external policy, and its independence and security. Only an economically and politically united and independent Europe could contribute effectively to safeguarding peace, easing strains between East and West and solving the problems of the non-aligned countries. The Parliament asked for a conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Community countries to be convened and emphasized that, with the end of the transitional period in sight, the European institutions must play in full the part assigned to them by the Treaties. The Community should have its own resources and the European Parliament real budgetary powers. Economic integration without a definite desire for political integration may well turn out to serve only the interests of particular sectors of the most powerfully organized groups in the European countries to the detriment of the lower-income groups.

The European Parliament then made many suggestions regarding the various fields of Commission activity. In the matter of the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital, it advocated in particular the abolition of taxes with effect equivalent to customs duties and frontier controls, a model statute for a European company, a single capital market and a common monetary policy. In order to ensure the balanced development of the Community, the Parliament asked that the Community's short-term economic policy, regional policy, industrial policy and research and technological policy be defined. Meanwhile, considerable progress still had to be made to establish a common transport policy and a common commercial policy.

With regard to the social field, the Parliament regretted the delay in implementing the common social policy and called for vigorous measures, especially a reform of the Social Fund.

Concerning the agreements with non-member countries, the Parliament called for a return to democratic liberties in Greece and the rapid conclusion of the additional protocol to the Ankara Agreement. It expressed its pleasure at the constant

improvement of relations with certain Middle East countries and asked for the implementation of a general Community policy towards Latin America.¹

As for the system of aids, the Parliament stressed the usefulness of the Commission clearly stating its doctrine on association and the advisability of it defining the political lines of a comprehensive Community action with regard to the Mediterranean countries. The Parliament also expressed its pleasure at the agreement on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, emphasized the need for a marked increase in aids to the developing countries and appealed to the Community to defend throughout the world the Community principles of development policy. Lastly, the Parliament stressed the political importance of the Association Agreement with Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

In conclusion, the Parliament expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Commission and urged it to tackle the problems to be solved before the end of the transitional period decisively and energetically in full awareness of the difficulties of the general situation and the obligation to reaffirm its independent policy in face of the attempts to return to predominance of national interests over those of the Community.

The Community's own resources, tax harmonization, the European Parliament's powers of decision and control (2 July)

In a verbal question put by M. Spénale (Socialist, France), Chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, and followed by a debate (No. 4/69), the Commission was asked about its doctrine and the general lines of its policy regarding the Community's own resources, tax harmonization and the introduction of powers of decision and control for the European Parliament.

M. Spénale emphasized the need to endow the Community with its own resources, which would put an end to continual protests and disputes and would force the Community to plan its action in accordance with its resources. Moreover, the question of the Parliament's control powers would arise from the very fact of instituting the system of the Community's own resources. With regard to tax harmonization, M. Spénale requested that proposals be drawn up in the very near future.

In reply to the verbal question, M. Rey, President of the Commission, declared that the starting point must be the fact that the Commission and the Council did not intend in the present circumstances to ask for the extension of the transitional period due to expire on 31 December next. It was consequently necessary to draw up a new agricultural financial regulation and proposals to endow the Community with its own resources at the same time as proposals concerning the Parliament's budgetary control. The Commission was deliberating all these questions and had not yet taken any decisions.² M. Rey considered that it would be possible to deal with the general powers of the Parliament when the merger of the three Treaties was discussed.

Speaking about tax harmonization, M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, stated that allowance should be made for the limited scope of what Member States could do in this field. Moreover, tax harmonization should not restrict their budgetary potentialities at national level. M. von der Groeben further

¹ See Ch. III.

² Nevertheless, with regard to "own resources", see the analysis of the Commission's proposals in Chapter II of this Bulletin.

mentioned a large number of questions in the fields of the elimination of obstacles to trade, the capital market and the establishment of co-operation between enterprises across national frontiers.¹

M. Artzinger (Germany), for the Christian Democrat group, M. Berkhouwer (Netherlands), for the Liberal and allied group, and M. Furler (Christian Democrat, Germany) emphasized that priority should be given to the creation of the Community's own resources and to budgetary control by the Parliament. M. Bertoli (Communist, Italy) considered it necessary to review relations between the Commission and the Parliament when the Community's own resources are created. M. Triboulet (France), Chairman of the UDE group, was against any indissoluble link, such as proposed by the Committee for Finance and Budgets in its proposed resolution, between the different problems of the Community's own resources, the Parliament's budgetary and control power, tax harmonization and the final system for financing the agricultural policy. True, connections existed between these matters, but to consider that it was a question of achieving all or nothing was a political mistake and a return to the events of 1965. M. Triboulet further considered that budgetary power could only be wielded by a radically transformed European Parliament. In order to support an ever-expanding European edifice the six Governments must negotiate the creation of new institutions. As it was opposed to any reference to the 1965 proposals, the UDE group did not approve the resolution.

In the resolution the Parliament recalled that the interconnected problems of the final agricultural financing system, the allocation of independent resources to the Community and the increase in the Parliament's budgetary and control powers, must be solved at the same time, in accordance, moreover, with the EEC Commission's proposals of 1965 and the resolution on these adopted by the Parliament on 12 May 1965. The Parliament also requested the Commission to submit proposals on tax harmonization as early as possible.

The Community's social policy (1 July)

The Community's social policy was discussed in two debates based on a report on the correlations between the social policy and the other Community policies and on the Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1968.²

Correlations between the social policy and the other policies of the Community

The report and the interim report by M. Behrendt (Socialist, Germany) follow the Commission's presentation to the Council of an interim report on the social aspects of the other policies. After analysing the various parts of this document, the rapporteur made several observations summarized in the resolution attached to the report and approved by the European Parliament.

Prior to this, M. van der Ploeg (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), Mlle Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg), M. Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium) and M. Laudrin (UDE, France) approved the resolution on behalf of their political groups. M. van der Ploeg stressed the importance of the Social Fund's work and regretted that the

¹ See Ch. I.

² This report had been presented to the European Parliament by M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, at the session of 12.3.1969. See Bulletin 5-69, Ch. X.

conference on the labour market had not yet been convened. The Commission document constituted an initial step towards co-ordination of the Community's social policy. This was also the opinion of Mlle Lulling, who emphasized the Council's failure to fulfil its obligations in the social field—the cause of the great delay in establishing a true European social policy. Mlle Lulling also referred to the need for a policy of regional industrialization and incomes redistribution to ensure stable expansion. Co-operation between the two sides of industry also needed to be institutionalized and intensified. M. Merchiers called for a rapid solution to the problems of agricultural workers and affirmed that "co-determination" should be achieved in stages. M. Laudrin approved the resolution and stressed that social harmonization must be effected in close co-operation with the Member States and that social measures in the various sectors must not conflict with each other. M. Laudrin proposed that the authorities and both sides of industry should get together to expedite the establishment of an incomes policy at Community level.

M. Luzzatto (PSIUP,¹ Italy) declared that the representatives of the Italian Communist and allied parties would vote against an unrealistic resolution which did not propose any real solutions. What was wanted was a genuine policy of social progress.

On behalf of the Commission, M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President, emphasized that certain important social objectives had been attained, especially with regard to the Social Fund. The aim must be a strategy which would ensure coherence between social policy and economic policy. The Commission hoped that its recommendations would not remain a dead letter but would be transformed into deeds.

In its resolution the Parliament stressed that economic measures should not be applied without taking simultaneous account of social requirements. The Parliament asked the Council not merely to harmonize the work of the Member States in the social field but to provide considerable room for direct Community action. The Parliament also asked for speedy concrete measures, especially on vocational training, industrial health and safety, the reorganization of the Social Fund and the protection of elderly workers.

Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1968

When M. Laudrin (UDE, France) presented the report drawn up on this subject by M. Baumel (UDE, France)—appointed in the meantime State Secretary in the new French Government—he emphasized that the object of any economic system was Man and that the purpose of progress was to better the living conditions of families. In the rapporteur's view, although there could be agreement that the organization and transparency of the labour market was beyond doubt tending to improve, it could not be said that it had always been possible to safeguard employment and incomes nor, above all, to reduce the social disadvantages of migrations.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group M. Müller (Germany) deeply regretted that the Council's work dealt only with matters of detail. He appealed to the Commission to promote social harmonization and stressed the importance of co-determination and participation. For the Socialist group, M. Brégère (France) stressed the inadequacies of social progress, on which the development of human personality depended, and stressed the importance of employment problems, working conditions and industrial relations. M. Merchiers (Belgium), speaking on

¹ Socialist Party for Proletarian Unity.

behalf of the Liberal and allied group, emphasized the distressing problem of providing young people with their first jobs and asked for a statute for self-employed workers.

M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, had no objection to the resolution proposed by the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection. He declared that the implementation of a European social policy depended not only on the European institutions but also on management and labour. He thought that it would be possible to reduce unemployment by means of a regional investment policy and hoped that the tripartite conference on employment would be convened at the earliest opportunity.

At the close of the debate the European Parliament adopted a long resolution to the effect that the social situation should be influenced more by Community measures to promote more harmonious and balanced social progress in the interests of all the inhabitants of the Community countries. The Commission must intensify and multiply its efforts to this end. The Parliament asked for a tripartite conference on employment and the harmonization of social security systems and raised many questions in the social field on which rapid and effective Community action is needed. These include the following: housing for migrant workers, re-employment of elderly or disabled workers, campaigns against water and air pollution, industrial safety and public health, the definition of a common social policy and the negotiation of collective agreements at European level.

Common agricultural policy

Organization of the tobacco market (3 July)

The Parliament discussed a set of four proposed regulations for the organization of a common market in unmanufactured tobacco.¹ These proposals were dealt with in the following four reports, which gave rise to a general discussion :

- (i) Report by Mlle Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg) on a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of a joint market organization for unmanufactured tobacco;
- (ii) Report by M. Artzinger (Christian Democrat, Germany) on a proposal for a regulation on taxes on the consumption of manufactured tobacco other than turnover taxes and a proposed regulation concerning excise duty on manufactured tobacco;
- (iii) Report by M. De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium) on a proposal for a regulation on national commercial monopolies in manufactured tobacco.
- (iv) Report by M. Briot (UDE, France) on a proposal for a regulation on arrangements for imports of raw or unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse from the AASM and the OCT.

Organization of the unmanufactured tobacco market

The rapporteur, Mlle Lulling, recalled the chief features of the market situation in the Community. On the one hand the volume of imports is twice as high as Community production and, on the other, 90% of Community tobacco is produced in

¹ These proposals were submitted by the Commission to the Council on 4 July 1967; see Bulletin 9/10-67, Ch. II and official gazette No. 198, 17.8.1967.

two countries, France and Italy. The European Commission proposed an organization of the unmanufactured tobacco market on the lines of those in other sectors, particularly cereals. It recommended freedom of production with compulsory intervention arrangements for all the tobacco produced in the Community, the fixing of a norm price and a premium to enable manufacturers to obtain supplies of unmanufactured Community tobacco at the world market price. Import certificates were required and the common customs tariff applied only to varieties similar to those produced in the Community. There was to be a general safeguard clause.

As the Committee on Agriculture feared there would be an unmarketable surplus production it rejected this system and proposed another a particular feature of which was the abolition of compulsory intervention arrangements. The Committee on Agriculture maintained a norm price and a premium for unmanufactured tobacco to ensure a Community preference. This premium will be granted only to producers who sell their crop by contract or auction. The Committee on Agriculture asked that the system of import certificates be abandoned and advocated a refund on exports for planters' groupings and limitation of the scope of the safeguard clauses to varieties of unmanufactured tobaccos similar to those grown in the Community. It also asked for social and industrial conversion measures for planters who might cease their activity owing to the introduction of the joint market organization. Mlle Lulling emphasized that this system would eliminate production which did not measure up to the quantitative and qualitative requirements of the Community, provide planters with guarantees of employment and living standards equivalent to those they enjoy under the national regulations and, lastly, allow free supply of tobaccos from non-member countries to the Community's manufacturing industry.

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, admitted that the proposals of the Committee on Agriculture had many good points but wondered whether the machinery envisaged gave producers the same guarantees as the Commission's system. He implied that the Commission might review its position, bearing in mind the new factors since 1967, when its proposal for a regulation was submitted.

The opposition between the producing countries (France and Italy), which supported the Commission proposals, and the non-producing countries (Germany and Benelux), which have a considerable processing industry and were in favour of the Committee's proposals, dominated the discussion and sometimes gave rise to very heated arguments, especially between the rapporteur, Mlle Lulling, and the Italian Communist members.

M. Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. Spénale (Socialist, France) and M. Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) said that opinions were divided within their respective groups but that a majority approved the proposals of the Committee on Agriculture. M. Spénale stated that several members of the Socialist group had expressed their approval of an intervention and quota system. However, the majority were for the resolution proposed by the Committee on Agriculture together with the amendments limiting freedom to grow tobacco to planters who obtain contracts.

For the UDE group, its chairman, M. Triboulet (France), upheld the Commission's proposals and declared that his group would vote in favour of the amendments aimed at returning to this text. If the coherence of the common agricultural policy was to be preserved, the intervention system common to all the market organizations could not be abandoned and the principle of Community preference had to be maintained. The chief concern must be the interests of the producers who were a social problem particularly in France and Italy. Maintenance of living standards and security of employment for tobacco producers would not be achieved through Mlle Lulling's proposals.

M. D'Angelosante (Communist, Italy) said he would vote against Mlle Lulling's proposals, which would be a blow to thousands of workers while benefiting the great capitalist groups. He protested against the Parliament's lack of concern for social matters. The Communists would never endorse a text which tends to disregard thousands of workers in particularly unfavourable circumstances. The Commission must defend its text against all attempts to destroy it.

M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) also disapproved of the Committee's proposal which did not ensure producers a guaranteed income or marketing possibilities as is the case with other products. Like several other speakers, he thought that the basic principles of the whole common agricultural policy should be reviewed. For his part, M. Vetrone (Christian Democrat, Italy), who had tabled many amendments for a return to the Commission's text, considered that Mlle Lulling's proposals were lacking in Community spirit and would lead to State monopolies being replaced by private monopolies.

M. Boscary-Monsservin (Liberal, France), Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, said that the latter's work had been guided by concern to achieve a better organization of the tobacco market and to find a solution which fitted into the common agricultural policy and ensured a better social standard for planters.

After rejecting numerous amendments, in particular those tabled by M. Vetrone for a return to the proposals of the Commission, the Parliament adopted the proposals presented by its Committee on Agriculture in Mlle Lulling's report. An amendment tabled by M. Spénale (Socialist, France) was adopted. It provides for a re-examination of the floor price, should the real world price fall by more than 15% below the figure taken as a basis to determine it.

Harmonization of tax rates on tobacco

The proposal for a regulation submitted by the European Commission was not approved by the Committee for Finance and Budgets. The Commission proposed harmonizing the tobacco tax in two stages: the creation of a harmonized structure for excise duties to ensure that competition policy is neutral in its impact, and the harmonization of rates.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the European Parliament radically amended the Commission's proposed regulation. It asked in a resolution that rates of tobacco taxes should be harmonized by means of a directive and not a regulation because of the budgetary effects of such a measure, and until such time as the European Parliament has full competence in budgetary matters. In the Parliament's view the Commission's proposal would reduce the tax yield in most Member States to an extent which would even be dangerous for budget equilibrium in one of them and could have far-reaching social and economic effects.

The Parliament proposed a system based on the following principles: the taxation system must be neutral in its impact on competition and promote the interpenetration of the markets and maximum efficiency in tax collection but must not be a crushing burden on the price range of manufactured tobaccos. The Parliament considered it advisable to proceed by stages. In an initial phase there would be a bracket within which each State would be free to fix the tax rate. Snuff and chewing tobacco would be exempted from the excise duty and tax concessions be granted to small and medium-sized enterprises. As regards security of income for tobacco planters, this was not to be achieved by harmonization of taxes on tobaccos but by regulations governing unmanufactured tobacco.

For the Socialist group, M. Spénale (France) approved the proposals presented by the rapporteur, M. Artzinger. M. Rossi (Liberal, France) was in favour of the bracket system but thought that each Member State should be freer to choose the thresholds.

M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, said he approved the principles on which the proposal of the Committee for Finance and Budgets was based but feared that their implementation might raise new and difficult budgetary problems. He was not in favour of a transitional stage as considerable opening of the market was required from the very outset of the adaptation period.

Adjustment of national manufactured tobacco monopolies

The rapporteur, M. De Winter, approved the Commission's proposals, which constitute an important contribution to the establishment of the common market in manufactured tobaccos. However, apart from the abolition of the wholesale trade monopoly envisaged in the proposed regulation, he also asked for the liberalization of the retail trade in order to guarantee the minimum conditions for true competition. He therefore proposed amending the future regulation accordingly.

In the debate, M. Rossi (Liberal, France) opposed the abolition of the retail sale monopoly for reasons of social justice because it does not prevent free, healthy competition. On the other hand, M. Kriedemann (Germany) for the Socialist group approved the amendments proposed by the Economic Affairs Committee, which will allow the consumer maximum freedom.

M. Sassen, member of the Commission, stressed that the latter considered that exclusive rights of monopolies must be abolished. It also thought that the issue and withdrawal of tobaccoists' licences should be strictly regulated. M. Sassen thought it indispensable to amend the Commission's initial proposals.

The Parliament finally adopted a resolution approving the Commission's proposals and requesting simultaneous liberalization of the retail trade.

Import arrangements for raw or unmanufactured tobaccos and tobacco refuse from the AASM and OCT

The rapporteur asked that the duty-free arrangements stipulated for tobaccos from Greece and Turkey also be applied to tobaccos from the AASM and OCT. To this effect he requested the Commission to amend its proposed regulation, which only provides for an 85% reduction in customs duties. Speaking for the Socialist group, M. Spénale (France) approved the rapporteur's proposals. The Parliament also expressed itself in favour of completely free entry.

Prices of certain agricultural products (3 July)

M. Lücker (Christian Democrat, Germany) presented the report on the Commission's proposals concerning the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products, in particular for the 1970/71 marketing year.¹

¹ Official gazette No. C 91, 10.7.1969 and Bulletin 8/1969, Ch. II.

According to these proposals, prices would remain the same in the case of durum wheat, olive oil, oilseeds, milk and pigmeat. The target prices would be raised appreciably for wheat other than durum, maize, barley, husked rice, rye and white sugar. The guide price for beef would be raised, whereas that of veal would remain unchanged.

Furthermore, the intervention prices of wheat other than durum and rye would be lowered and those of barley and white sugar raised.

The rapporteur said that the chief aim of these price changes was to widen the gap between the target prices and the intervention price and thus make the internal market more fluid and stimulate the production of feed grains and beef and veal. Compared with the proposals of the Commission, the Committee on Agriculture proposed a greater increase in the target prices of rye, barley, maize and husked rice. It also wanted a higher guide price for veal. The Committee on Agriculture approved the other proposals of the European Commission while reserving its opinion on milk and milk products prices until the Commission reports to it on the problems of this sector.

After examining the financial impact of the Commission's proposals, the Committee for Finance and Budgets approved them in an opinion drafted by M. Cointat (UDE, France) and noted that they would lessen the Community's financial burden. Furthermore, the better ratio between the prices themselves met a constant concern of the Committee, which also considered the proposal on target prices and intervention prices to be well-advised. M. Cointat observed in his opinion that the reduction of intervention prices was nevertheless in contradiction with the aim of increasing farmers' incomes.

In a resolution the Parliament endorsed the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture and approved the price amendments it had proposed. The Parliament asked for better regionalization of cereals prices, stressed the present difficulties connected with the ratio between exchange rates and requested the Council to expedite Community supplies of cereals and milk products to the developing countries. With regard to milk and milk products the Parliament is reserving its opinion until the Commission submits a report—due before October 1969—on the measures required in this sector. As the implementation of the price proposals does not sufficiently allow for the aim of improving farm incomes and the trend of production costs, the European Parliament is reserving the right to return to the fundamental problems of the common agricultural policy, in particular when the European Commission's memorandum on the reform of European agriculture is examined. The Socialist group, however, voted against the resolution and—as M. Vredeling, its spokesman, declared—in fact against the Commission's proposals. This was in protest against the fact that the Commission had agreed to dissociate the problem of milk products from the fixing of the prices of other agricultural products. The other three political groups approved the price proposals presented by the Committee on Agriculture in M. Lückner's report. M. Brouwer (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) said that, given the repercussions of the other economic sectors on agriculture, it was impossible to pursue a Community policy in an isolated economic sector. M. Briot (UDE, France) expressed pleasure at the change in the price ratios, criticized speculation in cereals and said he was disturbed at the increasing stocks of many farm products. The difficult situation facing European farmers worried M. Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) who asked that drastic decisions be taken especially to reduce surpluses. M. Cipolla (Communist, Italy) stressed the need to determine a new common agricultural policy line and disapproved the proposals of the Committee on Agriculture, which would lead to higher prices in Italy and run counter to the interests of the consumers and taxpayers.

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled that the price proposals were based on the doctrine defined by the Commission in the memorandum on the reform of European agriculture. It was not possible to increase the price of surplus products; the market must be put on a healthy footing. M. Mansholt stressed the need to define a European monetary policy as well as the urgency of fixing the prices of certain farm products. "It will only be possible to rectify the imbalance between the regions of the Community by differential measures," M. Mansholt further declared. In conclusion, he hoped that a debate would be held on the Commission's memorandum.

Manufacture and marketing of margarine (4 July)

In his report, M. Houdet (Liberal, France) recalled that the Commission's proposal for a regulation¹ defines the concept of margarine, specifies the substances which may be added to it during manufacture and establishes the rules on its packaging, labelling and composition.

The rapporteur proposed several amendments to the proposal based on the following ideas: the interest of consumers and their protection against harm which might result from the use, in the manufacture of margarine, of additives dangerous to health; information for the consumer and the protection of his interests against any abuse or mistake resulting from incorrect or inadequate details concerning the composition of the margarine marketed.

In the debate, M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) said that his group approved the proposal for a resolution presented by M. Houdet and stressed the importance of effective protection for consumers. M. Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany), Chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, recalled that the Committee's main concern when it examined the regulation was for the protection of public health and that the proposed amendments were in line with this.

After a few remarks by M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, concerning the various requests for amendments submitted by the rapporteur, the European Parliament adopted a resolution stressing that the Commission's proposals on margarine must be inspired by the principles of protecting and informing the consumer. The Parliament regretted that the Commission had not yet adopted the working method it had often recommended for the Standing Committee on Foodstuffs.

At its sittings of 3 and 4 July, the European Parliament approved several proposals for regulations, accompanied in certain cases by requests for amendments.

Co-ordination and unification of arrangements for importing fruit and vegetables applied by each Member State to non-member countries — Report by M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany). This regulation² can only come into force when it is certain that the system of reference prices is applied uniformly and works perfectly. It will also be necessary to apply the safeguard measures simultaneously.

Safeguard measures for several agricultural products — Report by M. Scardaccione (Christian Democrat, Italy). These concern the adoption of the implementing procedures of the safeguard clause provided for in the basic regulations on the common organization of markets in agricultural products.³

¹ Official gazette No. 137, 20.12.1968.

² *Ibid.* No. C 35, 15.3.1969.

Aid granted for buttermilk and buttermilk powder used in animal feedingstuffs — Report by M. Dulin (Liberal, France). The object of the regulation is to ensure that these products qualify for the same system of aids as that applying to skim milk.¹

Organization of the market in milk and milk products — Report by M. Dulin (Liberal, France). The proposed regulation² provides the Commission with the means required to obviate possible disturbances on the milk market resulting from the modification of prices when passing from one milk year to the next. It also extends the period during which stocks of cheese and skim milk may be sold.

Common organization of the sugar market — Report by M. Klinker (Christian Democrat, Germany). This relates to detailed changes in the regulation on the organization of the sugar market to eliminate certain implementing difficulties and to rectify omissions.³

Common organization of the cereals market — Report by M. Zaccari (Christian Democrat, Italy). The proposed regulation provides for the extension of the present situation regarding the fixing of the derived intervention prices of durum wheat.⁴

Forestry reproductive material — Report by M. Briot (UDE, France). The proposed regulation fixes the external quality standards for forestry reproductive material.³

Aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, for 1970 — Report by M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands). This relates to an extension of the time-limits for filing applications for aid. The Parliament regrets that the legal time-limits have not been respected and requests the Commission to review the organization of the management of the EAGGF.⁵

Import, export or advance-fixing certificates — Report by M. Dröscher (Socialist, Germany). The purpose is to substitute 1 January 1970 for the dates — laid down in the various agricultural regulations — with effect from which the certificates become applicable throughout the whole Community.⁵

Common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables — Adoption without a debate of a report by M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture approving a proposed regulation to postpone for six months the quality control by sampling established by Regulation No. 23 on the common organization of the markets in fruit and vegetables.⁵

Scientific, technical and nuclear research policy

Prospects for reorganizing Euratom and the Joint Research Centre (1 July)

Once again the European Parliament has taken up the critical situation of Euratom by discussing, in the presence of M. De Koster, President-in-office of the Council of the Communities, an interim report by M. Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) on the prospects for reorganizing Euratom and the Joint Research Centre. The rapporteur

¹ Official gazette No. C 39, 22.3.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. C 54, 28.4.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. C 66, 3.6.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. C 74, 14.6.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. C 88, 5.7.1969.

emphasized that the intention of the Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems in presenting this interim report was to draw the attention of the Commission and the Council to the heavy responsibility involved in the examination of the new multi-annual programme presented by the Commission. The rapporteur reviewed in turn the reasons which militate in favour of keeping the Joint Research Centre working and expanding it, the links which should be created between Euratom and the development of science and industry in the Member States, the respective shares of basic research and applied research of general interest in a multi-annual programme and, lastly, the indispensable improvements in the internal organization of Euratom.

In addition, M. Oele's report contains the parliamentary Committee's opinion on Petition No. 1/69 presented by M. Lafleur (a Belgian civil engineer) concerning the development and change in joint scientific research. M. Lafleur noted in his petition that the crisis of the Joint Research Centre was the same as that of all the nuclear research centres of the six countries. According to the petitioner, the real problem was to lay down a policy for the full employment of the abilities which are concentrated in all the centres established in the six countries over the last twenty years, "without any wastage of infrastructure and human potential". For this purpose, M. Lafleur hoped that the Parliament would take steps to organize a broad-based colloquium in which the prominent figures of the world of science would be invited to participate. The Committee on Energy expressed its agreement with the petitioner and stressed the need for close contacts between political and scientific circles.

During the debate, M. Noe (Christian Democrat, Italy), M. Ramaekers (Socialist, Belgium), M. Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) and M. Biaggi (Liberal, Italy) speaking for their respective groups approved the proposal for a resolution submitted by the Committee on Energy. They emphasized the political nature of the problem of Euratom's future which will only be solved by rising above national egoism. They favoured extension of Euratom's activities, improved co-operation by the Member States in the nuclear field and close co-operation between Euratom and industry in the setting of a European industrial policy. This point was also stressed by M. de la Malène (France), who recalled the UDE group's attachment to the principle of a joint research centre directed towards practical applications of advantage to all the member countries.

The tripartite agreement between Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom¹ was criticized by several speakers. M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) mentioned the possibility of incorporating this agreement into the framework of Euratom and said that it should be judged in relation to the prospect of Great Britain joining Europe. Lastly, M. Leonardi (Communist, Italy) severely condemned the Community's work in the nuclear field and criticized the Council, a diplomatic organ defending national interests. He asked that there should be no qualms about employing the motion of censure and that matters should be taken as far as asking for the resignation of the Commission.

In reply to these severe criticisms, M. Rey, President of the Commission, stressed that the Parliament's rejection of the Euratom budget last March² did not constitute any censure on the Commission. He recalled that the budget which the Parliament had discussed had been adopted by the Council in opposition to the Commission's proposals. The Parliament had asked at the time for a return to the budget introduced by the Commission. "I find it hard to take that as a censure

¹ See Bulletin 5/1969, "Miscellaneous".

² *Ibid.*, Ch. X.

on our Executive", declared M. Rey. When taking stock of Euratom's position, M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, emphasized that the Commission bore but little responsibility in the present crisis and he stressed the need to take decisions immediately regarding the nuclear and non-nuclear activities of the Joint Research Centre.

After endorsing two amendments tabled by M. Leonardi (Communist, Italy), the Parliament adopted a resolution in which it hoped that the Council would at last come round to accepting the reorientation required by Community research by not reducing the Joint Research Centre to an absolutely insignificant role. As for Euratom's future activities, the Parliament hoped that endowment of the Community with resources of its own before 1 January 1970 would rapidly provide Euratom with the means to make its action effective. The Parliament emphasized the importance of basic research and the need to allow the Joint Research Centre to carry out its technological projects independently. In the Parliament's view, only the existence of a political will to co-operate would provide opportunities for implementing important nuclear and non-nuclear projects at Community level. Finally, the European Parliament called for the streamlining of relations between the Joint Research Centre, the national research centres and industry and for greater operational flexibility and independence for the Joint Research Centre.

EEC-Turkey Association (30 June)

The Committee for the Association with Turkey submitted to the European Parliament a report by M. Hahn (Christian Democrat, Germany) on the recommendation adopted on 17 May 1969 by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee after studying the fourth annual report on the activity of the EEC-Turkey Council of Association.

The Parliament passed a resolution approving and supporting the recommendation and noted that the Association Agreement was being applied satisfactorily. The Parliament attaches great importance to the current negotiations for the conclusion of an additional protocol governing the terms of the transitional stage — the second of the Association. When this stage has been passed care will have to be taken to ease the confrontation of the Turkish economy with those of the Community countries. The Council of Association will have to see that there is no interruption of financial aid. Lastly, the European Parliament recalled its request that members of the parliamentary institution of the Association might put questions to the Association Council.

During the debate preceding the adoption of the resolution, M. Tolloy (Socialist, Italy) and M. Cousté (UDE, France) approved on behalf of their political groups the report submitted, in the name of M. Hahn, by M. De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), Chairman of the Committee for the Association with Turkey. M. Cousté urged that nothing be neglected on the Community side to ensure the success of the association with Turkey.

After outlining the state of the Turkish economy, M. E. Martino, member of the Commission, stressed the need to avoid any stoppage of financial assistance. It was also obvious that the Community will make allowance for Turkey's situation and future development during the negotiations for the transition to the second stage of the Association. Turkey for its part will have to make reasonable concessions in order to arrive at the customs union.

Road haulage of goods between Member States (30 June)

The European Parliament approved a proposal for a decision on the adaptation of the bilateral quotas and of the number of transit licences for road haulage between the Member States, after discussing the report on the matter by M. Riedel (Christian Democrat, Germany).¹

On behalf of their groups M. Posthumus (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), M. Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) and M. Bousquet (UDE, France) approved the proposed decision which constitutes a step towards European legislation governing transport. Swift action is required to make good the delays in this field.

Owing to the political importance of Community intervention if there is disagreement between Member States, the Parliament insisted, in its resolution, that it should be consulted in each particular case. M. Bodson, member of the Commission, did not consider this advisable, as it would create serious practical difficulties.

Approximation of legislation

Fixing of the maximum amounts of pesticide residues on and in fruit and vegetables and establishment of a Standing Committee on Plant Protection. On the basis of a report drawn up by M. Boersma (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) for the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, the Parliament approved the general outline of the Commission's proposals.² The amendments are designed to improve the protection of public health. M. Boersma, as rapporteur, and M. Santero (Christian Democrat, Italy) and M. Dröscher (Socialist, Germany), on behalf of their political groups, pointed out the importance of the proposals for protecting the health of the inhabitants of Europe.

Approximation of Member States' laws on publicity for branded pharmaceuticals and their package inserts. The Parliament approved without debate a proposed directive based on a complementary report drawn up by M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection.

Budget and administrative questions

Regulation concerning the Statute of Service of Officials (30 June). M. Rossi (Liberal, France) presented his report on the proposal to amend the regulation on the Statute of Service of the Officials of the Communities.³ In the Parliament's view the complex of statutory provisions must ensure independence, guaranteed employment and continuity for the European civil service. The proposed regulation made considerable allowance for these principles. The amendments adopted by the Parliament provide improvements and exact information without affecting the fundamental principles.

M. Rossi, the rapporteur, emphasized that it was advisable to confirm and consolidate the beginnings of an independent European civil service of high quality. M. Gerlach (Socialist, Germany), M. Bousquet (UDE, France), M. Wohlfart

¹ Official gazette No. C 123, 26.11.1968.

² *Ibid.* No. C 139, 28.12.1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. C 83, 28.6.1969.

(Socialist, Luxembourg) and M. Artzinger (Christian Democrat, Germany) approved the report on behalf of their political groups and urged in particular a closer study of salaries and the need to ignore nationality when filling appointments. An amendment to this effect, tabled by M. Spénale (Socialist, France), chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, was adopted by the Parliament. M. Spénale also had an amendment adopted requesting the Commission to continue studying ways of improving the careers of officials. An amendment by Mlle Lulling (Socialist, -Luxembourg) to abolish discrimination between male and female officials as regards the pension scheme was also adopted by the Parliament.

While disapproving certain amendments proposed by the Parliament, M. Bodson, on behalf of the Commission, assured the Parliament of the latter's desire to guarantee Community officials as far as is possible a Statute of Service which protects them against all hazards.

Estimates of the European Parliament's receipts and expenditure (30 June). The Parliament approved the estimates of its receipts and expenditure for 1970, presented for the Committee for Finance and Budgets by the rapporteur, M. Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium).

Report to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

At its sitting of 4 July the European Parliament approved the report by M. Hougardy (Liberal, Belgium) to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe on the minimum conditions for the success of European co-operation in monetary policy and on the European Parliament's activities between 1 May 1968 and 30 April 1969.

This report will be discussed at the joint meeting of the members of the European Parliament and of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg on 3 and 4 October 1969.

The next session of the European Parliament will be from 6 to 10 October 1969 in Strasbourg.

THE COUNCIL

The Council met four times in July, and once in extraordinary session in August 1969, following the French devaluation.

74th session (15-17 July 1969) — Agriculture

This session at Brussels, under the chairmanship of M. P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, was attended by the Ministers of Agriculture of the six Member States.

The agenda was concerned with the problems posed both by the medium-term measures required in the milk, beef and oils and fats sectors, and by the fixing of prices for the 1969/70 milk and beef marketing years. Since no concrete results emerged from the discussions, the Council agreed to extend the milk and beef years until 3 August 1969.¹

¹ See Ch. VI, secs. 36 and 37.

As regards food aid, the Council adopted a regulation laying down the general rules for the supply of milk fats to the World Food Programme (WFP).¹

The Council also discussed the general problems raised by the Commission's report on the application of certain market organization measures to fruit and vegetable marketing.²

The Council finally fixed the regulation laying down the basic price and the purchase price for pears for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1969.³ It also adopted the regulation fixing a compensation — 9.8064 u.a./100 kg — for paddy in stock at the end of 1968/69 marketing year.

In connection with the International Grains Arrangement, the Council heard a report by the Commission's representative on the meeting of wheat exporting countries held at Washington on 10/11 July last and discussed a number of suggestions to overcome the present difficulties. It empowered the Commission to take up contacts on this basis with the non-member countries mainly concerned in cereal exports.

At the same session, the Council adopted regulations:

- (i) Amending the regulation on a common organization of markets in the sugar sector;
- (ii) Amending the regulation laying down general rules for compensation of storage costs in the sugar sector;
- (iii) Amending the regulation laying down general buying-in rules in the sugar sector;
- (iv) Amending the regulation on a common organization of markets in the cereals sector;
- (v) Postponing the extension to the whole Community of the sphere of application of certificates of import, export and prior fixing of prices;
- (vi) Determining the standard qualities for certain cereals and categories of flour, groats and meal, and the relevant rules for fixing the threshold prices for these categories of products.

In the energy sphere, the Council accorded a consultation under Article 10, second paragraph, of the Protocol of Agreement of 21 April 1964, on energy matters, concerning the order of the German Minister for Economic Affairs, dated 7 January 1969, dealing with the criteria for determining the optimum size of enterprises in the coal industry.

75th session (17 July 1969) — Economic and monetary problems

The Ministers for Economic and Financial Affairs of the Member States, together with the Permanent Representative of Italy, met at Brussels, under the chairmanship of M. H.J. Witteveen, Netherlands Finance Minister.

¹ See Ch. VIII, sec. 110.

² See Bulletin 7/1969, Ch. VI, sec. 27.

³ See Ch. VI, sec. 40.

Other participants were:

M. E. Van Lennep, Chairman of the Monetary Committee, M. J. Serisé, Chairman of the Economic Policy Committee, M. J.B. Schoellhorn, Chairman of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, Baron Ansiaux, Chairman of the Committee of Central Bank Governors, and M. G. Stamatii, Chairman of the Budget Policy Committee.

The Council heard a statement by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, on the Commission's memorandum¹ on the co-ordination of economic policy and monetary co-operation in the Community.

In this connection the Council also heard the opinions, expressed by their respective chairmen, of the Monetary Committee, the Economic Policy Committee, the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, the Committee of Central Bank Governors, and the Budget Policy Committee.

At the end of a detailed exchange of views on the whole range of problems, the Council:

(i) With regard to the strengthening of co-operation between short-term economic policies, agreed a decision whose chief aim is the organization of preliminary consultations on short-term economic policy decisions or important measures taken by a Member State.²

(ii) With regard to greater co-ordination of medium-term economic policies, agreed to debate in depth the objectives of the medium-term economic policy during the coming autumn on the basis of a memorandum from the Commission.

(iii) With regard to short-term monetary assistance, agreed a statement approving the principle of a Community system of assistance on the lines laid down in the Commission memorandum of 12 February 1969. This system will naturally have to take into account the views of the Committee of Central Bank Governors as well as the Monetary Committee's opinion. To this end the Council, while respecting the prerogatives arising from the individual status of each issue institute, has invited the Committee of Central Bank Governors to continue its studies on how such a system would work.

(The delegations of Italy and the Netherlands reserved their opinion on the proposed system until its operational procedures are known.)

(iv) With regard to medium-term financial aid, empowered the Monetary Committee to report to the Council and the Commission on ways of putting into practice a system of aid, bearing in mind the opinion of the Monetary Committee itself and the comments of the Committee of Central Bank Governors on this matter.

In connection with the economic situation, the Council heard M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, present a memorandum from this institution on the maintenance of conditions of balanced growth in the Community.³ The Chairman of the Economic Policy Committee also made a statement on this subject.

Following a detailed exchange of opinions on the economic situation in the Community, the Council approved the conclusions of the Commission memorandum.

The Council adopted the directive on indirect taxes on the raising of capital⁴ subject to a reservation by the Luxembourg delegation.

¹ Supplement to Bulletin 3/1969.

² See Ch. VI, sec. 21.

³ See Ch. VI, sec. 22.

⁴ See Ch. V, sec. 16.

The regulations pursuant to this directive will be brought into force by the Member States on 1 January 1972.

The Council heard a statement from the Commission on the two memoranda on the "need for action in the field of capital: appropriate procedures" and on the adjustment of certain indirect taxes in order to facilitate the development and interpenetration of the securities markets in the EEC.¹ The Monetary Committee was requested to give its opinion on the basic problems involved by 1 December 1969, so that the Council could consider the matter before the end of the year.

After noting the Monetary Committee's eleventh report, the Council, in accord with the Commission, agreed to forward it to the Parliament and to publish it in the official gazette of the European Communities.²

76th session (22 and 23 July 1969) — General matters

This session at Brussels, under the chairmanship of M. J.M.A.H. Luns, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, was attended by the Foreign Affairs Ministers of four other Member States and the Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Council first heard a statement by M. Luns, listing the tasks to be fulfilled by the end of the transition period. He warned the Council against the tendency to devote its attention exclusively to the Community's internal development. Referring to the Community's attitude to non-member countries with which it may be necessary to negotiate, M. Luns gave priority to determining the Council's position vis-à-vis countries which wish to join the Community as members and to co-operate on an equal footing in the efforts to unify Europe. He concluded his short introduction by briefly touching on the institutional aspect of Community activities and noted that the authors of the Treaties had envisaged institutions flexible enough to allow the Council to carry out the tasks vested in it. "Sometimes I wonder", said M. Luns, "if we make sufficient use of the possibilities offered to us. On occasion, I am unhappily forced to note that all too often our work takes on the character of intergovernmental negotiations, and this threatens to do away with the basic difference between our Community and such organizations. I am afraid that if we continue this way we will be unable to accomplish the task incumbent on us".

In this connection M. Luns stressed that the Council should be prepared to lean more on the European Commission than has so far been the case. Decisions should be taken more rapidly once it is clear that no fresh points of view are likely to emerge. The Council would thus gain more time to devote to the really essential questions. M. Luns went on: "I am certain that the world will not collapse about our ears if we have to bow each in his turn to the majority opinion".

Finally, M. Luns stressed the importance he attaches to strengthening the powers of the European Parliament and particularly to election of its members by direct universal suffrage.

On 22 July, outside the regular session, the President-in-office of the Council had a talk with the President of the European Parliament, M. Mario Scelba. He handed President Scelba the Council's reply to the questions raised by the President

¹ See Bulletin 5/1969, Ch. III.

² Official gazette No. C 105, 14.8.1969.

of the European Parliament in his verbal note of 7 May 1969 to the Council,¹ referring in particular to: the non-application of a certain number of provisions of the Treaties of Rome; the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage; the powers of the European Parliament as regards the Community budgets and its own working budget; the presence of the Council at the sessions of the European Parliament; information to the Parliament on the reasons why the Council sometimes takes decisions which conflict with the Opinions of the Parliament.

M. Luns outlined the Council's position on the various items. M. Scelba urged on M. Luns that during the present session the Council should adopt a decision undertaking to apply Articles 138 of the EEC Treaty, 108 of the Euratom Treaty and 21 of the ECSC Treaty, which provide for the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. At the same time M. Scelba asked the Council to agree to inaugurate a procedure for contacts with the Parliament for the joint examination of ways of carrying out such election.

President Luns assured President Scelba that he would not fail to bring this request to the Council's notice with his full personal support.

Finally, President Scelba drew M. Luns' attention to the Parliament's vote of 12 March 1969² according to which, if the Council further postpones its decisions on election by direct universal suffrage, the Parliament could apply all the procedures laid down by the Treaties for their full application.

President Scelba reiterated the interest he attached to the Council's presence at the Parliament's various sessions.

M. Luns said that the President of the Council would be represented at the next session of the Parliament as he had been at the last one.

The Council exchanged views on the enlargement of the Community. At a press conference afterwards, M. Luns said, "I am happy to note that we have made real progress", and he stressed that M. Maurice Schumann, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, had once again said that the French Government had no objection of principle to Great Britain joining the Community. The Council therefore decided to ask the Commission to bring up to date its 1967 and 1968 Opinions on this question. A new exchange of views in the Council, not originally planned, was arranged for 15 September. M. Luns noted that this meeting would thus take place after the Franco-German meeting and before the elections in Germany. In this context, M. Brandt, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the question of enlargement should be treated as if no elections were being held in his country.

Further, the French Government suggested during the meeting that a Summit attended by all Heads of State or Government (like the 1967 Rome meeting) should be held before the end of the year at The Hague. M. Luns described the reactions of the various members of the Council as follows: Luxembourg agrees unreservedly with the French proposal, Italy has to think about it, Belgium's reaction is favourable, those of the Netherlands and Germany more favourable than otherwise. M. Luns stressed that a "favourable reaction" was still not a decision (contrary to certain interpretations) and he said the Commission should be present at this "Summit", which must be carefully prepared.

In connection with the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, five delegations agreed on the necessity of reaching a

¹ See Bulletin 7/1969, Ch. I.

² See Bulletin 5/1969, Ch. X "European Parliament".

decision soon, whilst the French delegation thought that a decision should first of all be taken on extending the Parliament's powers. M. Luns remarked that such a decision would obviously require a revision of the Treaty of Rome, which would not be the case for elections.

In the field of external relations, no progress has been made in the question of a commercial agreement with Yugoslavia, as one delegation is still hesitant. M. Luns stated that "real progress has been made in relations with Israel". The Community will begin preliminaries for a special agreement when it is in a position to consider similar agreements with other Arab countries (following those with Morocco and Tunisia): M. Luns expected that the Commission would shortly receive a mandate to this effect.

Following the European Parliament's favourable Opinion on the agreements with Morocco and Tunisia, the Council proceeded to the definitive conclusion of these agreements, which will come into force as soon as the Contracting Parties have notified each other officially of the completion of the necessary procedures (possibly 1 September).¹

At the same time, the Council adopted the three regulations granting a 40% reduction in the CCT duties on citrus fruit from Israel, Spain and Turkey, such reduction to apply when the association agreements with Morocco and Tunisia come into force.²

The Council also examined the possible scope, in the commercial field, of the first phase of the agreement envisaged with Spain. At the end of the debate, in which agreement was reached on most of the problems raised, the Council decided to have a draft mandate prepared for the pursuit of negotiations with Spain, on the basis of a proposal which the Commission was requested to submit as soon as possible.

On relations with the Associated African States and Madagascar, the Council adopted the following texts:

- (i) Convention of Association between the EEC and the AASM;
- (ii) 10 protocols;
- (iii) Agreement on ECSC products;
- (iv) Final Act and its 14 annexed declarations;
- (v) Internal agreement on the measures to be taken and procedures to be followed to apply the Convention.

It was agreed that these texts would be signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969, by M. J.M.A.H. Luns, President-in-office of the Council, and by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission. The Council also approved the agreement reached between the six delegations during the negotiations with the AASM with regard to the suspension of CCT duties on unroasted coffee, cocoa beans and unrefined palm oil and the suspension or reduction of the CCT duty for other tropical products.

The Council approved the decision on the Association of the OCT with the Community, and decided to ask for the Parliament's non-mandatory Opinion on the draft.

¹ See Ch. VIII, sec. 98.

² See Ch. VIII, sec. 100.

The Council also approved in principle the draft Association Agreement between the EEC and the East African States, due to be signed at Arusha in late September or early October 1969.

The Council discussed the different problems involved in working out a joint commercial policy (about which M. Luns was very optimistic), and heard a Commission statement on the commercial agreement between France and the USSR.¹

The Council approved the conclusion of an agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Mali, involving the supply of food aid.²

In the customs sphere, the Council approved a regulation on the tariff treatment of goods contained in travellers' personal baggage. This lays down a Community system of tariff reductions for tourist traffic between non-member countries and the Six. No CCT duty will be charged on goods contained in travellers' personal baggage, as long as the total value is no more than 25 u.a. Member States may reduce this exemption to 10 u.a. for travellers under 15.³

This system will come into force on 1 September 1969.

In the sphere of energy policy, the Council agreed to devote a special session, in October, to the problems raised by the Commission's memorandum to the Council giving "initial guidelines for a common energy policy".

77th session (28 and 29 July 1969) — Agriculture

The Ministers of Agriculture of the Member States, together with the Secretary-General at the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture, held a second meeting at Brussels during July, with M. P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister for Agriculture, in the chair.

The most important item on the agenda, the analysis of the problems in the milk, beef and veal, oils and fats, wine, fruit and vegetables sectors, was postponed until the next session, arranged for 16, 17 and 18 September 1969.

In these circumstances, the Council once again extended the milk and beef marketing years until 2 November 1969.⁴

The Council approved a certain number of guidelines on the realization of the Community food aid programme for the financial year 1969/70, in accordance with the obligations contracted by the Community in the International Grains Arrangement.⁵

The Council noted the measures recently adopted by the United States and Canadian authorities on wheat exports, involving adjustments to the fall in the selling price of this product which do not conform to the minimum prices fixed by the Wheat Trade Convention.

The Council then studied in detail the situation which has arisen in the international wheat market and its possible repercussions for the Community's exports.

¹ See Ch. VIII, sec. 107 and official gazette No. L 206, 15.8.1969.

² See Ch. VIII, sec. 109.

³ See Ch. V, secs. 1, 2 and 3.

⁴ See Ch. VI, secs. 26 and 27.

⁵ See Ch. VI, sec. 42.

At the end of these debates, the Council approved a communiqué,¹ stating that the situation resulting from the decisions of the United States and Canadian authorities will force the Community temporarily, and for as long as the ruling selling prices in the main wheat exporting countries do not conform to the minima of the Wheat Trade Convention, to apply for all destinations the clauses of its Community regulation on the fixing of refunds on exports in the light of this situation.

At the same session, the Council adopted the regulation on EAGGF aid, "Guidance" Section, for 1970.²

It also adopted the regulation fixing the basic price and purchase price for apples, for the period from 21 August to 31 December 1969.³

The Council also adopted regulations:

- (i) On the introduction, allocation and method of administration of a Community tariff quota on certain hand-made products;
- (ii) On the introduction, allocation and method of administration of a Community tariff quota for certain textile products imported by the Community in outward processing traffic;
- (iii) On the suspension of the autonomous CCT rates on certain products.

The directive on the granting of aids to shipbuilding to correct the distortions of competition on the international market was also approved.⁴

The following decisions were adopted, concluding:

- (i) A renegotiation agreement under Article XXVIII(1) of GATT with the Republic of South Africa;⁵
- (ii) An agreement, in the form of an exchange of letters, between the European Economic Community and India on trade in handicraft products;⁵
- (iii) An agreement in the form of exchanges of letters, between the European Economic Community and India on trade in coir products;⁵
- (iv) An agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation on processing traffic in the textile sector.⁵

The Council then appointed regular members and alternates to represent workers' and employers' organizations in the Consultative Committee for the free movement of workers in the Community for the period ending 27 November 1970. The governmental members of this Committee were appointed by the Council on 28 November 1968.

The Council also issued three endorsements requested by the Commission, as required under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty, with regard to:

- (i) A credit (maximum Fl. 10 million) to help finance an industrial complex consisting of at least seven enterprises as part of the conversion of the "Willem-Sophia" mine (South Limburg);

¹ See Ch. VIII, sec. 111.

² See Ch. VI, sec. 43.

³ See Ch. VI, sec. 40.

⁴ See Ch. V, sec. 15 and official gazette No. L 206, 15.8.1969.

⁵ See Ch. VIII, secs. 101, 102 and 103.

(ii) A conversion loan (maximum DM 3.5 million) to L. Schweisfurth KG, Herten (North Rhine-Westphalia) to help finance the transfer and expansion of the butcher's meat and pork products factory;

(iii) A conversion loan (maximum DM 600 000) to the Maschinenbau Damme AG (Lower Saxony) to help finance the installation of a cold forge for the production of motor vehicle parts.

Lastly, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting in the Council, adopted a decision on certain exceptions to the general ban on scrap exports to non-member countries.

78th session (11 August 1969) — Problems created by the devaluation of the French franc

Following the devaluation of the French franc on the evening of Friday, 8 August 1969, the Council met under the chairmanship of M. H.J. Witteveen, Netherlands Finance Minister, in an extraordinary session attended by 11 Ministers of the Member States (for Finance, Economics and Agriculture).

The Council studied the problems created by the French Government's decision changing the parity of the French franc, which had led to the suspension of the value of the unit of account used for the common agricultural policy laid down by the Council regulation on the conditions for changing the value of the said unit.¹

The Council heard introductory statements by M. Giscard d'Estaing, for the French Government, M. Stamatii, for the Monetary Committee, M. Rey, President, M. Barre and M. Mansholt, Vice-Presidents of the Commission. There was a general exchange of views, and the Council unanimously expressed the hope that the objective aimed at by the French decision — the re-establishment of the country's economic and monetary equilibrium — would be attained under the best possible conditions. It noted that the realization of this objective could not but assist the smooth functioning of the Community.

The Council agreed not to change the value of the unit of account used for the common agricultural policy.

Furthermore, on the Commission's suggestion, the Council approved the regulation on short-term economic policy measures in the agricultural sector following the devaluation of the French franc.²

COMMISSION

Staff movements

The Commission has temporarily appointed (until 1 January 1971) M. Charles Reichling, Deputy Director-General for Personnel and Administration (Luxembourg) to be head of the Publications Office. M. Leclerc, chief adviser, will act

¹ Official gazette No. L 123, 31.5.1968.

² See Ch. VI, secs. 20 and 34.

as his assistant. M. Reichling will take up his duties from 15 September 1969 without prejudice to the other functions he already exercises.

At the same time M. Canzio Almini, Director of Publications at Luxembourg, has been seconded as chief adviser to M. Reichling, also with effect from 15 September, to assist him in his duties as Deputy Director-General for Personnel and Administration (Luxembourg).

The Commission has also appointed M. Antonio Vagliasindi, formerly Executive Assistant, to the post of Chief Executive Assistant to M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission. M. Luciano Angelino, Assistant, was appointed Executive Assistant.

Three vacant Head of Division posts were filled during July. The Commission appointed:

(i) M. Giancarlo Romoli Venturi, head of the Elimination of Tax Discrimination Division, in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market and Approximation of Legislation, with effect from 1 August;

(ii) M. Jean Boudart, head of the Wages and Incomes Division of the Directorate-General for Social Affairs, with effect from 1 August;

(iii) M. Gerhard Wedekind, head of the Gas Division in the Directorate-General for Energy, the appointment to take effect when M. Wedekind assumes his duties.

Finally, M. Robert Fisher has been appointed adviser in the Legal Service with effect from 1 August 1969.

M. Pierre Malvé, Executive Assistant to M. Deniau, has been transferred to the Washington Liaison Office of the Commission of the European Communities, with effect from 1 September 1969.

Resignation

The Commission has decided to postpone from 1 September 1969 to 1 January 1970 the date on which the resignation of M. Arthur Theunissen, Director-General for Credit and Investments¹ comes into effect.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 29/69 — Erich Stauder v. Stadt Ulm (Sozialamt)

On 26 June 1969² the Verwaltungsgericht Stuttgart filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 4 of the Commission's decision of 12 February 1969 on measures allowing certain categories of consumers to buy butter at reduced price.

¹ See Bulletin 5/1969, Ch. X, in "Commission".

² Official gazette No. C 100, 1.8.1969.

Case 31/69 — Commission v. Republic of Italy

On 21 July 1969¹ the Commission filed an appeal with the Court of Justice to declare that Italy had failed to fulfil its obligations under the agricultural market organization regulations (particularly Regulations 139, 120 and 360/67), by failing to pay export rebates or paying them late.

Case 33/69 — Commission v. Republic of Italy

On 23 July 1969¹ the Commission filed an appeal with the Court of Justice to declare that Italy had not observed the date for the preparation of the viticultural land register, fixed at 31 December 1964 by Regulation 24, modified by Regulation 92/63/CEE.

Judgments

Cases 20 and 27/68

These two petitions, which were filed by Commission officials seeking the annulment of administrative decisions taken to the detriment of the plaintiffs, were rejected by the Court of Justice as inadmissible (Court rulings of 2 July 1969).²

Case 24/68 — Commission v. Republic of Italy

The Commission had filed an appeal with the Court of Justice to declare that Italy had failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 16 of the EEC Treaty and under the combined provisions of Article 189 of the EEC Treaty and of several Council regulations on the common agricultural market organizations, by applying a "statistical duty" to all products exported to other Member States and to imports of certain products covered by the agricultural regulations. In its ruling of 1 July 1969,² the Court upheld the Commission's claim by declaring that Italy had failed in its obligations under the provisions mentioned above.

Case 1/69 — Republic of Italy v. the Commission

On 10 January 1969 the Government of Italy filed an appeal with the Court of Justice seeking the annulment of the Commission's decision of 31 October 1968 on the draft amendment to the "Condizioni e tariffe per i trasporti delle cose sulle F.S." (transport of fruit and vegetables in the Mezzogiorno and Sardinia). On 9 July 1969 the Court of Justice gave its ruling rejecting this appeal as inadmissible.²

Case 2/69 — Sociaal Fonds voor de Diamantarbeiders v. N.V. Ch. Brachfeld and Sons

¹ Official gazette No. C 111, 27.8.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. C 105, 14.8.1969.

Case 3/69 — Sociaal Fonds voor de Diamantarbeiders v. Chougol Diamond Company

Antwerp's conciliation magistrate referred these two cases to the Court of Justice on 16 January 1969, requesting a preliminary ruling on the direct applicability to municipal law of Articles 12 and 95 of the EEC Treaty with regard to the contributions imposed by Belgium on imports of unworked diamonds to finance the functioning of a social security fund.

In its ruling of 1 July 1969¹ the Court found that:

"1. The concept of charge with equivalent effect referred to in Articles 9 and 12 of the EEC Treaty comprises any monetary charge, other than a customs duty proper, on goods crossing a frontier within the Community, where such charge is not permitted under specific provisions of the Treaty;

2. Without prejudice to the limitations which might be imposed to achieve the aims of the common customs tariff, the Treaty did not consider that monetary charges other than customs duties proper, applied by a Member State before the establishment of this tariff to goods imported directly from non-member countries, were incompatible with the requirements relating to the progressive alignment of domestic customs tariffs on the common external tariff."

Case 5/69 — Franz Völk

This case was filed by the Munich Appeal Court, requesting a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty in the matter of an exclusive dealing agreement involving absolute territorial protection.

On 9 July 1969,¹ the Court handed down the following ruling:

"An exclusive agreement, even involving absolute territorial protection, may, in view of the weak position of those concerned on the market for the relevant products in the area involved, be exempted from the prohibition laid down in Article 85(1)."

Case 9/69 — M. C.M. Sayag *et al.* v. M. J.P. Leduc *et al.*

The Belgian Cour de Cassation had asked the Court of Justice on 17 February 1969 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 188, second paragraph, of the Euratom Treaty (non-contractual liability), in particular the expression "damage caused ... by its employees in the performance of their duties".

On 10 July 1969¹ the Court gave the following ruling:

"The performance of duties in the sense of Article 188, second paragraph, of the Euratom Treaty does not include, in principle, the use by a Community employee of his private car while carrying out his duties."

Case 10/69 — S.A. Portelange v. S.A. Smith Corona Marchant International *et al.*

The Brussels Tribunal de Commerce, by a decision of 18 February 1969, had submitted a request to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the "Interpretation of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and the implementing regulations, with

¹ Official gazette No. C 105, 14.8.1969.

regard to the effects of the provisional validity recognized for agreements notified within the specified periods to the EEC Commission, but before the latter has initiated the procedure in Regulation No. 17, Article 9".

In its ruling on 9 July 1969,¹ the Court of Justice found that:

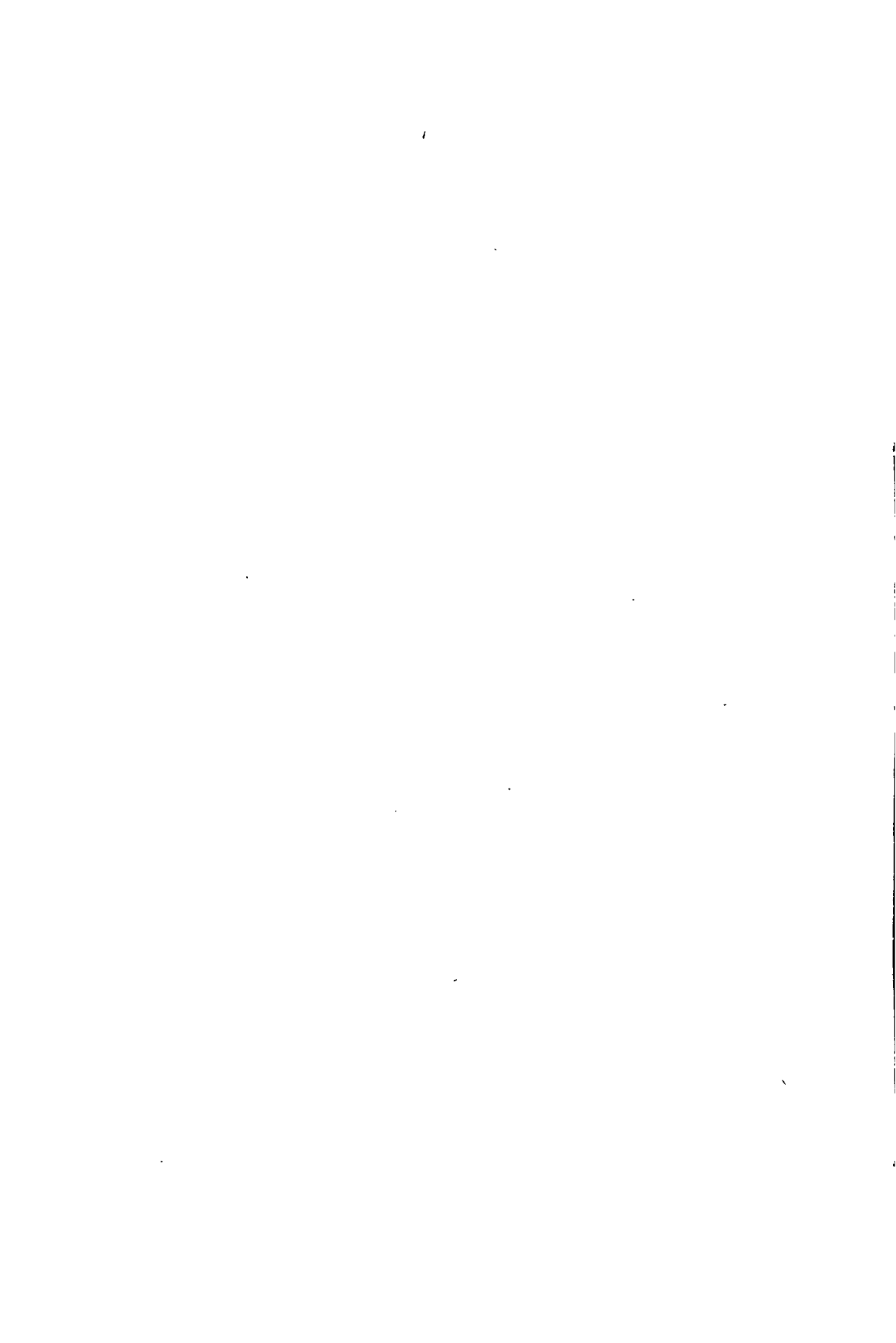
"Agreements referred to in Article 85(1) of the Treaty, which have been duly notified in accordance with Regulation No. 17/12, shall have full effect as long as the Commission has not given its ruling under Article 85(3) and the provisions of the said Regulation."

THE COMMITTEE OF CONTROL

Under Articles 206 of the EEC Treaty, 180 of the Euratom Treaty and 78(5) of the ECSC Treaty, and as laid down by the financial regulations on the rendering and auditing of accounts, the Committee of Control of the European Communities submitted, on 5 July 1969, its report on the accounts for the 1968 financial year.

The report consists of two volumes, one of which deals with the budgetary administration of the Communities and the other with the Development Fund. Under the provisions in force, the Commission must submit it to the Council and to the European Parliament together with the replies of the institutions concerned.

¹ Official gazette No. C 105, 14.8.1969.



X. European Investment Bank

Loans granted

Germany

On 8 July 1969 the European Investment Bank concluded a loan agreement with Phrix-Werke AG, Hamburg (whose capital is held in equal proportions by Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik AG (BASF) and Dow Chemical Company after the increase of the share capital in November 1968). The loan amounting to the equivalent of DM 25 million (6.25 million u.a.) is for 12 years and will bear interest at 6.5% per annum. It will help finance the extension of the Phrix plant at Neumünster (Schleswig-Holstein). The project involves the installation of additional equipment for the production of perlon yarn and the creation of production facilities for the manufacture of nylon-6 carpet yarn and polyester yarn.

It was found necessary to create additional manufacturing capacity for perlon yarn when the recovery of demand in 1968 led to saturation of the existing facilities. By taking up production of synthetic carpet yarn and continuous polyester yarn the Phrix Group's aim is to expand its synthetic fibre programme to include products which of late have shown particularly high growth rates on the world market. The town of Neumünster, where the project is located, lies near the demarcation line between the Federal Republic and East Germany and is a critical development area. By creating some 1 000 new jobs, mainly for local workers, the project will help to ease the labour market situation in and around Neumünster. The total cost of the project, due to be completed by mid-1971, is estimated at DM 137.2 million (34.3 million u.a.). The loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Land of Schleswig-Holstein.

France

On the same day the Bank concluded a loan agreement with the Société Lorraine de Polyoléfines (SLP), which was recently set up by the group of the Société Chimique des Charbonnages (SCC), a subsidiary of Charbonnages de France and of the three regional colliery administrations (Houillères de Bassin). The loan, equivalent to FF 40 million (8.1 million u.a.) is to help finance the construction of a high-pressure polyethylene plant with an annual production capacity of 100 000 tons at Carling (Moselle Department).

This project is part of the SCC group's general investment programme to diversify its production and share in the expansion of the plastics market. Ethylène Plastique, another company associated with the group, will provide technical assistance. The new production unit, comparable in size to the most modern plants in this sector, will be set up within the industrial area of Carling in proximity to various other chemical plants of the group, including a steam cracking unit now being completed, which will provide the necessary ethylene. The project thus contributes to the measures taken in the Lorraine region to diversify production and solve the employment problems caused by the regression of traditional industries: coal and iron-mining and steel. The loan is for a period of 12 years at an annual interest rate of 6.5%. It is unconditionally guaranteed by the Société Chimique des Charbonnages.

Italy

The European Investment Bank has granted a loan to the SIP — Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico p.A. for the construction of telephone installations in the Veneto and Trentino — Alto Adige region during the 1969-1972 period. The loan is guaranteed by the STET — Società Finanziaria Telefonica p.A. The work includes the modernization and construction of exchanges and the extension of the company's urban and trunk networks. It will make it possible to connect approximately 115 000 new subscribers and to improve service.

The fixed investments amount to Lit. 50 000 million (80 million u.a.). The Bank is participating with a loan of the equivalent of Lit. 15 625 million (25 million u.a.), granted for 20 years.

Turkey

On 25 July 1969 the Bank concluded with the Republic of Turkey a loan agreement for an amount equivalent to 180 million Turkish pounds (20 million u.a.) to help finance an important highway infrastructure programme in Istanbul. The project consists of three main parts:

(i) A suspension bridge for cars and pedestrians of an overall length of 1 500 m linking the European and Asian shores of the Bosphorus. The 1 070 m long central span will be 64 m above sea level;

(ii) A bridge about 950 m long over the Golden Horn;

(iii) A 19 km-long urban motorway crossing both bridges and passing round the European and Asian districts of Istanbul by the North.

The total cost is estimated at 185 million u.a. (1 665 million Turkish pounds) of which 1 080 million (120 million u.a.) will be for direct expenditures. Planned foreign exchange outlay amounts to 50 million u.a.

The Turkish Government will finance the project with the help of a syndicate including, in addition to the European Investment Bank, the Governments of Germany, France, Great Britain, Japan and Italy. The credits thus granted may reach a maximum amount equivalent to 75.9 million u.a., broken down as follows: Germany (10 million u.a.), France (5 million), Italy (2.5 million), Japan (30 million), United Kingdom (8.4 million) and EIB (20 million). These foreign credits will be used by priority to meet the foreign exchange outlay, and secondly to cover a part of the local costs up to an amount equivalent to a third of these.

The European Investment Bank is granting its loan as part of its Special Section operations on behalf of the Member States under the mandate conferred on it by the financial protocol to the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey. The financing agreement has been concluded for 30 years with a 7-year period of grace and will bear interest at 3% per annum.

New Caledonia

On 8 July 1969 the European Investment Bank concluded in Luxembourg with the Société Le Nickel (SLN) a loan agreement to finance the extension of the company's installations in New Caledonia.

The project forms part of the programme to open a new nickel ore mine with an annual production of 2 400 000 tons and to step up SLN's New Caledonian nickel production capacity from 38 000 to 69 000 tons of Ni.

The programme will enable the considerable nickel ore resources of New Caledonia to be more intensively exploited and will have very important and positive effects on total wages earned in the territory, as well as on public finances and export receipts.

The cost of the project is estimated at FF 431 million (about 86.2 million u.a.). The Bank will help by a loan equivalent to FF 10 million (2 025 000 u.a.) granted for 12 years and bearing interest at 6.5% per annum. The Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique and the Crédit National are also participating in the financing of this project.

The loan is guaranteed by the Banque Rothschild and the Banque de l'Indochine.

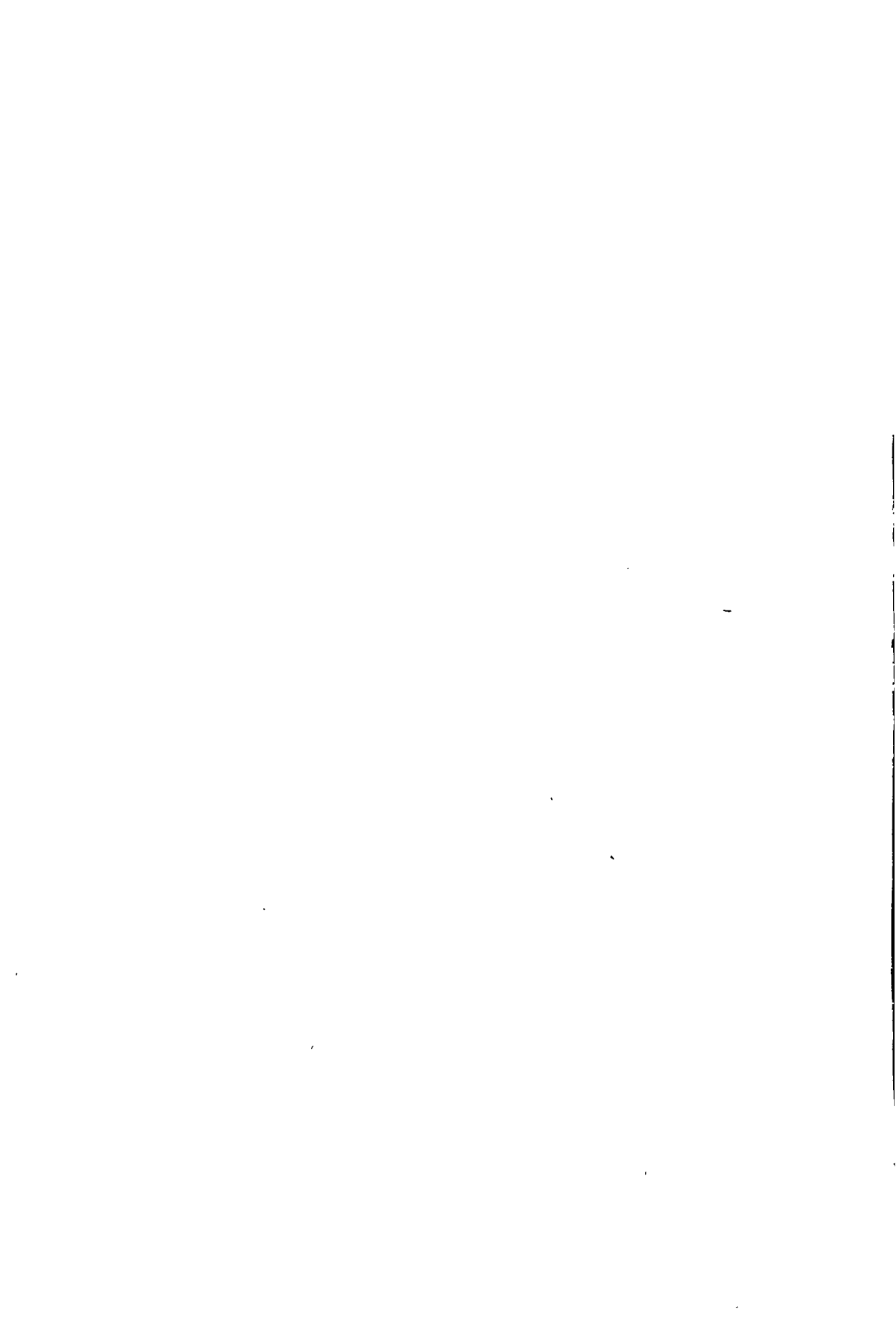
This is the Bank's first operation in one of the Overseas Countries and Territories having special relations with France. It is being carried out in pursuance of the decision of the EEC Council on 25 February 1964 concerning the association between the Overseas Countries and Territories and the Community.

Cameroon

On 8 July 1969 the European Investment Bank concluded with the "Cotonnière industrielle du Cameroun - CICAM" a loan agreement to finance the extension of a textile complex in the Federal Republic of Cameroon for the building of which the Bank had already granted a loan of 1 215 000 u.a. on 4 October 1965.

The project will step up the annual production capacity of the company's two textile plants at Garoua and Douala from about 11 million to over 17 million metres of finished cotton fabric — mainly for disposal on the home market. It will help to increase the contribution of textiles to the diversification of Cameroon's economy, to promote industrialization and to achieve better equilibrium between the different regions. After the extension of its plants, CICAM will process about 10% of the country's cotton production.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated at CFA 590 million (approximately 2.36 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing a loan equivalent to CFA 250 million (1 013 000 u.a.) which is granted for eight years and will bear interest at 6.5% per annum. The loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Cameroon. This is the Bank's fifth operation in that country and is being carried out in pursuance of the Yaoundé Convention between the European Economic Community and the 17 African States and Madagascar associated with it.



Miscellaneous

10 July 1969

The Belgian Prime Minister, M. Eyskens, thanked M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, for placing a bronze plaque at the Château de Val Duchesse to recall the negotiations leading to the Treaties of Rome held there in 1956/57.

14 July 1969

The west German branch of the European Movement listed the European policy objectives it advocates, namely strengthening, democratization, enlargement, political union.

In an interview published by a west German weekly, the Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister, M. Luns, said that applicants for membership should accept political union as an aim.

M. Mirco Tepavac, Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Minister, deplored the long delay which had occurred in negotiations for the signing of a trade agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

15 July 1969

The Canadian Central Bank announced the raising of Bank rate from 7 ½ to 8%.

16 July 1969

The Monnet Committee (the Action Committee for the United States of Europe) met in Brussels on 15 and 16 July 1969. At the close of its meeting it adopted the resolutions and the joint declaration given in full at the end of this section.

17 July 1969

M. Antoine Pinay said that the disproportion between the extent and the speed of changes in the world as a whole and the slowness of the construction of Europe was very striking. France and its neighbours were no longer on a world scale. It was only together, and with Great Britain, that they could pull their weight. France had played an eminent role at every stage of European unification. If France made proposals, if it gave an example of determination, it would be listened to.

As in 1967, when it formulated its opinion on the enlargement of the Community, the Commission felt that "there should be negotiations with London, perhaps with London only, but that a favourable solution for all applicants should be found at the same time", M. Olivi, the Commission's spokesman, declared.

21 July 1969

Bank rate in Spain was raised from 4.5 to 5.5%.

22 July 1969

The British Premier, Mr. Harold Wilson, speaking in the House of Commons, said that he did not believe in a federal Europe even in the fairly distant future. "The only commitment of my Right Hon. friend (the Foreign Secretary) and myself on the question of entering the Common Market is that we accept the political institutions included in the Treaty of Rome", said Mr. Wilson.

31 July 1969

The Italian Communist Party favours the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, subject to certain conditions. This emerges from a statement made by Senator D'Angelosante, a member of the Italian delegation to the European Parliament.

The National Bank of Belgium raised Bank rate from 6 to 7%.

1 August 1969

The Nederlandsche Bank raised Bank rate from 6 to 7%.

5 August 1969

M. Rumor announced the new Italian Government. M. Aldo Moro becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Emilio Colombo Minister of the Treasury and M. Giacomo Sedati Minister of Agriculture.

France is prepared to "resume its seat on the Council of the Western European Union as soon as agreement is reached on a return to the procedures which were customary within that institution before the crisis of February 1969". This is the gist of a reply to a question put to the French Government by M. Péronnet, a French Member of Parliament.

6 August 1969

The British Government nominated Sir Con O'Neill to head the British team which will conduct any negotiations on British membership of the Common Market.

8 August 1969

Presenting its programme, the new Italian Government declared through the Prime Minister that the key aim of its foreign policy was, and would be, European unity.

The west German European Movement announced its support for 49 candidates of the three main parties at the September elections.

At 18.25, at the end of an extraordinary Cabinet meeting, a French Government communiqué announced the devaluation of the franc. The new parity is 0.160 g fine gold as compared with 0.180 g previously (see also secs. 20 and 34 of this Bulletin).

12 August 1969

"The difficulties encountered show that we have not made sufficiently rapid progress along the road to monetary integration and that a determined effort must be made in future to achieve this" said M. Duhamel, French Minister of Agriculture, at the end of the Cabinet meeting which examined the problem raised by the devaluation of the French franc.

14 August 1969

The Banca d'Italia increased Bank rate from 3.5 to 4%.

1 September 1969

The Bank of Japan increased Bank rate by 0.41%; the new rate is 4.25%.

5 September 1969

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the paneuropean movement, Count de Coudenhove-Kalergi came out in favour of an alliance between France, Germany, Italy and Great Britain as a first step towards a European confederation.

8 September 1969

The first Franco-German meeting since the election of the new French President opened in Bonn. The principle of a summit conference of the Six was confirmed at the end of this meeting.

10 September 1969

Speaking to the Dutch Parliament, the Foreign Affairs Minister, M. Luns, described the conditions which should be fulfilled by the summit conference planned for the end of the year.

The Belgian Government decided to ask the European institutions to postpone the introduction of TVA in Belgium for one year.

The National Bank of Austria announced the raising of Bank rate from 3.75 to 4.75%.

Resolutions and Joint Declaration adopted by the Action Committee for the United States of Europe at the close of its meeting of 15/16 July in Brussels

Resolutions

After having heard the reports by Signor Guido Carli, by Professor Robert Triffin, by Lord Plowden and Professor Karl Winnacker, by M. Edgard Pisani and by Professor Walter Hallstein, the Committee is confirmed in its conviction that the problems raised by Great Britain's entry into the Common Market can be solved. It has decided to continue its study of the monetary, technological, agricultural, and institutional questions involved in British entry into the Common Market in order to determine at its next meeting on 20 and 21 November 1969, the direction in which concrete solutions should be found.

Today, the Committee welcomes the proposals for a summit meeting and has decided to submit to the Governments of the Six and to the Government of Great Britain the following proposals as a first step in the strengthening and enlargement of the Common Market:

1) that the Six

(i) take the necessary steps, bringing the transition period to an end, to complete the Common Market and ensure the progress that is indispensable to the further unification of Europe;

(ii) decide, as regards the enlargement of the Community, in a first stage, to enter into negotiations with Great Britain and prepare their common position for these negotiations. The Committee finds it surprising that the Commission's Opinion on the enlargement of the Community has not yet been discussed by the Council; this should be done without delay.

The negotiations should be limited to essentials and conducted rapidly.

The other questions would then be dealt with within the institutions of the European Economic Community in conformity with the Treaties of Rome, after the entry of Great Britain, since her problems would then be common problems, and no longer separate problems external to the Six.

2) that at the same time the Six and Great Britain indicate their willingness to commit themselves as soon as possible to the achievement of political unity.

Joint Declaration

I

1. Today we face not only economic problems, grave as they are. We face the risk of letting the future of our countries be compromised for many years, and in every field.

In order to be able to make use of their vast economic and technological potential, the countries of Western Europe must without delay take steps to organize their economic and political unity in the service of social progress and of peace in the world.

The creation of a large economic area within which goods and production factors circulate freely must be combined with the creation of common economic and monetary policies.

Without European unity, the present imbalance between the United States and Europe will become aggravated, to the detriment of their subsequent relationship.

If Europe developed a single power of decision such as the United States has, we would be able to exert an influence proportionate to our real potential. The juxtaposition of national policies and the practice of unanimity put an institutional premium on maintaining the status quo, despite the costs and the weaknesses this involves.

The chances of Europe as it is today are no better vis-à-vis the Soviet Union which, under a different system, is also organized on a continental scale.

2. Our countries are not large enough to meet the common dangers threatening their economic, social, and political interests by national action; together they can do so, and they must.

Only if the peoples of Europe unite can they fulfil their tasks in Europe and in the world.

The Common Market has opened the way to the organization of a united Europe. It must be strengthened.

The achievement of a European economic and monetary union will determine what kind of life our countries will lead and their solidarity in contributing to the future development of civilization. Economic union is indispensable for a European political organization to be able to exert real influence in the world.

3. British membership can and must strengthen the European Community. As the Action Committee for the United States of Europe declared in London on 11 March 1969:

“Nothing is more important than to strengthen and to continue the European integration which the Six have already begun, by furthering economic integration and ensuring that Great Britain joins in the political and economic integration of Europe with the same rights and the same obligations as the other member countries.”

II

4. To achieve this great objective, Great Britain and the Six must solve a certain number of concrete problems.

As a first step, following the programme of work adopted in London, Signor Guido Carli, Governor of the Banca d'Italia, Professor Robert Triffin, Professor Walter Hallstein, former President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, M. Edgard Pisani, former French Minister of Agriculture, Lord Plowden, Chairman of Tube Investments Ltd., and Professor Karl Winnacker, Chairman of the Board of Hoechst, have drawn up reports on the main problems of British entry into the Common Market—monetary matters, agricultural problems, the working of the European institutions, and technological development.

The Committee has been able to take an overall view of the questions involved, thanks to these reports and to the discussion which it has had with their authors.

5. Today, the Committee wishes to indicate the general context in which it sees the solutions.

The Committee is convinced that Europe of the Six and Great Britain must look beyond their present situation and relationship. Both must change the context in which they find themselves. This is what Europe of the Six has begun to do and is doing with the Common Market. It is in this framework, broad enough to make success possible, that both must together seek the solutions to the largely common problems that they face.

The situation of the Six and British entry both demand that the Common Market embark upon economic and monetary union, i.e. that it establish the common policies that are indispensable for the enlarged Common Market gradually to become a vast domestic market comparable to that of the United States.

On this condition, and on this condition only, by thus undertaking a constant effort, our countries will benefit from the immense margin of progress inherent in further economic integration — new opportunities whose scale is only surpassed by that of the needs still to be met.

6. The Committee recognizes the situation and the interests of the other countries that have asked to join the European Community. It believes that talks must be held with them at the appropriate time.

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(1 July to 31 August 1969)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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Session 1969-1970

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 30 juin 1969 (Report of the sitting of Monday 30 June 1969)

No. C 97, 28.7.1969

Résolution relative à l'état prévisionnel des recettes et des dépenses du Parlement européen pour l'exercice financier 1970 (Resolution on the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the European Parliament for the 1970 financial year)

Résolution relative à l'adaptation des indemnités prévues au poste 106 de l'état prévisionnel des dépenses et des recettes du Parlement européen (Resolution on the adjustment of the allowance in Item 106 of the estimate of receipts and expenditure of the European Parliament)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement portant modification du statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes et du régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending the statute of service for officials of the European Communities and the arrangements applicable to other agents of the Communities)

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision relative à l'adaptation des contingents bilatéraux et du nombre des autorisations de transit pour les transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Opinion on the proposed decision on the adjustment of bilateral quotas and of the number of transit licences for road haulage between the Member States)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement n° 23 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Regulation No. 23 on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables)

Résolution sur la recommandation adoptée par la Commission parlementaire mixte C.E.E.-Turquie à l'issue de l'examen du quatrième rapport annuel d'activité du conseil d'association (Resolution on the recommendation adopted by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee after examining the fourth annual report on activities of the Association Council)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 1^{er} juillet 1969 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 1 July 1969)

No. C 97, 28.7.1969

Résolution sur les perspectives de restructuration d'Euratom et du Centre commun de recherche (Resolution on the outlook for the reorganization of Euratom and the Joint Research Centre)

Résolution sur le rapport intérimaire de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil sur les corrélations entre la politique sociale et les autres politiques de la Communauté (Resolution on the interim report by the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the relationships between the Community's social policy and its other policies)

Résolution sur l'exposé de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1968 (Resolution on the Report by the Commission of the European Communities on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1968)

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

— d'un premier règlement concernant la fixation des teneurs maximales pour les résidus de pesticides sur et dans les fruits et légumes (i) For a first regulation on the fixing of maximum amounts of pesticide residues on and in fruit and vegetables)

— d'une décision portant institution d'un comité permanent phytosanitaire (ii) For a decision setting up a Standing Committee on Plant Protection)

Résolution sur la proposition modifiée de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil relative à une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à la publicité des spécialités pharmaceutiques et à la notice (Resolution on the amended proposal by the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to publicity for branded pharmaceuticals and to package inserts)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 2 juillet 1969 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 2 July 1969)

No. C 97, 28.7.1969

Question orale n° 4/69 — avec débat — de la commission des finances et des budgets du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la politique de la Commission en matière de ressources propres, d'harmonisation fiscale et d'aménagement des pouvoirs de décision et de contrôle du Parlement européen (Oral question No. 4/69, with debate, by the European Parliament Committee for Finance and Budgets to the Commission of the European Communities on the Commission's policy concerning its own resources, tax harmonization and improvement of the powers of decision and control of the European Parliament)

Résolution concernant la politique de la Commission des Communautés européennes en matière de ressources propres, d'harmonisation fiscale et d'aménagement des pouvoirs de décision et de contrôle du Parlement européen (Resolution on the policy of the Commission of the European Communities concerning its own resources, tax harmonization and improvement of the powers of decision and control of the European Parliament)

Résolution sur le deuxième rapport général de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'activité des Communautés en 1968 (Resolution on the Second General Report of the Commission of the European Communities on the Activities of the Communities in 1968)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 3 juillet 1969 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 3 July 1969)

No. C 97, 28.7.1969

Avis sur la proposition de règlement portant établissement d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du tabac brut (Opinion on the proposed regulation on the establishment of a common organization of the market in unmanufactured tobacco)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement concernant les impôts frappant la consommation de tabacs manufacturés autres que les taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires, et sur un projet de résolution concernant l'accise sur les tabacs manufacturés (Opinion on the proposed regulation concerning taxes levied on the consumption of manufactured tobacco, other than turnover taxes, and on a draft resolution concerning excise duty on manufactured tobaccos)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement concernant les monopoles nationaux à caractère commercial des tabacs manufacturés (Opinion on the proposed regulation on national commercial monopolies in manufactured tobacco)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement relatif au régime d'importation applicable aux tabacs bruts ou non fabriqués et déchets de tabac originaires des E.A.M.A. et des P.T.O.M. (Opinion on the proposed regulation on the import arrangements applicable to raw or unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco waste from the AASM and OCT)

Avis sur les propositions de règlements concernant la fixation des prix pour certains produits agricoles (Opinion on the proposed regulations on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement relatif à la coordination et à l'unification des régimes d'importation des fruits et légumes appliqués par chaque État membre à l'égard des pays tiers (Opinion on the proposed regulation on the co-ordination and unification of arrangements for importing fruit and vegetables applied by each Member State to non-member countries)

Avis sur les propositions modifiées relatives à des règlements définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans les secteurs des céréales, du riz, de la viande de porc, des œufs, de la viande de volaille, des matières grasses et des fruits et légumes (Opinion on the amended proposals for regulations determining the conditions for applying safeguard measures in the cereals, rice, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat, oils and fats, and fruit and vegetable sectors)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 804/68 en ce qui concerne les aides accordées au babeurre et au babeurre en poudre utilisés pour l'alimentation des animaux (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68 as regards the aids granted in respect of buttermilk and buttermilk powder used for animal feeding)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68 setting up a common organization of the market in milk and milk products)

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No. C 97, 28.7.1969

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Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement n° 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Regulation No. 1009/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in sugar)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement n° 120/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des céréales (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Regulation No. 120/67/CEE setting up a common organization of the market in the cereals sector)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement fixant les normes de qualité extérieure des matériels forestiers de reproduction (Opinion on the proposed regulation fixing standards of external quality for forestry reproductive materials)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement relatif au concours du F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, pour l'année 1970 (Opinion on the proposed regulation on aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1970)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement reportant la date d'extension du champ d'application des certificats d'importation, d'exportation ou de préfixation à toute la Communauté (Opinion on the proposed regulation postponing the date of the extension to the whole of the Community of the validity of import and export licences and of advance-fixing certificates)

Written questions and replies

- Question écrite n° 334/68 de M. Gerlach à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Retards dans l'exécution des tâches du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole (No. 334/68 by M. Gerlach to the Commission: Delays in fulfilling the tasks of the EAGGF) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 38/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : « Politique de veto » dans les Communautés (No. 38/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Veto policy in the Communities) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 56/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Adoption du projet de budget d'Euratom pour l'exercice 1969 (No. 56/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Adoption of the draft Euratom budget for 1969) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 58/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Distorsions de concurrence dans la vente de beurre par voie de soumission (No. 58/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Distortions of competition in the sale of butter by tender) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 59/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Travaux concernant le développement interne des Communautés (No. 59/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Work on the internal development of the Communities) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 62/69 de M. Baas à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Hausse de la taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires frappant les produits importés en Belgique (No. 62/69 by M. Baas to the Commission: Rise in turnover tax on products imported into Belgium) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 68/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Documents douaniers spéciaux pour les caravanes de vacanciers (No. 68/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Special customs documents for holiday caravans) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 73/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prorogation, pour l'année 1968, du délai prévu par le règlement relatif aux conditions du concours du F.E.O.G.A. (No. 73/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Extension for 1968 of the period specified by the Regulation on conditions for grant of aid by the EAGGF) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 79/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Recensement de la population et des activités professionnelles dans la Communauté (No. 79/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Census of population and occupations in the Community) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 89/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Pourparlers commerciaux avec la Yougoslavie (No. 89/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Trade talks with Yugoslavia) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 97/69 de M. Bersani à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Répartition des opérations du F.E.D. selon la nationalité des adjudicataires (No. 97/69 by M. Bersani to the Commission: Breakdown of EDF operations by nationality of contractors) No. C 90, 9.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 23/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Financement de la politique agricole commune (No. 23/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Financing of the common agricultural policy) No. C 91, 10.7.1969
- Question écrite n° 40/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique régionale italienne en faveur de la Sicile (No. 40/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Italian regional policy for Sicily) No. C 91, 10.7.1969
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- Question écrite n° 143/69 de M. Vals à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Compatibilité de la loi viticole allemande avec le traité de la C.E.E. (No. 143/69 by M. Vals to the Commission: Compatibility of the German viticultural law with the EEC Treaty) No. C 107, 18.8.1969
- Question écrite n° 144/69 de Mlle Lulling et de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Protection de la maternité (No. 144/69 by Mlle. Lulling and M. Vredeling to the Commission: Social security for mothers) No. C 107, 18.8.1969
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- Question écrite n° 76/69 de MM. Mosca et Ballardini à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Problèmes concernant le personnel d'Ispra (No. 76/69 by M. Mosca and M. Ballardini to the Commission: Problems concerning Ispra personnel) No. C 112, 28.8.1969
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- Question écrite n° 106/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures d'intervention sur le marché des oranges en Italie (No. 106/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Intervention measures in the orange market in Italy) No. C 112, 28.8.1969

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Question écrite n° 112/69 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prix de la viande de bœuf en république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 112/69 by M. Richarts to the Commission: Beef prices in Germany) No. C 112, 28.8.1969

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Question écrite n° 127/69 de M. Apel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Installation des services de la Commission à Bruxelles (No. 127/69 by M. Apel to the Commission: Installation of the Commission's departments in Brussels) No. C 112, 28.8.1969

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Règlement (CEE) n° 1236/69 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1236/69 of 30 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

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Règlement (CEE) n° 1241/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1241/69 of 27 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs)

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No. L 158, 1.7.1969

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No. L 158, 1.7.1969

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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1249/69 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1249/69 of 30 June 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 158, 1.7.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1251/69 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1251/69 of 30 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 158, 1.7.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1254/69 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1254/69 of 30 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 158, 1.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1255/69 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1255/69 of 30 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) No. L 158, 1.7.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1257/69 de la Commission, du 30 juin 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. 1257/69 of 30 June 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	No. L 158,	1.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1226/69 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur certains produits. (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1226/69 of 30 June 1969 temporarily suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duties on certain products)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1227/69 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, portant suspension partielle et temporaire de certains droits du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1227/69 of 30 June 1969 temporarily suspending part of certain common customs tariff duties)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1229/69 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 23 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1229/69 of 30 June 1969 amending Regulation No. 23 on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1230/69 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, relatif à l'application de montants compensatoires lors des échanges de certaines marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1230/69 of 30 June 1969 on the application of compensatory amounts as regards trade in certain goods falling under Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1258/69 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, portant suspension temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur le thé (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1258/69 of 30 June 1969 temporarily suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duty on tea)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1259/69 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun applicable à certaines épices (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1259/69 of 30 June 1969 temporarily suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duties applicable to certain spices)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1232/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, portant exemption partielle du prélèvement sur certaines quantités de cossettes séchées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1232/69 of 27 June 1969 authorizing partial exemption from the levy on certain quantities of dried sugar-beet chips)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1233/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, relatif à la restitution à l'exportation de malt exporté au début de la campagne de commercialisation 1969/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1233/69 of 27 June 1969 on the refund on exports of malt exported at the beginning of the 1969/70 marketing year)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1234/69 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1234/69 of 30 June 1969 fixing the production refund on olive oil used in the manufacture of fish and vegetable preserves)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1235/69 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1235/69 of 30 June 1969 on a call for tender for cheese from stocks held by the Netherlands intervention agency)	No. L 159,	1.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1231/69 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, relatif aux droits additionnels applicables à compter du 1 ^{er} juillet 1969, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1231/69 of 30 June 1969 on the additional duties applicable from 1 July 1969 to imports into the Community of goods to which the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 applies)	No. L 160,	2.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1260/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1260/69 of 1 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 160,	2.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1261/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1261/69 of 1 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 160,	2.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1262/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1262/69 of 1 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 160,	2.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1263/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1263/69 of 1 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 160,	2.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1264/69 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, portant suspension temporaire du régime des interventions en ce qui concerne les graines de colza et de navette (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1264/69 of 30 June 1969 temporarily suspending the intervention arrangements in respect of colza and rapeseed)	No. L 160,	2.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1267/69 du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, fixant les dispositions particulières applicables lors de l'importation dans la Communauté, en provenance de la Grèce, des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1267/69 of 30 June 1969 determining the special provisions applicable on imports into the Community from Greece of goods to which Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 applies)	No. L 161,	3.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1268/69 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1268/69 of 2 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 161,	3.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1269/69 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1269/69 of 2 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 161,	3.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1270/69 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1270/69 of 2 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 161,	3.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1271/69 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1271/69 of 2 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 161,	3.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1272/69 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1272/69 of 2 July 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	No. L 161,	3.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1273/69 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1969, modifiant les règlements (CEE) n°s 602/69 et 685/69 relatifs aux interventions sur le marché du beurre et de la crème de lait (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1273/69 of 2 July 1969 amending Regulations (EEC) Nos. 602/69 and 685/69 on interventions on the butter and cream market)	No. L 161,	3.7.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1276/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1276/69 of 3 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 162,	4.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1277/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1277/69 of 3 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 162,	4.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1278/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1278/69 of 3 July 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 162,	4.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1279/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1279/69 of 3 July 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 162,	4.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1280/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1280/69 of 3 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	No. L 162,	4.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1281/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1281/69 of 3 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 162,	4.7.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1282/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1282/69 of 3 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 162,	4.7.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, 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. 1286/69 of 3 July 1969 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 162, 4.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1287/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1287/69 of 3 July 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 162, 4.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1288/69 de la Commission, du 3 juillet 1969, fixant définitivement le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette déterminé provisoirement depuis le 30 mai 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1288/69 of 3 July 1969 finally fixing the amount of aid for colza and rapeseed provisionally laid down since 30 May 1969) No. L 162, 4.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1265/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} juillet 1969, concernant les méthodes de détermination de qualité applicables au sucre acheté par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1265/69 of 1 July 1969 on methods of determining quality applicable to sugar bought in by the intervention agencies) No. L 163, 4.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1266/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 782/68 en ce qui concerne les procédures d'arbitrage lors d'un différend portant sur la qualité du sucre acheté par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1266/69 of 1 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 782/68 in respect of the arbitration procedures for a dispute concerning the quality of sugar bought in by the intervention agencies) No. L 163, 4.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1289/69 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1289/69 of 4 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 164, 5.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1290/69 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1290/69 of 4 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 164, 5.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1291/69 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1291/69 of 4 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 164, 5.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1292/69 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1292/69 of 4 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 164, 5.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1293/69 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1293/69 of 4 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 164, 5.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1294/69 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle prorogation du règlement (CEE) n° 1157/69 en ce qui concerne la suspension de la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement pour le froment tendre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1294/69 of 4 July 1969 again extending Regulation (EEC) No. 1157/69 in respect of suspending the advance fixing of the levy on wheat other than durum) No. L 164, 5.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1295/69 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, modifiant l'annexe du règlement n° 282/67/CEE relatif aux modalités d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1295/69 of 4 July 1969 amending the annex to Regulation No. 282/67/CEE on the conditions of intervention for oilseeds) No. L 164, 5.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1296/69 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1296/69 of 4 July 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 164, 5.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1297/69 de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1297/69 of 4 July 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 164, 5.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1298/69 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1298/69 of 7 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 166, 8.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1299/69 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1299/69 of 7 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 166, 8.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1300/69 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1300/69 of 7 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 166, 8.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1301/69 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1301/69 of 7 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 166, 8.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1302/69 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1969, relatif au régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1302/69 of 7 July 1969 on the special arrangements applicable to imports of certain frozen beef and veal) No. L 166, 8.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1303/69 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements à l'importation pour les betteraves à sucre fraîches (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1303/69 of 7 July 1969 modifying the levies on imports of fresh sugar beet) No. L 166, 8.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1304/69 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1304/69 of 8 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 167, 9.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1305/69 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1305/69 of 8 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 167, 9.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1306/69 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1306/69 of 8 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 167, 9.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1307/69 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1307/69 of 8 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 167, 9.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1308/69 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1033/69 relatif à la vente par adjudication de beurre à prix réduit à certaines industries de transformation exportatrices (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1308/69 of 8 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1033/69 on the sale by tender of butter at reduced price to certain export processing industries) No. L 167, 9.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1309/69 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1969, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles rectifiés applicables à compter du 10 juillet 1969, à l'importation dans la Communauté de certaines marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 du Conseil, fabriquées à partir de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1309/69 of 8 July 1969 determining the amounts of the corrected variable components applicable from 10 July 1969 to imports into the Community of certain goods made from rice to which Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 applies) No. L 167, 9.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1310/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1310/69 of 9 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1311/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1311/69 of 9 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1312/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1312/69 of 9 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1313/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1313/69 of 9 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1314/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1314/69 of 9 July 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1315/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1315/69 of 9 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1316/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 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. 1316/69 of 9 July 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 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1317/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais et destiné à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1317/69 of 9 July 1969 on a call for tender for butter from stocks held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies and intended for processing) No. L 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1318/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français et destiné à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1318/69 of 9 July 1969 on a call for tender for butter from stocks held by the French intervention agency and intended for processing) No. L 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1319/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, fixant les prix de référence pour les pommes (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1319/69 of 9 July 1969 fixing the reference prices for apples) No. L 168, 10.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1320/69 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, fixant le montant compensatoire à l'importation des huiles de tournesol originaires ou en provenance de Bulgarie, de Hongrie, de Yougoslavie, de Roumanie et d'U.R.S.S. (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1320/69 of 9 July 1969 fixing the compensatory amounts on imports of sunflower seed oils originating in or coming from Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and the USSR) No. L 168, 10.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1321/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1321/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1322/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1322/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1323/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1323/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1324/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1324/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1325/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1325/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1326/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1326/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1327/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1327/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1328/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1328/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1329/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1329/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1330/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 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. 1330/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1331/69 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1331/69 of 10 July 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) No. L 170, 11.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1332/69 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1332/69 of 11 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 171, 12.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1333/69 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1333/69 of 11 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 171, 12.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1334/69 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1334/69 of 11 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 171, 12.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1335/69 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1335/69 of 11 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 171, 12.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1336/69 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1336/69 of 11 July 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 171, 12.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1337/69 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1337/69 of 11 July 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 171, 12.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1338/69 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1338/69 of 11 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 171, 12.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1339/69 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 210/69, relatif aux communications entre les États membres et la Commission dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1339/69 of 11 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 210/69 on communications between the Member States and the Commission concerning milk and milk products) No. L 171, 12.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1340/69 de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle prorogation du règlement (CEE) n° 1157/69 en ce qui concerne la suspension de la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement pour le froment tendre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1340/69 of 11 July 1969 again extending Regulation (EEC) No. 1157/69 in respect of suspending the advance fixing of the levy on wheat other than durum) No. L 171, 12.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1341/69 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1341/69 of 14 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 172, 15.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1342/69 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1342/69 of 14 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 172, 15.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1343/69 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1343/69 of 14 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 172, 15.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1344/69 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1344/69 of 14 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 172, 15.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1345/69 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1345/69 of 14 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 172, 15.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1346/69 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables au maïs hybride destiné à l'ensemencement (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1346/69 of 14 July 1969 modifying the levies on hybrid maize for sowing) No. L 172, 15.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1347/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1347/69 of 15 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1348/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1348/69 of 15 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1349/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1349/69 of 15 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1350/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1350/69 of 15 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1351/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1^{er} août 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1351/69 of 15 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the poultry-meat sector for the period beginning 1 August 1969) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1352/69 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1^{er} août 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1352/69 of 14 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the eggs sector for the period beginning 1 August 1969) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1353/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1098/68 établissant les modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1353/69 of 15 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1098/68 establishing the implementing procedures for export refunds in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1354/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle modification de l'annexe du règlement n° 451/67/CEE, déterminant la quantité de pommes de terre nécessaire à la fabrication de 100 kg de féculé (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1354/69 of 15 July 1969 again amending the annex of Regulation No. 451/67/CEE determining the quantity of potatoes necessary for the manufacture of 100 kg of starch) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1355/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, déterminant les centres de commercialisation du riz autres qu'Arles et Vercelli, pour la campagne 1969/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1355/69 of 15 July 1969 determining the marketing centres for rice other than Arles and Vercelli for the 1969/70 marketing year) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1356/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, portant fixation du prix de seuil du riz blanchi pour la campagne 1969/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1356/69 of 15 July 1969 fixing the threshold price for milled rice for the 1969/70 marketing year) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1357/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, fixant, pour la campagne 1969/70 les montants à prendre en considération pour l'ajustement des prélèvements à l'importation et des restitutions à l'exportation fixés à l'avance pour le riz paddy, le riz blanchi à grains longs et le riz semi-blanchi (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1357/69 of 15 July 1969 fixing for the 1969/70 marketing year the amounts to be taken into consideration for the adjustment of levies on imports and refunds on exports fixed in advance for paddy rice, long-grain milled rice and semi-milled rice) No. L 174, 16.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1358/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 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. 1358/69 of 15 July 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 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1359/69 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 258/69 prévoyant des dispositions transitoires pour la quantité de sucre produite au-delà du quota maximum (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1359/69 of 15 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 258/69 making transitional arrangements for the quantity of sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota) No. L 174, 16.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1360/69 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1360/69 of 16 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 176, 17.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1361/69 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1361/69 of 16 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 176, 17.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1362/69 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1362/69 of 16 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 176, 17.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1363/69 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1363/69 of 16 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports or white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 176, 17.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1364/69 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1364/69 of 16 July 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 176, 17.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1365/69 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1969, modifiant l'annexe du règlement n° 225/67/CEE relatif aux modalités de détermination du prix du marché mondial des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1365/69 of 16 July 1969 amending the annex of Regulation No. 225/67/CEE on methods of determining the world market price for oilseeds) No. L 176, 17.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1366/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant une indemnité compensatrice pour le riz paddy en stock à la fin de la campagne 1968/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1366/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing a compensatory allowance for paddy rice held in stock at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1367/69 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} août 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. 1367/69 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 August 1969 to eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1368/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, portant dispositions particulières concernant le taux le plus bas de la restitution applicable à l'exportation de beurre vers les pays tiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1368/69 of 17 July 1969 making special provisions concerning the lowest rate of the refund on exports of butter to non-member countries) No. L 177, 18.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1369/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1369/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1370/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1370/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1371/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1371/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refunds on cereals) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1372/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1372/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1373/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1373/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 117, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1374/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1374/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1375/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1375/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1376/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1376/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1377/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1377/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1378/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 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. 1378/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1379/69 de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, portant modification des restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1379/69 of 17 July 1969 modifying the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 177, 18.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1380/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1380/69 of 17 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1381/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant, pour la campagne 1969/70, les principaux centres d'intervention des graines oléagineuses et les prix dérivés qui y sont applicables (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1381/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing for the 1969/70 marketing year the principal intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto) No. L 178, 19.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1382/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 876/67/CEE instituant une aide supplémentaire pour les graines de colza et de navette transformées en Italie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1382/69 of 17 July 1969 prolonging Regulation No. 876/67/CEE introducing additional aid for colza and rapeseed processed in Italy) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1383/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1383/69 of 18 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1384/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1384/69 of 18 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1385/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1385/69 of 18 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1386/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1386/69 of 18 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1387/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1387/69 of 18 July 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1388/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1388/69 of 18 July 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1389/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1389/69 of 18 July 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1390/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, relatif à la mise à disposition de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation de la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1390/69 of 18 July 1969 on the supply of butter at reduced price to certain Community processing enterprises) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1391/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle prorogation du règlement (CEE) n° 1157/69 en ce qui concerne la suspension de la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement pour le froment tendre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1391/69 of 18 July 1969 again extending Regulation (EEC) No. 1157/69 in respect of suspending the advance fixing of the levy on wheat other than durum) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1392/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1392/69 of 18 July 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 178, 19.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1393/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune de marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1393/69 of 17 July 1969 amending Regulation No. 1009/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in sugar) No. L 179, 21.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1394/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 750/68 établissant les règles générales de compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1394/69 of 17 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 750/68 laying down general rules for the compensation of storage costs in the sugar sector) No. L 179, 21.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1395/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 447/68 établissant les règles générales en matière d'intervention par achat dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1395/69 of 17 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 447/68 laying down general rules for market intervention by means of purchases in the sugar sector) No. L 179, 21.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1396/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 120/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des céréales (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1396/69 of 17 July 1969 amending Regulation No. 120/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in cereals) No. L 179, 21.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1397/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, déterminant les qualités type pour certaines céréales et catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules, ainsi que les règles applicables pour la fixation des prix de seuil de ces catégories de produits (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1397/69 of 17 July 1969 determining standard qualities in respect of certain cereals and categories of flour, groats and meal, and also the rules applicable for fixing the threshold prices for these categories of products) No. L 179, 21.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1398/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, reportant la date d'extension à toute la Communauté du champ d'application des certificats d'importation, d'exportation et de préfixation (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1398/69 of 17 July 1969 postponing the date of the extension to the whole of the Community of the validity of import and export licences and of advance-fixing certificates) No. L 179, 21.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1399/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, établissant les règles générales relatives à la fourniture de matières grasses du lait au programme alimentaire mondial (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1399/69 of 17 July 1969 laying down the general rules relating to the supply of milk fats to the World Food Aid Programme) No. L 179, 21.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1400/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les poires pour la période allant du 1^{er} juillet au 31 décembre 1969 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1400/69 of 17 July 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for pears from 1 July to 31 December 1969) No. L 179, 21.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1401/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle prolongation de la campagne de commercialisation 1968/69 dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1401/69 of 17 July 1969 again prolonging the 1968/69 beef and veal marketing year) No. L 180, 22.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1402/69 du Conseil, du 17 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle prolongation de la campagne laitière 1968/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1402/69 of 17 July 1969 again prolonging the 1968/69 milk year) No. L 180, 22.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1403/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, portant modalités d'application des dispositions relatives à la dénaturation du froment tendre et de seigle panifiable (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1403/69 of 18 July 1969 on procedures for implementing the provisions on denaturing of wheat other than durum and rye for baking purposes) No. L 180, 22.7.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1404/69 de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, portant fixation de la prime de dénaturation du froment tendre pour la campagne 1969/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1404/69 of 18 July 1969 fixing the denaturing premium for wheat other than durum for the 1969/70 marketing year) No. L 180, 22.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1405/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1405/69 of 22 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 181, 23.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1406/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1406/69 of 22 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 181, 23.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1407/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1407/69 of 22 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 181, 23.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1408/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1408/69 of 22 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 181, 23.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1409/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1409/69 of 22 July 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 181, 23.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1410/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1410/69 of 22 July 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 181, 23.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1411/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1411/69 of 22 July 1969 fixing the sluicagate prices and the levies in the poultrymeat sector) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1412/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1412/69 of 22 July 1969 fixing the sluicagate prices and the levies in the eggs sector) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1413/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1413/69 of 22 July 1969 fixing the sluicagate prices and the import charges on ovalbumin and lactalbumin) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1414/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, fixant les procédures et conditions de prise en charge des céréales par les organismes d'intervention pour la campagne 1969/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1414/69 of 22 July 1969 fixing the procedures and conditions for the buying in of cereals by the intervention agencies for the 1969/70 marketing year) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1415/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, relatif aux bonifications et réductions à appliquer lors de l'intervention dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1415/69 of 22 July 1969 on the price increases and reductions applicable on intervention in the cereals sector) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1416/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, relatif à la vente à des institutions et collectivités sans but lucratif de beurre à prix réduit (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1416/69 of 22 July 1969 on the sale of butter at reduced price to non-profit making institutions and associations) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1417/69 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, relatif à la vente à l'armée et aux unités assimilées de beurre à prix réduit (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1417/69 of 22 July 1969 on the sale of butter at reduced price to the armed forces) No. L 182, 24.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1418/69 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1418/69 of 23 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1419/69 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1419/69 of 23 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1420/69 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1420/69 of 23 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1421/69 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1421/69 of 23 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1422/69 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1422/69 of 23 July 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1423/69 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1423/69 of 23 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1424/69 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 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. 1424/69 of 23 July 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 182, 24.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1425/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1425/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1426/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1426/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1427/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1427/69 of 24 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1428/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1428/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1429/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1429/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1430/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1430/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 183, 25.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1431/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 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. 1431/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1432/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1432/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1433/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} août 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1433/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the export refunds in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 August 1969) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1434/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, relatif au classement de marchandises dans les sous-positions 11.01 E II et 11.02 A V b) du tarif douanier commun (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1434/69 of 24 July 1969 on the classification of goods under CCT sub-headings 11.01 E II and 11.02 A V b)) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1435/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, relatif à l'ouverture d'adjudications pour la mobilisation de 80 000 tonnes de froment tendre destiné à la république de l'Inde à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1435/69 of 24 July 1969 on calls for tender for the mobilization of 80 000 tons of wheat other than durum intended for food aid to India) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1436/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, concernant la mise en vente par adjudication de l'huile d'olive détenue par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1436/69 of 24 July 1969 on putting out to tender olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1437/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1437/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1438/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les produits d'œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1438/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for egg products) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1439/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1439/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1440/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1440/69 of 24 July 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for ovalbumin and lactalbumin) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1441/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1441/69 of 24 July 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 183, 25.7.1969
- Règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) n° 1442/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 422/67/CEE et 5/67/Euratom du Conseil, du 25 juillet 1967, portant fixation du régime pécuniaire du président et des membres de la Commission, du président, des juges, des avocats généraux et du greffier de la Cour de justice (Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No. 1442/69 of 23 July 1969 amending Council Regulations No. 422/67/CEE and No. 5/67/Euratom of 25 July 1967 fixing the emoluments of the President and members of the Commission, the President, judges, advocates-general and clerk of the Court of Justice) No. L 184, 26.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1443/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1443/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1444/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1444/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1445/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1445/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1446/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1446/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1447/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1447/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1448/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1448/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1449/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1449/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1450/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1450/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1451/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1451/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1452/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1452/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1453/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 577/69 relatif aux certificats de préfixation pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1453/69 of 25 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 577/69 on advance-fixing certificates for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1454/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1454/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the sluiceway prices and the levies in the pigmeat sector) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1455/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, relatif aux conditions d'octroi de l'indemnité compensatrice pour le riz paddy en stock à la fin de la campagne 1968/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1455/69 of 25 July 1969 on conditions of granting the compensatory allowance for paddy rice in stock at the end of 1968/69 marketing year) No. L 184, 26.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1456/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les poires par le règlement (CEE) n° 1400/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1456/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for pears by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1400/69) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1457/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1231/69 relatif aux droits additionnels applicables à compter du 1^{er} juillet 1969, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1457/69 of 25 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1231/69 on the additional duties applicable from 1 July 1969 to imports into the Community of goods to which Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 applies) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1458/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, relatif à la détermination des centres d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses, autres que les centres principaux et des prix d'intervention dérivés qui y sont applicables (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1458/69 of 25 July 1969 determining the intervention centres for oilseeds other than the main centres and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1459/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, fixant les prix de seuil de certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules pour la campagne 1969/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1459/69 of 25 July 1969 fixing the threshold prices of certain categories of flour, groats and meal for the 1969/70 marketing year) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1460/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1125/68 relatif aux modalités concernant l'aide supplémentaire pour les graines de colza et de navette transformées en Italie (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1460/69 of 25 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1125/68 on the procedures concerning additional aid for colza and rapeseed processed in Italy) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1461/69 de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1461/69 of 25 July 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 184, 26.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1473/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 470/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les nouvelles variétés produites dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1473/69 of 24 July 1969 amending Regulation No. 470/67/CEE in respect of the new varieties produced in the Community) No. L 185, 29.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1474/69 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1474/69 of 28 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 185, 29.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1475/69 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1475/69 of 28 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 185, 29.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1476/69 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1476/69 of 28 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 185, 29.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1477/69 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1477/69 of 28 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 185, 29.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1478/69 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 774/68 en ce qui concerne l'application à certains sirops de la cotisation prévue par le système de compensation des frais de stockage (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1478/69 of 28 July 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 774/68 in respect of the application to certain syrups of the levy specified by the system of compensation for storage costs) No. L 185, 29.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1479/69 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1479/69 of 28 July 1969 modifying the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 185, 29.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1480/69 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz. (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1480/69 of 28 July 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 185, 29.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1481/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1481/69 of 29 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 186, 30.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1482/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1482/69 of 29 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 186, 30.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1483/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1483/69 of 29 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 186, 30.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1484/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1484/69 of 29 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 186, 30.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1485/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, modifiant le prélèvement à l'importation pour certains laits et crèmes de lait en poudre avec addition de sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1485/69 of 29 July 1969 modifying the levy on imports of certain milk and cream powders with added sugar) No. L 186, 30.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1486/69 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, relatif aux communications entre les États membres et la Commission dans le secteur des matières grasses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1486/69 of 28 July 1969 on communications between the Member States and the Commission in the oils and fats sector) No. L 186, 30.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1487/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle modification du règlement (CEE) n° 1105/68 relatif aux modalités d'octroi des aides pour le lait écrémé destiné à l'alimentation des animaux et soumis à une méthode nationale de dénaturation ou à un contrôle administratif (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1487/69 of 29 July 1969 again amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1105/68 on procedures for granting aid for skim milk for animal feed subject to a national denaturing method or to administrative controls) No. L 186, 30.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1488/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle modification du règlement (CEE) n° 1106/68 relatif aux modalités d'octroi des aides au lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'alimentation des animaux et au lait écrémé transformé en aliments composés pour animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1488/69 of 29 July 1969 again amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1106/68 on procedures for granting aid for skim milk powder for animal feed and for skim milk processed into compound animal feedingsuffs) No. L 186, 30.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1489/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, relatif à la vente pour la transformation, par les organismes d'intervention, de beurre dépassant un certain âge (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1489/69 of 29 July 1969 on the sale for processing by the intervention agencies of butter over a certain age) No. L 186, 30.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1490/69 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} août 1969, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1490/69 of 28 July 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 August 1969 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 186, 30.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1491/69 du Conseil, du 29 juillet 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire concernant certains produits faits à la main (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1491/69 of 29 July 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for certain hand-made products) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1492/69 du Conseil, du 29 juillet 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour des traitements de certains produits textiles en trafic de perfectionnement passif de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1492/69 of 29 July 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for the processing of certain textile products in the Community's outwards processing traffic) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1493/69 du Conseil, du 29 juillet 1969, portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur certains produits (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1493/69 of 29 July 1969 temporarily suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duties on certain products) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1494/69 du Conseil, du 29 juillet 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les pommes valables pour la période allant du 21 août au 31 décembre 1969 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1494/69 of 29 July 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for apples for the period from 21 August to 31 December 1969) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1495/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1495/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1496/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1496/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1497/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1497/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1498/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1498/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1499/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1499/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 187, 31.7.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1500/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1500/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1501/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1501/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1502/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les pommes par le règlement (CEE) n° 1494/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1502/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price laid down for apples by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1494/69) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1503/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant le coefficient d'adaptation à appliquer au cours des tomates de catégorie II en vue du calcul du prix d'entrée (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1503/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficient applicable to the price of class II tomatoes for calculating the entry price) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1504/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 160/67/CEE en ce qui concerne le prix minimum de vente des céréales par les organismes d'intervention sur le marché de la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1504/69 of 30 July 1969 amending Regulation No. 160/67/CEE in respect of the minimum price for the sale of cereals by the intervention agencies on the Community market) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1505/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 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. 1505/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1506/69 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, fixant le montant compensatoire à l'importation de certaines huiles de ricin (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1506/69 of 30 July 1969 fixing the compensatory amount on imports of certain castor oils) No. L 187, 31.7.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1507/69 du Conseil, du 29 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle prolongation de la campagne laitière 1968/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1507/69 of 29 July 1969 again prolonging the 1968/69 milk year) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1508/69 du Conseil, du 29 juillet 1969, portant nouvelle prolongation de la campagne de commercialisation 1968/69 dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1508/69 of 29 July 1969 again prolonging the 1968/1969 beef and veal year) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1509/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1509/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1510/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1510/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1511/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1511/69 of 31 July 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1512/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1512/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 188, 1.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1513/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1513/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1514/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1514/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1515/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1515/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1516/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1516/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1517/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1517/69 of 29 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1518/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1518/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1519/69 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1519/69 of 29 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1520/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1520/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1521/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1521/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1522/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1522/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1523/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1523/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1524/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1 ^{er} août 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. 1524/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 August 1969 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 188,	1.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1525/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} août 1969, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1525/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 August 1969 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1526/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1526/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1527/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 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. 1527/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1528/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 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. 1528/69 of 31 July 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 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1529/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1529/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1530/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, modifiant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1530/69 of 31 July 1969 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1531/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 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. 1531/69 of 31 July 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1532/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1532/69 of 31 July 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 188, 1.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1534/69 du Conseil, du 29 juillet 1969, relatif au concours du F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, pour l'année 1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1534/69 of 29 July 1969 on aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1970) No. L 189, 2.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1535/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1535/69 of 1 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 189, 2.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1536/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1536/69 of 1 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 189, 2.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1537/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1537/69 of 1 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 189, 2.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1538/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1538/69 of 1 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 189, 2.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1539/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de maïs et de farine de froment tendre destinés à la république du Mali à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1539/69 of 1 August 1969 on a call for tender for the mobilization of maize and flour of wheat other than durum for food aid to Mali) No. L 189, 2.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1540/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1431/69 en ce qui concerne les prélèvements à l'importation en provenance de l'Argentine et du Brésil, dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1540/69 of 1 August 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1431/69 in respect of the levies on beef and veal imports from Argentina and Brazil) No. L 189, 2.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1533/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, déterminant, pour la campagne 1969/70, certains centres de commercialisation des céréales et les prix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1533/69 of 31 July 1969 determining for the 1969/1970 marketing year certain marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices applicable to them) No. L 190, 2.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1544/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif au traitement tarifaire applicable aux marchandises contenues dans les bagages personnels des voyageurs (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1544/69 of 23 July 1969 on the tariff treatment applicable to goods forming part of passengers' personal luggage) No. L 191, 5.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1545/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif au traitement tarifaire applicable aux produits de tabac faisant l'objet de petits envois adressés à des particuliers (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1545/69 of 23 July 1969 on the tariff treatment applicable to tobacco products in small consignments sent to private individuals) No. L 191, 5.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1546/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, relatif à la vente à prix fixé forfaitairement à l'avance de quartiers de viande bovine congelée provenant de l'intervention et détenus par l'organisme allemand d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1546/69 of 1 August 1969 on the sale at a standard price fixed in advance of frozen beef and veal quarters from bought-in stocks held by the German intervention agency) No. L 191, 5.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1547/69 de la Commission, du 4 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1547/69 of 4 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 191, 5.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1548/69 de la Commission, du 4 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1548/69 of 4 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 191, 5.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1549/69 de la Commission, du 4 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1549/69 of 4 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 191, 5.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1550/69 de la Commission, du 4 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1550/69 of 4 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 191, 5.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1551/69 de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1551/69 of 5 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 193,	6.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1552/69 de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1552/69 of 5 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 193,	6.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1553/69 de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1553/69 of 5 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 193,	6.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1554/69 de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1554/69 of 5 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 193,	6.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1555/69 de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1555/69 of 5 August 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 193,	6.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1556/69 de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1556/69 of 5 August 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 193,	6.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1557/69 de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1557/69 of 5 August 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 193,	6.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1558/69 de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1525/69 fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1 ^{er} août 1969, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1558/69 of 5 August 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1525/69 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 August 1969 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 194,	7.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1559/69 de la Commission, du 6 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1559/69 of 6 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 194,	7.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1560/69 de la Commission, du 6 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1560/69 of 6 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 194,	7.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1561/69 de la Commission, du 6 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1561/69 of 6 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 194,	7.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1562/69 de la Commission, du 6 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1562/69 of 6 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 194,	7.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1563/69 de la Commission, du 6 août 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1563/69 of 6 August 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	No. L 194,	7.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1564/69 de la Commission, du 6 août 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1564/69 of 6 August 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)	No. L 194,	7.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1565/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1565/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1566/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1566/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1567/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1567/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1568/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1568/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1569/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1569/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1570/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1570/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1571/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1571/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1572/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1572/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1573/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1573/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1574/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 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. 1574/69 of 7 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1575/69 de la Commission, du 7 août 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1575/69 of 7 August 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 196,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1462/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, portant conclusion de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc et relatif aux mesures à prendre et aux procédures à suivre pour son application (Council Regula-		

tion (EEC) No. 1462/69 of 23 July 1969 concluding the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco and concerning the measures to be adopted and the procedures to be followed for its implementation)	No. L 197,	8.8.1969
Accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc, et documents annexes (Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco and annexed documents)	No. L 197,	8.8.1969
Information sur la date d'entrée en vigueur de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc (Information on the date of entry into force of the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco)	No. L 197,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1463/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux mesures de sauvegarde prévues à l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1463/69 of 23 July 1969 on the safeguard measures in the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco)	No. L 197,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1464/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations de froment dur du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1464/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of durum wheat from Morocco)	No. L 197,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1465/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, fixant les dispositions particulières applicables lors de l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 originaires du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1465/69 of 23 July 1969 fixing the special provisions applicable on imports into the Community from Morocco of goods to which Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 applies)	No. L 197,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1466/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des huiles d'olive du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1466/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of olive oils from Morocco)	No. L 197,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1467/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1467/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of citrus fruits from Morocco)	No. L 197,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1468/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, portant conclusion de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République tunisienne et relatif aux mesures à prendre et aux procédures à suivre pour son application (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1468/69 of 23 July 1969 concluding the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Tunisia and concerning the measures to be adopted and the procedures to be followed for its implementation)	No. L 198,	8.8.1969
Accord créant une association entre la C.E.E. et la République tunisienne et documents annexes (Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and the Republic of Tunisia and annexed documents)	No. L 198,	8.8.1969
Information sur la date d'entrée en vigueur de l'accord créant une association entre la C.E.E. et la République tunisienne (Information on the date of entry into force of the Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and the Republic of Tunisia)	No. L 198,	8.8.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1469/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux mesures de sauvegarde prévues à l'accord créant une association entre la C.E.E. et la République tunisienne (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1469/69 of 23 July 1969 on the safeguard measures in the Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and the Republic of Tunisia)	No. L 198,	8.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1470/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, fixant les dispositions particulières applicables lors de l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69, originaires de Tunisie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1470/69 of 23 July 1969 fixing the special provisions applicable on imports into the Community from Tunisia of goods to which Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 applies) No. L 198, 8.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1471/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des huiles d'olive de Tunisie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1471/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of olive oils from Tunisia) No. L 198, 8.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1472/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Tunisie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1472/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of citrus fruits from Tunisia) No. L 198, 8.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1541/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires d'Espagne (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1541/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of citrus fruits from Spain) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1542/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires d'Israël (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1542/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of citrus fruits from Israel) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1543/69 du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1543/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of citrus fruits from Turkey) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1576/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1576/69 of 8 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1577/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1577/69 of 8 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1578/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1578/69 of 8 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1579/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1579/69 of 8 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1580/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1580/69 of 8 August 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1581/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1581/69 of 8 August 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1582/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1582/69 of 8 August 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) No. L 200, 9.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1583/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, modifiant la prime de dénaturation du froment tendre pour la campagne 1969/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1583/69 of 8 August 1969 modifying the denaturing premium for wheat other than durum for the 1969/70 marketing year) No. L 200, 9.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1584/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 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. 1584/69 of 8 August 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 200, 9.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1585/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français et destiné à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1585/69 of 8 August 1969 on a call for tender for butter from stocks held by the French intervention agency and intended for processing) No. L 200, 9.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1587/69 de la Commission, du 11 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1587/69 of 11 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 201, 12.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1588/69 de la Commission, du 11 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1588/69 of 11 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 201, 12.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1589/69 de la Commission, du 11 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1589/69 of 11 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 201, 12.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1590/69 de la Commission, du 11 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1590/69 of 11 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 201, 12.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1591/69 de la Commission, du 11 août 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. 1591/69 of 11 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 201, 12.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1586/69 du Conseil, du 11 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures relevant de la politique de conjoncture à prendre dans le secteur agricole à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1586/69 of 11 August 1969 on short-term economic policy measures in the agricultural sector following on the devaluation of the French franc) No. L 202, 12.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1592/69 de la Commission, du 12 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1592/69 of 12 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 203, 13.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1593/69 de la Commission, du 12 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1593/69 of 12 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 203, 13.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1594/69 de la Commission, du 12 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1594/69 of 12 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 203, 13.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1595/69 de la Commission, du 12 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1595/69 of 12 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 203, 13.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1596/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1596/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1597/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1597/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1598/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1598/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1599/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1599/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1600/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1600/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1601/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1601/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1602/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1602/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1603/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1603/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1604/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1604/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1605/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1605/69 of 13 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) No. L 205, 14.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1606/69 de la Commission, du 13 août 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1606/69 of 13 August 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 205, 14.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1607/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1607/69 of 14 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1608/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1608/69 of 14 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1609/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1609/69 of 14 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1610/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1610/69 of 14 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1611/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1611/69 of 14 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1612/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 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. 1612/69 of 14 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1613/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, relatif au stockage dans des pays tiers de céréales détenues par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1613/69 of 14 August 1969 on storage in non-member countries of cereals held by the intervention agencies) No. L 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1614/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de semoules de froment dur, de semoules de maïs, d'orge perlé et de flocons d'avoine destinés au Diakonisches Werk à titre d'aide aux populations bialfraises (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1614/69 of 14 August 1969 on a call for tender for the mobilization of durum wheat meal, maize meal, pearly barley and rolled oats intended for the Diakonisches Werk as aid to Biafra) No. L 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1615/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 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. 1615/69 of 14 August 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 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1616/69 de la Commission, du 14 août 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. 1616/69 of 14 August 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 206, 15.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1618/69 de la Commission, du 18 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1618/69 of 18 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 207, 19.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1619/69 de la Commission, du 18 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1619/69 of 18 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 207, 19.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1620/69 de la Commission, du 18 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1620/69 of 18 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 207, 19.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1621/69 de la Commission, du 18 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1621/69 of 18 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 207, 19.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1622/69 de la Commission, du 18 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1622/69 of 18 August 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 207, 19.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1623/69 de la Commission, du 18 août 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1623/69 of 18 August 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 207, 19.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1624/69 de la Commission, du 19 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1624/69 of 19 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 208, 20.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1625/69 de la Commission, du 19 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1625/69 of 19 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 208, 20.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1626/69 de la Commission, du 19 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1626/69 of 19 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 208, 20.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1627/69 de la Commission, du 19 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1627/69 of 19 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 208, 20.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1628/69 de la Commission, du 19 août 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. 1628/69 of 19 August 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 208, 20.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1629/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, relatif à la forme, à la teneur et aux autres modalités des plaintes visées à l'article 10, des demandes visées à l'article 12 et des notifications visées à l'article 14, paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) n° 1017/68 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1968 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1629/69 of 8 August 1969 on the form, content and other particulars of the complaints under Article 10, the applications under Article 12 and the notifications under Article 14, first paragraph, of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1017/68 of 19 July 1968) No. L 209, 21.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1630/69 de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, relatif aux auditions prévues à l'article 26, paragraphes 1 et 2 du règlement (CEE) n° 1017/68 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1968 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1630/69 of 8 August 1969 on the hearings specified in Article 26, first and second paragraphs, of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1017/68 of 19 July 1968) No. L 209, 21.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1631/69 de la Commission, du 20 août 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1390/69 relatif à la mise à disposition de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation de la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1631/69 of 20 August 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1390/69 on the supply of butter at reduced price to certain Community processing enterprises) No. L 209, 21.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1632/69 de la Commission, du 20 août 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1539/69 relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de maïs et de farine de froment tendre destinés à la république du Mali à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1632/69 of 20 August 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1539/69 on a call for tender for the mobilization of maize and flour of wheat other than durum for aid to Mali) No. L 209, 21.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1633/69 de la Commission, du 20 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1633/69 of 20 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 209, 21.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1634/69 de la Commission, du 20 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1634/69 of 20 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 209, 21.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1635/69 de la Commission, du 20 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1635/69 of 20 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 209, 21.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1636/69 de la Commission, du 20 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1636/69 of 20 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 209, 21.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1637/69 de la Commission, du 20 août 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1637/69 of 20 August 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 209, 21.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1638/69 de la Commission, du 20 août 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1638/69 of 20 August 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 209, 21.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1639/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1639/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 210, 22.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1640/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1640/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 210, 22.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1641/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1641/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 210, 22.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1642/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1642/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 210, 22.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1643/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1643/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 210, 22.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1644/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1644/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 210, 22.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1645/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1645/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 210, 22.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1646/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1646/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 210, 22.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1647/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1647/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 210, 22.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1648/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 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. 1648/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 210, 22.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1649/69 de la Commission, du 21 août 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. 1649/69 of 21 August 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 210, 22.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1650/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1650/69 of 22 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 211, 23.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1651/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1651/69 of 22 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 211, 23.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1652/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1652/69 of 22 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 211, 23.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1653/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1653/69 of 22 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 211, 23.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1654/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1654/69 of 22 August 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 211, 23.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1655/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1655/69 of 22 August 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 211, 23.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1656/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} septembre 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1656/69 of 22 August 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 September 1969) No. L 211, 23.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1657/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1657/69 of 22 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 211, 23.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1658/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 146/69 portant fixation du montant des aides pour le lait écrémé transformé en vue de la fabrication de caséine et de caséinates (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1658/69 of 22 August 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 146/69 fixing the amount of aid for processed skim milk for making casein and caseinates) No. L 211, 23.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1659/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à des adjudications permanentes pour le beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention, modifiant notamment le règlement (CEE) n° 1033/69 et clôturant l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1659/69 of 22 August 1969 on permanent tendering for butter from stocks held by the intervention agencies, amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1033/69 and closing the permanent tender under Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69) No. L 211, 23.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1617/69 de la Commission, du 31 juillet 1969, portant sur les formulaires des déclarations de transit communautaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1617/69 of 31 July 1969 on Community transit declaration forms) No. L 212, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1660/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur agricole à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1660/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the agricultural sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 213, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1661/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur des matières grasses à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1661/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the oils and fats sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 213, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1662/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre pour les produits de l'aviculture à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1662/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures concerning poultry products following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 213, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1663/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur des fruits et légumes à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1663/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the fruit and vegetable sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 213, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1664/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur des plantes vivantes et des produits de la floriculture à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1664/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the live plants and cut flowers sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 213, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1665/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur de la viande de porc à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1665/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the pigmeat sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 213, 25.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1666/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur de la viande bovine à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1666/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the beef and veal sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 213, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1667/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, 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. 1667/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the milk and milk products sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 213, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1668/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1668/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 214, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1669/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du sucre à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1669/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the sugar sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 214, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1670/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1670/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the cereals and rice sectors following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 214, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1671/69 de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre pour les marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1671/69 of 22 August 1969 on certain measures concerning goods to which Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 applies following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 214, 25.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1672/69 de la Commission, du 25 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1672/69 of 25 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 215, 26.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1673/69 de la Commission, du 25 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1673/69 of 25 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 215, 26.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1674/69 de la Commission, du 25 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1674/69 of 25 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 215, 26.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1675/69 de la Commission, du 25 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1675/69 of 25 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 215, 26.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1676/69 de la Commission, du 25 août 1969, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1676/69 of 25 August 1969 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 215, 26.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1677/69 de la Commission, du 26 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1677/69 of 26 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 216, 27.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1678/69 de la Commission, du 26 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1678/69 of 26 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 216, 27.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1679/69 de la Commission, du 26 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1679/69 of 26 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 216, 27.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1680/69 de la Commission, du 26 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1680/69 of 26 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 216, 27.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1681/69 de la Commission, du 26 août 1969, relatif à la vente par adjudication d'une quantité de sucre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1681/69 of 26 August 1969 on the sale by tender of a quantity of sugar held by the German intervention agency) No. L 216, 27.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1682/69 de la Commission, du 26 août 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1615/69 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. 1682/69 of 26 August 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1615/69 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 216, 27.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1683/69 de la Commission, du 26 août 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1415/69 relatif aux bonifications et réductions à appliquer lors de l'intervention dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1683/69 of 26 August 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1415/69 on the price increases and reductions applicable on intervention in the cereals sector) No. L 217, 28.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1684/69 de la Commission, du 27 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1684/69 of 27 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 217, 28.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1685/69 de la Commission, du 27 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1685/69 of 27 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 217, 28.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1686/69 de la Commission, du 27 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1686/69 of 27 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 217, 28.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1687/69 de la Commission, du 27 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1687/69 of 27 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 217, 28.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1688/69 de la Commission, du 27 août 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1688/69 of 27 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) No. L 217, 28.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1689/69 de la Commission, du 27 août 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1689/69 of 27 August 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 217, 28.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1690/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1690/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1691/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1691/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1692/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1692/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1693/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1693/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1694/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1694/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1695/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1695/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1696/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1696/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1697/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1697/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1698/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1698/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1699/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 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. 1699/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 218, 29.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1700/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1700/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1701/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1701/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1702/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1702/69 of 29 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 219, 30.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1703/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1703/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1704/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1704/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1705/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1705/69 of 29 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1706/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1706/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1707/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1707/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1708/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1708/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1709/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1709/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs derived from cereals) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1710/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1710/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1711/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1711/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1712/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1712/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1713/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1713/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1714/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1714/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1715/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 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. 1715/69 of 28 August 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 219, 30.8.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1716/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1716/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1717/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1717/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1718/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1718/69 of 29 August 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1719/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1719/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1720/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} septembre 1969, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1720/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 September 1969 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1721/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} septembre 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. 1721/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 September 1969 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1722/69 de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} septembre 1969, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1722/69 of 28 August 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 September 1969 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1723/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 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. 1723/69 of 29 August 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 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1724/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français et destiné à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1724/69 of 29 August 1969 on a call for tender for butter from stocks held by the French intervention agency and intended for processing) No. L 219, 30.8.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1725/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1725/69 of 29 August 1969 modifying the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 219, 30.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1726/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1667/69 en ce qui concerne la diminution de l'aide à verser par la France pour le lait écrémé en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1726/69 of 29 August 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1667/69 in respect of a reduction in the aid to be paid by France for skim milk powder) No. L 219, 30.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1727/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1727/69 of 29 August 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 219, 30.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1728/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1728/69 of 29 August 1969 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 219, 30.8.1969

Monetary Committee

Onzième rapport d'activité du Comité monétaire (11th report on the activities on the Monetary Committee) No. C 105, 14.8.1969

THE COUNCIL

Directives and decisions

69/183/CEE :

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No. L 169, 10.7.1969

69/208/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes oléagineuses et à fibres (Council Directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants)

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No. L 175, 16.7.1969

69/220/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 13 juin 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république démocratique du Soudan relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 13 June 1969 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan on the supply of soft wheat as food aid)

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69/221/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 13 juin 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république d'Indonésie relatif à la fourniture de farine de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 13 June 1969 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Indonesia on the supply of flour of soft wheat as food aid)

No. L 175, 16.7.1969

69/222/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 13 juin 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République tunisienne relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 13 June 1969 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Tunisia on the supply of soft wheat as food aid)

No. L 175, 16.7.1969

69/223/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le gouvernement de la république de l'Inde relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 26 June 1969 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and India on the supply of soft wheat as food aid)

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69/224/Euratom/CECA/CEE :

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No. L 175, 16.7.1969

69/225/Euratom :

Budget supplémentaire de recherches et d'investissement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique pour l'exercice 1969 (Supplementary research and investment budget of the European Atomic Energy Community for the 1969 financial year)

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No. L 183, 25.7.1969

69/262/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1969, relative à l'octroi d'aides à la construction navale visant à corriger les distorsions de la concurrence sur le marché international (Council Directive of 28 July 1969 on the grant of aids to shipbuilding, intended to correct distortions of competition on the international market)

No. L 206, 15.8.1969

69/263/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord avec la république d'Afrique du Sud négocié au titre de l'article XXVIII paragraphe 1 du G.A.T.T. (Council Decision of 28 July 1969 concluding an agreement pursuant to Article XXVIII(1) of GATT, with South Africa)

No. L 206, 15.8.1969

69/264/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la C.E.E. et la république du Mali relatif à la fourniture de maïs et de farine de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 28 July 1969 concluding an agreement between the EEC and Mali on the supply of maize and flour of wheat other than durum as food aid)

No. L 206, 15.8.1969

69/265/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 1^{er} août 1969, portant dérogation à la décision, du 9 octobre 1961, relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux, pour l'accord conclu le 26 mai 1969 entre la France et l'U.R.S.S. (Council Decision of 1 August 1969 derogating from the decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the duration of commercial agreements, for the agreement concluded on 26 May 1969 between France and the USSR)

No. L 206, 15.8.1969

Recommendations and Opinions

Avis conformes nos 52-69, 53-69 et 54-69 donnés par le Conseil, lors de sa 77^e session, tenue les 28 et 29 juillet 1969 (Confirmatory Opinions Nos. 52-69, 53-69 and 54-69 rendered by the Council at its 77th session on 28 and 29 July 1969)

No. C 107, 18.8.1969

Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil relative à la fabrication et la mise dans le commerce du beurre (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation on the production and marketing of butter)

No. C 95, 21.7.1969

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No. C 95, 21.7.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le régime fiscal commun applicable aux fusions, scissions et apports d'actif intervenant entre sociétés d'États membres différents (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Directive on the common taxation arrangements applicable to mergers, the splitting up of companies and the transfer of assets taking place between companies of different Member States)

No. C 100, 1.8.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le régime fiscal commun applicable aux sociétés-mères et filiales d'États membres différents (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Directive on the common taxation arrangements applicable to parent companies and subsidiary companies of different Member States) No. C 100, 1.8.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les pâtes alimentaires (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to macaroni, spaghetti and similar products) No. C 100, 1.8.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur deux propositions de directives du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives — au freinage de certaines catégories de véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques, — aux entrées et sorties (portes, marche-pieds, etc.) des véhicules à moteur (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on two proposed Council Directives on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning: (a) The brakes of certain categories of motor vehicles and their trailers; (b) Ease of access and exit (doors, running-boards, etc.) of motor vehicles) No. C 100, 1.8.1969

Information

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THE COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

69/185/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, donnant autorisation à l'ordonnateur principal du F.E.D. pour un marché relatif à des engrais au Sénégal (Commission Decision of 29 May 1969 authorizing the chief EDF pay commissioner to conclude a contract concerning fertilizers for Senegal) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/186/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 mai 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 30 May 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/187/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant le prix minimum de vente de graines de colza et de navette pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 876/69 (Commission Decision of 5 June 1969 fixing the minimum selling price of colza and rapeseed for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 876/69) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/188/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 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° 837/69 (Commission Decision of 6 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 837/69) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/189/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 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° 837/69 (Commission Decision of 6 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 837/69) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/190/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 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° 922/69 (Commission Decision of 6 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 922/69) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/192/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 juin 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 11 June 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/193/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, maintenant la décision, du 30 avril 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 11 June 1969 upholding the decision of 30 April 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/194/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 juin 1969, relative à la fixation des prix minima de fromage italien pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 954/69 (Commission Decision of 13 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of Italian cheese for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 954/69) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/195/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juin 1969, relative à une demande d'attestation négative (affaire IV/22548—Christiani & Nielsen) (Commission Decision of 18 June 1969 on a request for negative clearance (Case IV/22548—Christiani & Nielsen)) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/196/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juin 1969, relative à la fixation des prix minima des fromages italiens pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 985/69 (Commission Decision of 18 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of Italian cheeses for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 985/69) No. L 165, 5.7.1969

69/197/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juin 1969, portant dérogation à la recommandation n° 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (33^e dérogation) (Commission Decision of 18 June 1969 derogating from High Authority Recommendation No. 1-64 in respect of an increase in the protection of iron and steel products on the borders of the Community — 33rd waiver) No. L 168, 10.7.1969

69/198/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum des fromages néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 986/69 (Commission Decision of 20 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of Netherlands cheeses for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 986/69)

No. L 168, 10.7.1969

69/199/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 juin 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° 961/69 (Commission Decision of 20 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 961/69)

No. L 168, 10.7.1969

69/200/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 juin 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° 961/69 (Commission Decision of 20 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 961/69)

No. L 168, 10.7.1969

69/201/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 juin 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° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 24 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the first individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 168, 10.7.1969

69/202/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité C.E.E. (IV/597 — V.V.V.F.) (Commission Decision of 25 June 1969 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/597 — V.V.V.F.))

No. L 168, 10.7.1969

69/203/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, relative au transport de 200.000 tonnes de froment tendre appartenant à l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Decision of 25 June 1969 on the transport of 200 000 tons of wheat other than durum belonging to the Italian intervention agency)

No. L 168, 10.7.1969

69/204/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 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° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 30 June 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the second individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 168, 10.7.1969

69/209/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 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 27 June 1969 noting that the conditions specified for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/210/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique pour le premier semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/69 (Commission Decision of 27 June 1969 fixing the payment on account of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Belgian expenses in the first six months of the 1968/69 accounting period)

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/211/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour le premier semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/69 (Commission Decision of 27 June 1969 fixing the payment on account of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for German expenses in the first six months of the 1968/69 accounting period)

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/212/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République française pour le premier semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/69 (Commission Decision of 27 June 1969 fixing the payment on account of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for French expenses in the first six months of the 1968/69 accounting period)

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/213/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République italienne pour le premier semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/69 (Commission Decision of 27 June 1969 fixing the payment on account of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Italian expenses in the first six months of the 1968/69 accounting period)

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/214/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du grand-duché de Luxembourg pour le premier semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/69 (Commission Decision of 27 June 1969 fixing the payment on account of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Luxembourg expenses in the first six months of the 1968/69 accounting period)

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/215/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume des Pays-Bas pour le premier semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/69 (Commission Decision of 27 June 1969 fixing the payment on account of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Netherlands expenses in the first six months of the 1968/69 accounting period)

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/216/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité C.E.E. (IV/704-25.410 — SEIFA) (Commission Decision of 30 June 1969 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/704-25.410 — SEIFA))

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/217/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1969, autorisant la République française en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire les « autres jouets; modèles réduits pour le divertissement », de la position 97.03 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 30 June 1969 authorizing France in pursuance of Treaty Article 115, first paragraph, to exclude from Community treatment « other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes », of CCT heading 97.03 B, originating in Japan and circulating freely in the other Member States)

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/218/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, relative à la fixation des prix minima de fromage italien pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1122/69 (Commission Decision of 4 July 1969 fixing the minimum prices of Italian cheese for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1122/69)

No. L 173, 15.7.1969

69/228/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 juillet 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 2 July 1969 noting that the conditions specified for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 183, 25.7.1969

69/229/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 juillet 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° 1090/69 (Commission Decision of 4 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1090/69)

No. L 183, 25.7.1969

69/230/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 juillet 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° 1116/69 (Commission Decision of 4 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1116/69)

No. L 183, 25.7.1969

69/231/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 juillet 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) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 7 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the third individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 183, 25.7.1969

69/232/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 juillet 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° 1089/69 (Commission Decision of 7 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1089/69)

No. L 183, 25.7.1969

69/233/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, complétant la décision de la Commission, du 3 avril 1968, portant habilitation pour certaines mesures de gestion dans le cadre de l'organisation commune des marchés (Commission Decision of 23 July 1969 supplementing the Commission Decision of 3 April 1968 allocating powers for certain administrative measures connected with the common organization of markets)

No. L 187, 31.7.1969

69/234/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la quatrième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente fixée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 11 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the fourth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 189, 2.8.1969

69/235/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 18 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the fifth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 189, 2.8.1969

69/236/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juillet 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° 1151/69 (Commission Decision of 18 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1151/69)

No. L 189, 2.8.1969

- 69/237/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum des fromages néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1235/69 (Commission Decision of 18 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of Dutch cheeses for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1235/69) No. L 189, 2.8.1969
- 69/238/CECA :
 Décision de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1969, relative à l'autorisation de tarifs spéciaux de la «Deutsche Bundesbahn» en faveur d'entreprises de charbon ou d'acier en Sarre (Commission Decision of 9 July 1969 authorizing special German Federal Railways rates in favour of coal and steel production enterprises in the Saar) No. L 192, 5.8.1969
- 69/239/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 11 juillet 1969, portant prorogation de la décision, du 10 juin 1966, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les «huiles essentielles non déterpénées d'orange», de la position ex 33.01 AI du tarif douanier commun, originaires des U.S.A. et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 11 July 1969 extending the Decision of 10 June 1966 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment «essential oils, not terpenes, of orange» of CCT heading ex 33.01 A I, originating in the USA and in free circulation in the other Member States) No. L 192, 5.8.1969
- 69/240/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1969, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du EEC traité (IV/26.623 — Entente internationale de la quinine) (Commission Decision of 16 July 1969 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26.623—International quinine cartel)) No. L 192, 5.8.1969
- 69/241/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité C.E.E. (IV/26.625 — Clima Chappée-Buderus) (Commission Decision of 22 July 1969 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26.625—Clima Chappée-Buderus)) No. L 195, 7.8.1969
- 69/242/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité C.E.E. (IV/26.437 — Jaz-Peter) (Commission Decision of 22 July 1969 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26.437—Jaz-Peter)) No. L 195, 7.8.1969
- 69/243/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité C.E.E. (IV/26.267 — Matières colorantes) (Commission Decision of 24 July 1969 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26.267—Colouring matters)) No. L 195, 7.8.1969
- 69/244/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, relative aux mesures permettant à certaines catégories de consommateurs d'acheter du beurre à prix réduit (Commission Decision of 29 July 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 12 February 1969 on measures enabling certain categories of consumers to buy butter at reduced price) No. L 200, 9.8.1969
- 69/245/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, relative au remboursement par le F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, à la république fédérale d'Allemagne des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée au début du mois de décembre 1968 (Commission Decision of 17 July 1969 on refund by the EAGGF Guidance Section to Germany of expenses incurred in the survey of the pig population at the beginning of December 1968) No. L 204, 13.8.1969
- 69/246/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, relative au remboursement par le F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, au royaume de Belgique des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée au début du mois de

- décembre 1968 (Commission Decision of 17 July 1969 on refund by the EAGGF Guidance Section to Belgium of expenses incurred in the survey of the pig population at the beginning of December 1968) No. L 204, 13.8.1969
- 69/247/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, relative au remboursement par le F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, à la République française des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée au début du mois de décembre 1968 (Commission Decision of 17 July 1969 on refund by the EAGGF Guidance Section to France of expenses incurred in the survey of the pig population at the beginning of December 1968) No. L 204, 13.8.1969
- 69/248/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, relative au remboursement par le F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, à la République italienne des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée au début du mois de décembre 1968 (Commission Decision of 17 July 1969 on refund by the EAGGF Guidance Section to Italy of expenses incurred in the survey of the pig population at the beginning of December 1968) No. L 204, 13.8.1969
- 69/249/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, relative au remboursement par le F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, au grand-duché de Luxembourg des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée au début du mois de décembre 1968 (Commission Decision of 17 July 1969 on refund by the EAGGF Guidance Section to Luxembourg of expenses incurred in the survey of the pig population at the beginning of December 1968) No. L 204, 13.8.1969
- 69/250/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 17 juillet 1969, relative au remboursement par le F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, au royaume des Pays-Bas des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée au début du mois de décembre 1968 (Commission Decision of 17 July 1969 on refund by the EAGGF Guidance Section to the Netherlands of expenses incurred in the survey of the pig population at the beginning of December 1968) No. L 204, 13.8.1969
- 69/251/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1968, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1151/69 (Commission Decision of 18 July 1968 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1151/69) No. L 204, 13.8.1969
- 69/252/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 22 juillet 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 22 July 1969 noting that the conditions specified for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 204, 13.8.1969
- 69/253/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, complétant la décision du 30 mai 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 22 July 1969 supplementing the Decision of 30 May 1969 noting that the conditions specified for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 204, 13.8.1969
- 69/254/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la première adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 22 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the first individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69) No. L 204, 13.8.1969

69/255/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, relative au transport de 850 000 tonnes de froment tendre, d'orge et de seigle appartenant à l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 23 July 1969 on the transport of 850 000 tons of wheat other than durum, barley and rye belonging to the German intervention agency)

No. L 204, 13.8.1969

69/256/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 juillet 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° 1317/69 (Commission Decision of 25 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1317/69)

No. L 204, 13.8.1969

69/257/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 juillet 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° 1317/69 (Commission Decision of 25 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1317/69)

No. L 204, 13.8.1969

69/258/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la deuxième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 28 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the second individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

No. L 204, 13.8.1969

69/259/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 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° 1317/69 (Commission Decision of 28 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1317/69)

No. L 204, 13.8.1969

Recommendations and Opinions

69/191/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 9 juin 1969, aux États membres concernant la mise en œuvre des dispositions : (Commission Recommendation of 9 June 1969 to the Member States concerning the implementation of the provisions:)

— de l'article 6 du règlement (CEE) n° 1018/68 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1968, relatif à la constitution d'un contingent communautaire pour les transports de marchandises par route effectués entre États membres et ((i) Of Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1018/68 of 19 July 1968 on the establishment of a Community quota for road haulage between the Member States;)

— de l'article 5 du règlement (CEE) n° 1224/68 de la Commission, du 9 août 1968, relatif à l'établissement des modèles d'autorisation communautaire et de formulaire pour l'obtention de renseignements statistiques au sujet de l'utilisation de l'autorisation communautaire, visés aux articles 2 paragraphe 2, et 5 paragraphe 1 alinéa 2 du règlement (CEE) n° 1018/68 du Conseil ((ii) Of Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1224/68 of 9 August 1968 establishing pro formas for Community licences and the questionnaire for obtaining the statistical information on the use of these mentioned in Article 2(2) and 5(1), second paragraph, of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1018/68)

No. L 165, 5.7.1969

Commission proposals to the Council

- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section orientation, pour l'année 1970 (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1970) No. C 88, 5.7.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil reportant la date d'extension du champ d'application des certificats d'importation, d'exportation ou de préfixation à toute la Communauté (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) postponing the date of the extension to the whole of the Community of the validity of import and export licenses and of advance-fixing certificates) No. C 88, 5.7.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement n° 23 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation No. 23 on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables) No. C 88, 5.7.1969
- Propositions de règlements de la Commission au Conseil concernant la fixation des prix pour certains produits agricoles: (Commission proposals for Council Regulations on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products:)
- I. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix dans le secteur des céréales pour la campagne 1970/71 (I. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing prices in the cereals sector for the 1970/71 marketing year)
- II. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le prix indicatif du riz décortiqué pour la campagne 1970/71 (II. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the target price of husked rice for the 1970/71 marketing year)
- III. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant pour la campagne de commercialisation 1969/70 les prix indicatifs et le prix d'intervention pour l'huile d'olive (III. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for the 1969/70 marketing year the target prices and the intervention price for olive oil)
- IV. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/71 les prix indicatifs et les prix d'intervention de base pour les graines oléagineuses (IV. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for the 1970/71 marketing year the target prices and the basic intervention prices for oilseeds)
- V. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement n° 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (V. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation No. 1009/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in sugar)
- VI. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix dans le secteur du sucre pour la campagne sucrière 1970/71 ainsi que les qualités types pour le sucre blanc et les betteraves (VI. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the prices in the sugar sector for the 1970/71 sugar year and the standard qualities of white sugar and beet)
- VII. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1970/71 les prix d'intervention dérivés, les prix minima de la betterave, les prix de seuil, le coefficient applicable pour la fixation des quotas de base adaptés, la quantité garantie et la cotisation à la production (VII. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for the 1970/71 sugar year the derived intervention prices, the minimum prices for beet, the threshold prices, the coefficient applicable for fixing adjusted basic quotas, the guaranteed quantity and the production levy)

VIII. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le prix indicatif du lait et des prix d'intervention pour le beurre, le lait écrémé en poudre et les fromages Grana Padano et Parmigiano Reggiano, valables pendant la campagne laitière 1970/71 (VIII. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses for the 1970/71 milk year)

IX. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix de seuil pour certains produits laitiers pour la campagne laitière 1970/71 (IX. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1970/71 milk year)

X. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant des aides accordées pour le lait écrémé et le lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'alimentation des animaux, valables pour la campagne laitière 1970/1971 (X. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the aid granted for skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feed for the 1970/71 milk year)

XI. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant fixation des prix d'orientation valables pour la campagne de commercialisation 1970/71, pour les veaux et les gros bovins (XI. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the guide prices for calves and mature cattle for the 1970/71 marketing year)

XII. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le prix de base et la qualité type du porc abattu pour la période du 1^{er} novembre 1969 au 31 octobre 1970 (XII. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1969 to 31 October 1970)

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II. Règlement (CEE) portant modification de l'article 5 du règlement (CEE) n° 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (II. Regulation (EEC) amending Article 5 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage between the Member States)

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- les tomates pelées ((b) Peeled tomatoes)
- les asperges ((c) Asparagus)
- les pêches au sirop ((d) Peaches in syrup)
- les ananas au sirop ((e) Pineapples in syrup) No. C 108, 22.8.1969

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Avis d'adjudication pour des fromages Cheddar néerlandais produits en 1967/68 provenant des stocks du «Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau» (VIB) (Call for tender for Dutch Cheddar cheeses produced in 1967/68 from VIB stocks) No. C 88, 5.7.1969

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- Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) (bureau d'achat et de vente de denrées alimentaires) (Call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks) No. C 93, 19.7.1969
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- Mise à jour de la liste des entrepôts frigorifiques (Annexe I de l'avis publié au Journal officiel n° C 69 du 7 juin 1969) (OB EA, EVSt-F, FORMA, V.I.B.) (Additions and amendments to the list of cold stores (Annex I of the call for tender published in Official gazette No. C 69 of 7 June 1969)— OB EA, EVSt-F, FORMA, VIB) No. C 93, 19.7.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel» (EVSt-G) en application du règlement (CEE) n° 1435/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969 (Call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from EVSt-G stocks in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1435/69 of 24 July 1969) No. C 96, 25.7.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de la Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (AIMA) en application du règlement (CEE) n° 1435/69 de la Commission, du 24 juillet 1969 (Call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from AIMA stocks in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1435/69 of 24 July 1969) No. C 96, 25.7.1969
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- 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 101, 2.8.1969
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- Octroi du concours de la section orientation du FEOGA, pour l'année 1968 — deuxième tranche (Grant of aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1968—second instalment) No. C 102, 4.8.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) (bureau d'achat et de vente de denrées alimentaires) (Call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks) No. C 106, 16.8.1969
- Avis d'adjudication du FORMA pour divers lots de beurre destinés à la transformation industrielle (Call for tender by the FORMA for sundry lots of butter for industrial processing) No. C 106, 16.8.1969
- Mise à jour de la liste des entrepôts frigorifiques (annexe I de l'avis publié au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes n° C 69 du 7 juin 1969) (OBEA, EVSt-F, FORMA, VIB) (Additions and amendments to the list of cold stores (Annex I of the call for tender published in Official gazette of the European Communities No. C 69 of 7 June 1969)—OBEA, EVSt-F, FORMA, VIB) No. C 106, 16.8.1969
- Mise à jour de la liste des entrepôts (annexe I de l'avis publié au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes n° C 89 du 5 juillet 1969) (EVSt-F, OBEA, FORMA, VIB) (Additions and amendments to the list of stores (Annex I of the call for tender published in Official gazette of the European Communities No. C 89 of 5 July 1969)—EVSt-F, OBEA, FORMA, VIB) No. C 106, 16.8.1969
- 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 106, 16.8.1969
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- Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en fob de semoules de maïs en application du règlement (CEE) n° 1614/69 de la Commission du 14 août 1969 (Call for tender for the delivery fob of maize meal in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1614/69 of 14 August 1969) No. C 109, 22.8.1969
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- Modification à l'avis d'adjudication pour la mise caf, ports africains de débarquement, de maïs et de farine de froment tendre, en application du règlement (CEE) n° 1539/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, modifié en dernier lieu par le règlement (CEE) n° 1632/69 (JO n° C 101 du 2.8.1969)

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“Economic relations after the Kennedy Round” edited by Frans A.M. Alting von Geusau — Publications of the John F. Kennedy Institute — Center for Atlantic Studies (Tilburg, the Netherlands) — *A.W. Sijthoff* — Leyden — 244 pp. (published in English).

Following the conclusion of the Kennedy Round negotiations in May 1967, the John F. Kennedy Institute at Tilburg, Netherlands, organized an international conference in December of the same year on “Atlantic relations after the Kennedy Round”. Participants included high-ranking officials of national and international organizations, representatives of the European Communities, politicians, and representatives from both the business and academic worlds. The aim was to get researchers to pay more attention to political factors, while industrialists and statesmen should make more use of the results of fundamental research. The publication edited by M. Frans A.M. Alting von Geusau, Professor in the Law of International Organizations at the University of Tilburg, and Director of the John F. Kennedy Institute, is not a report of the 1967 conference. It reproduces some of the most important papers read at this conference on the course and results of the Kennedy Round, why it took place and the tasks still to be carried out. Contributors include M. Finn Gundelach, head of the Danish Mission to the EEC, Assistant Director-General of GATT during the Kennedy negotiations, and M. Théodorus Hijzen, Assistant Director-General for External Trade in the Commission of the European Communities, head of the EEC delegation during the same period.

The following papers are published:

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8. The Kennedy Round of trade negotiations: results and lessons
by Finn Gundelach (Head of the Danish Mission to the EEC).

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The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, a group of ten countries whose soil contains over 70% of world petroleum reserves, has issued a second documentary work containing texts of interest to governments, petroleum companies and research workers, as well as in a general way to everyone closely interested in petroleum problems. These 33 documents deal with the petroleum legislation of the OPEC member states, new agreements drawn up between them and the companies, and changes to existing arrangements. For comparison purposes, this work, which was prepared by the Organization's Information Department, also contains similar texts of countries which are not members. Under the heading "Miscellaneous Documents", there is also a wide selection of varying texts, from the agreement setting up the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (signed in 1968 by Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait), to a framework regulation on the preservation of petroleum resources, drawn up by the OPEC. The work is therefore a collection of mainly legal documents, which hitherto were often difficult to consult. In particular it illustrates the trend of relations between governments and the oil companies.

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