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of the European Communities

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

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The common energy policy

*by M. Wilhelm Haferkamp,
Member of the Commission.*

When, at the end of 1968, the Commission submitted to the Council its "Initial Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy" it kept, within the prescribed time-limit, a promise made to the Governments of the Member States.

After taking up its duties in the summer of 1967, the Commission declared the formulation of a common energy policy, alongside industrial and regional policy, to be a task of great urgency. But it was not only the Commission itself which promised rapid action here; the Member States, too, on numerous occasions stressed the need to work out a common concept.

The urgency of this task becomes apparent if it is realized that considerable progress has already been made towards the establishment of the common market in numerous branches of the economy, whereas the energy sector has as yet been denied similar success. This has not only led to great difficulties in the solution of various important problems in the sector but has also had harmful effects on the economy as a whole. This is understandable if we keep in mind the place of energy in the economy and what repercussions faulty decisions in this sector may therefore have. Currently, for instance, the energy sector accounts for about 12% of industrial production in the Community and its investments represent 15 to 20% of aggregate industrial investment. It will, however, be impossible to avoid ill-conceived decisions as long as the common market for energy continues to be disturbed by a large number of obstacles to trade. The disturbances created by the lag in such a basic field as energy will have effects that will be the more serious the further the process of integration advances in other spheres.

Another important reason why a common concept needs to be worked out in the energy sector as it has been in others lies in our current dependence — which is bound to increase — on energy imports. If we take joint action and diversify supply flows appropriately, we can both reduce supply hazards and strengthen the Community's position as the most important purchaser of energy products on the world market.

Not much time was allowed to the Commission and its staff to work out a common energy policy concept: the Directorate-General for Energy, set up in the process of merger of the three European Executives and comprising officials of the former High Authority and the two Commissions in Brussels, had first to overcome major organizational difficulties.

However, it proved necessary to start by analysing the current situation of the energy sector in the Community and then investigate the basic problems arising. Only on the foundations of this preliminary work did it seem possible to reach agreement on the most important data and tasks and facilitate discussion of the policy proposals as such.

The proposals contained in the "Initial Guidelines" tie in logically with the findings set out in the basic documents. They constitute a comprehensive framework for political action, with the details to be filled in as work proceeds.

When fixing the energy policy objectives the Commission based itself on the "ancillary" or "functional" role of the sector, *i.e.* on the fact that energy is produced for industrial or private consumption. This is why the consumer interest must be in the forefront of any energy policy. The chief aim is long-term security of supplies at prices as low and as stable as possible.

In the energy sector, as in other fields, competition is assigned a basic steering function, since effective competition forces firms to deploy their full efficiency, thus serving the consumer interest.

However, this fundamental endorsement of the idea of competition cannot release the Commission, where necessary in the

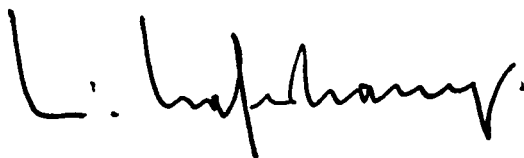
interest of the Community, from the duty of bringing its influence to bear on the development of this sector, which, for various technical and economic reasons has a quite specific structure.

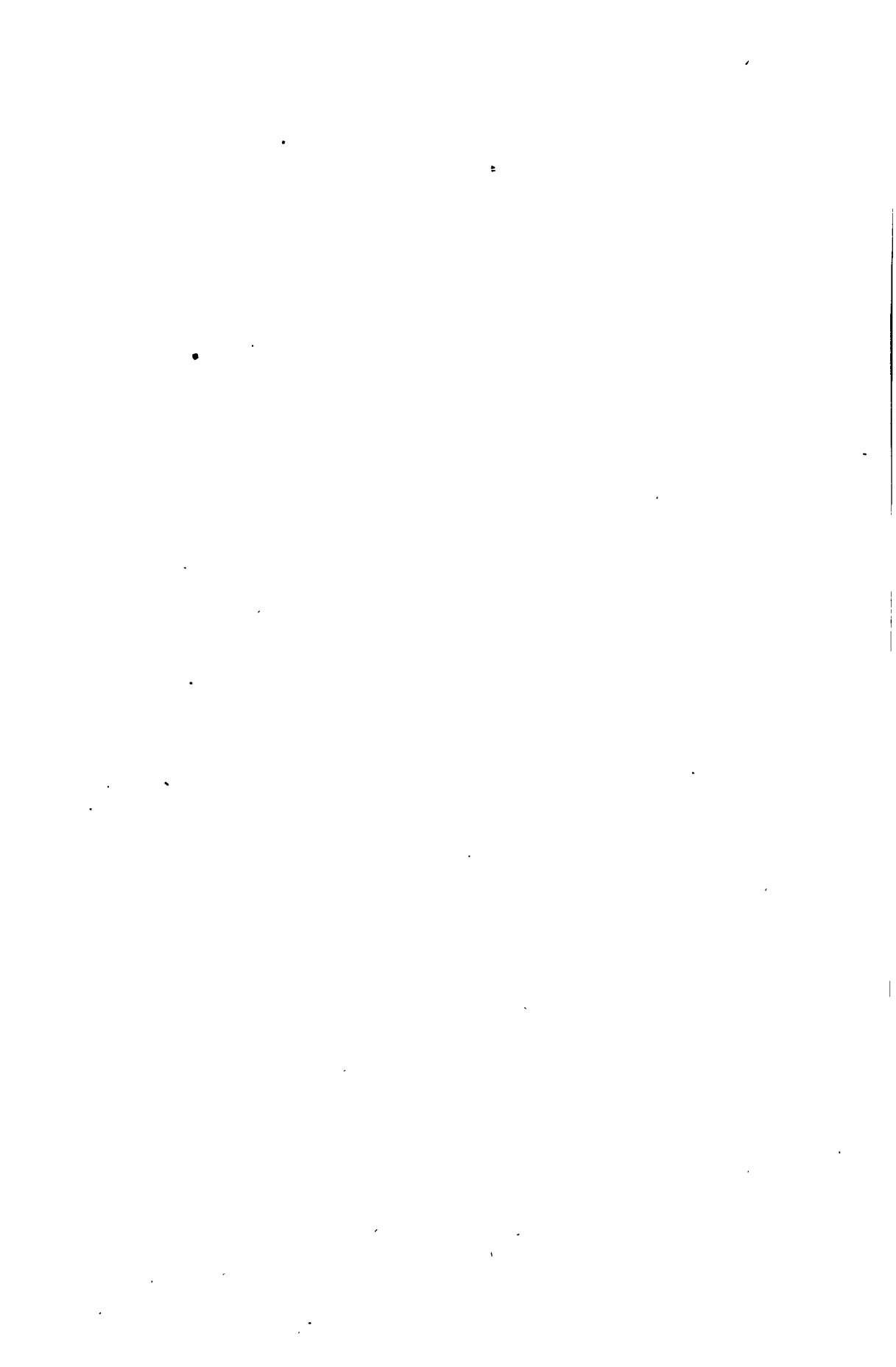
The Commission must therefore have available a set of economic policy instruments that enable it to supervise and influence the free play of forces in the energy sector.

The Commission therefore proposes a system under which the Community will be able to act effectively in the energy policy field. These proposals come under three main headings; firstly, they relate to a general framework for action, mainly in the drawing up of medium-term forecasts and guidelines; secondly, they cover measures concerning the establishment of a common energy market and, thirdly, measures to ensure a cheap and secure flow of supplies. Although these proposals are confined to the energy field proper, the fact has by no means been lost sight of that problems of social and regional policy will play a considerable role in their implementation.

The range of instruments provided gives priority to supervision, mutual information and confrontation of the views of the European institutions, Governments, firms and workers' associations. Intervention is in principle envisaged only where everything else fails.

What the Commission is aiming at is to mobilize the political will in the Member States and rouse the interest of those directly concerned in the relevant Community bodies and institutions. Consideration of the Commission proposals has already started in the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Consultative Committee. Numerous talks and discussions with representatives of the trade circles concerned are to follow.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. Hafkamp', is written in a cursive style.



I. Activities of the European Investment Bank from 1958 to 1968

The European Investment Bank (EIB), an institute in public law set up by the EEC Treaty "to contribute, by calling on the capital markets and its own resources, to the balanced and smooth development of the Common Market", gradually extended its activities between 1958 and 1968 and played an increasingly important role in the development of the Community. Two figures are significant in this connection: by 31 December 1968 the EIB had concluded loan agreements for some 1 134 million u.a. and the various forms of loans floated by it totalled more than 766.3 million u.a. How has the Bank participated in Community activity over the last 11 years and in what areas are its financing operations concentrated?

THE GROWTH OF EIB RESOURCES

The Bank's capital, which is subscribed by the Member States, was fixed at 1 000 million u.a. One quarter of this was paid up before the end of June 1961, the balance constituting the guarantee for borrowings on the capital markets.

The Bank floated its first loans in 1961. When it was established, it had been thought that it would endeavour to obtain the bulk of the necessary resources on external markets. Two very important factors precluded this. In the first place, from the end of 1958/59, several European countries re-established the external convertibility of their currencies and set off a trend towards liberalizing exchange controls and capital movements. Then some years later came the unexpected reversal of the American balance of payments which led, in 1963, to the introduction of the Interest Equalization Tax on certain exports of capital to discourage American residents from buying foreign securities.

Thus, despite the rather unfavourable circumstances for drawing on long-term savings in Europe, events forced the Bank to orientate its borrowing policy largely in the light of availabilities on the markets of the Six. This policy, which was worked out with all the necessary care, was inspired by the Bank's need to make its mark gradually as a new issuing institution of the first order while attempting to adjust calls for funds to the requirements of the economic and balance-of-payments position of each of the member countries and the situation on the capital market.

By 31 December 1968, loans floated directly on the domestic markets of the Community totalled 560 million u.a. All Member States participated in them: 144 million u.a. were raised in Italy, 93 million in France, 206 million in Germany, 58 million in the Netherlands, another 58 million in Belgium and one million in Luxembourg.

Side by side with this mobilization of savings on the Member States' domestic markets, the growth of the international capital market gave the Bank a further opportunity of calling on savings, particularly European savings, by issuing dollar bonds in New York and Luxembourg aimed at investors not resident in the United States. Dollar issues amounted to 205 million u.a. and were taken up by inter-

national syndicates grouping European and American financial institutions; they opened the way to various forms of close collaboration between investment banks in the United States and European banks.

Borrowing by the Bank

Financial year	Number of loans	Total (million u.a.)
1961	3	21.4
1962	2	32.3
1963	3	35.2
1964	5	66.8
1965	4	65.0
1966	6	138.5
1967	8	194.5
1968	13	212.6
1961-1968	44	766.3

The pattern of EIB borrowing shows an initial period in which administrative and fiscal arrangements were being worked out, followed by rapid growth — particularly noticeable in the last three years — the Bank having used the first 11 years of its existence to establish and develop its credit, this being a precondition for extending its activities.

GENERAL ORIENTATION OF THE BANK'S ACTIVITIES

Since its establishment, the EIB has concluded 218 loan contracts for a total of 1 134 million u.a., a figure in excess of its subscribed capital.

The total amount lent each year has more than quadrupled since 1959/61, jumping from approximately 50 million to some 200 million u.a. in the last three years.

As to the nature of the loans, a basic distinction must be made between ordinary loans and loans made from the Special Section. The Special Section was created in May 1963 by decision of the Board of Governors, so that the Bank could have a suitable instrument at its disposal for intervening in the Community's interest should the type of scheme to be financed or balance-of-payments disequilibrium in an Associated State justify the grant of financial aid in the form of loans on favourable terms — notably long-term loans at low interest rates with lengthy periods of grace. The Special Section is not legally separate from the Bank, but the operations carried out by the Bank through it are financed from special funds and managed separately. Such operations are carried out on instructions given by the Community or the Member States and at their sole risk.

The first operation under the Special Section was the financing of aid to Turkey; procedures for this came into force on 1 December 1964. Since the Board of Governors' decision of February 1964, loans on special terms from the second European Development Fund (EDF) are also dealt with by this Section. In these AASM and OCT operations, the Bank examines the project in conjunction with the Commission and administers the loan on the Community's instructions.

The Bank is active both in the Member States, by virtue of the Treaty of Rome, and in the Associated States, on the basis of a prior decision adopted by the Board of Governors under Article 18 of the Bank's statute. Thus, as regards ordinary loans, a first decision was taken on 10 December 1960 to lend to Greece; the original loan of \$50 million was increased to \$125 million in July 1966. In May 1963 the Board of Governors authorized the Bank to grant ordinary loans from its own resources to the AASM and the OCT, the total amount of these loans being limited to 70 million u.a.

Between 1958 and 1968, the Bank's main activity was ordinary loans, those for schemes in the Member States predominating clearly. This statistical breakdown is admittedly influenced by the fact that the financing of schemes in the Associated States and the establishment of the Special Section are of relatively recent date. In 1968 ordinary loans accounted for 86% of all operations, and the major portion of this went to the Member States.

Loan contracts concluded up to 31 december 1968¹

Breakdown by country

	Number of loans	Total (million u.a.)	%
A. ORDINARY LOANS²			
<i>Member countries :</i>			
Belgium	3	30.80	3
Germany	17	105.13	11
France	21	152.96	15
Italy	117	594.95	60
Luxembourg	2	8.02	1
Sub-total	160	891.86	90
<i>Associated States :</i>			
Greece	15	68.87	7
Ivory Coast	2	1.82	—
Cameroon	4	8.52	1
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	9.00	1
Gabon	1	0.41	—
Senegal	1	2.43	—
Mauritania	1	11.00	1
Sub-total	25	102.05	10
Total	185	993.91	100

¹ The figures indicate the amount for which the loans were signed; no allowance is made for sums already repaid.

² As from 30 July 1968, the interest rates for ordinary loans were fixed at :

(a) 6 1/2 % per annum where the loan is for not more than 12 years;

(b) 6 7/8 % per annum where the loan is for more than 12 but less than 20 years.

	Number of loans	Total (million u.a.)	%
<i>B. SPECIAL LOANS</i>			
Turkey	27	121.86	87
AASM-OCT	6	18.21	13
Total	33	140.07	100
Grand total	218	1 133.98	

The table also shows that the lion's share (more than half) of the total number of loans granted by the Bank went to Italy, followed by France and Germany. This reflects the provisions of the Protocol on Italy annexed to the EEC Treaty and the present situation with regard to regional development in the Community. The absence of loans to finance schemes in the Netherlands is explained, amongst other things, by the relatively low interest rates which ruled in that country until recently.

Loan contracts signed up to 31 december 1968¹

Breakdown by sector

(Member countries and Associated States)

	Number of loans	Total (million u.a.)	%
<i>A. ORDINARY LOANS</i>			
Agriculture	9	106.64	11
Energy	16	113.24	11
Telecommunications	4	60.10	6
Transport	23	325.66	33
of which : Railways	7	107.21	
Roads	13	173.25	
Gas pipelines	2	21.20	
Inland waterways	1	24.00	
Water	1	4.00	—
Industry	132	384.27	39
Total	185	993.91	100
<i>B. SPECIAL LOANS</i>			
Agricultural improvement	2	21.48	15
Energy	3	42.30	30
Transport (Railways)	2	17.01	12
Harbour installations	2	2.86	2
Industry	24	56.42	41
Total	33	140.07	100

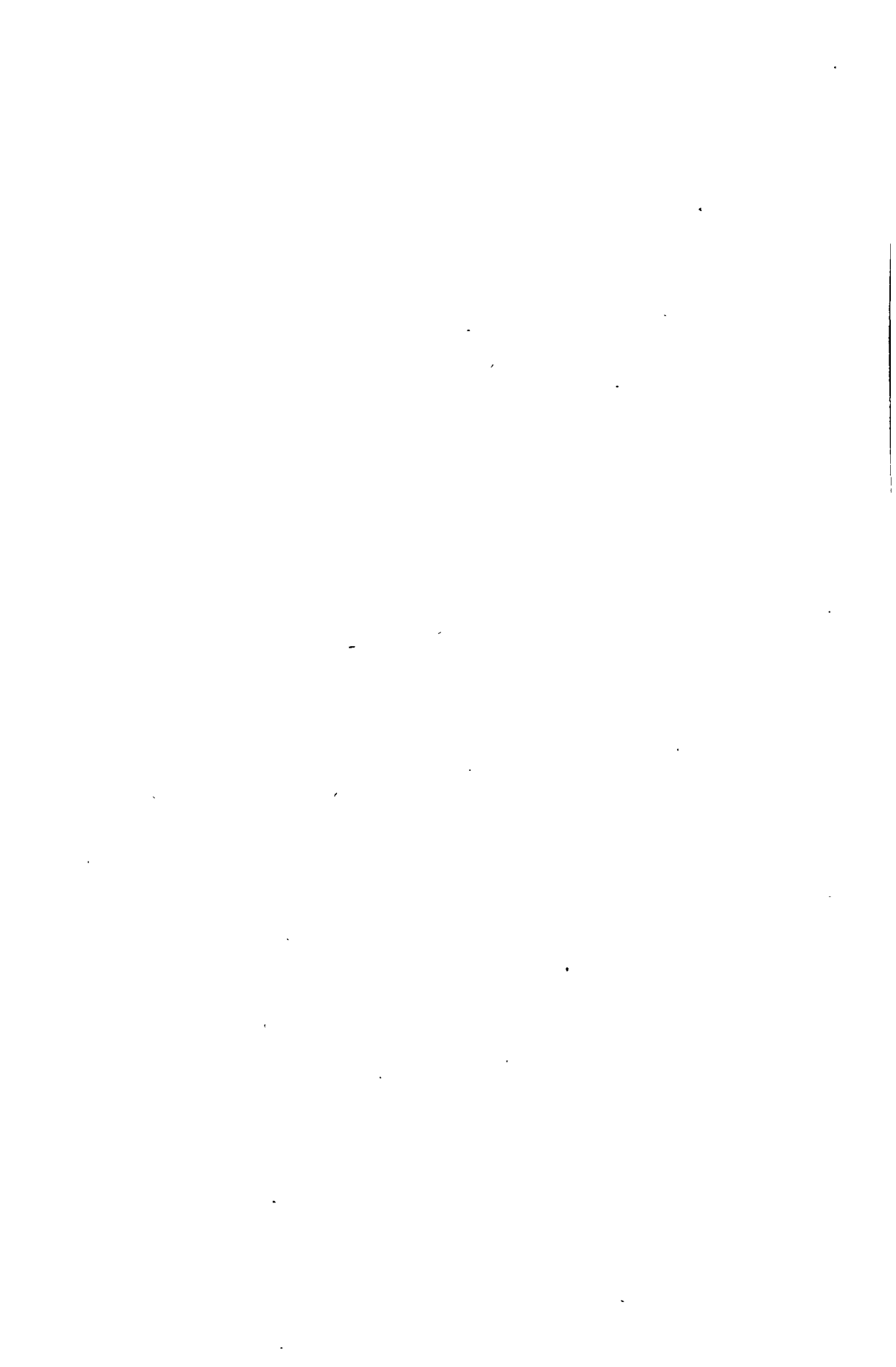
¹ The figures indicate the amount for which the loans were signed; no allowance is made for sums already repaid.

The breakdown by sector reveals a certain balance between loans for infrastructure schemes (agricultural improvement, energy, transport, telecommunications) and loans to industry. It brings out a novel feature of the Bank's activities: the EIB is authorized by its statute to finance these two very different types of scheme.

The work done by the European Investment Bank during the years 1958/68 has highlighted the role which it can play in furthering European integration. Guided by the provisions of the Treaty, it has chosen as its main lines the development of backward areas, particularly in Italy, the improvement of European infrastructures, concentrating especially on the main transport links, and the reorganization and modernization of industrial structures. To these, on instructions from the Member States, have been added its development activities in the Associated States.

Experience has shown that the Bank can be both flexible and efficient, while respecting its statute. Its flexibility became evident above all in connection with its financing operations under the Association Agreements. Its efficiency was most marked when its operations reached a certain scale thanks to the concentration of loans and their regular spacing over a fairly long period. Its work in Italy and the Islands, while no more than a complement to its principal tasks, has certainly given encouraging results. Similarly, loans for projects associated with European transport axes, with sectoral conversion in the shipyards, and for others in certain Associated States, have rounded off the parallel large-scale operations of the Bank in these spheres.

By furthering and even reinforcing its main activity, namely to guarantee regular supplies of capital to areas of the Community which are backward or in difficulties and to execute financial mandates under the Association Agreements, the Bank is proving its readiness to help find a solution to the main problems to be tackled by the Community in the years ahead. It will therefore have to pay special attention to the problems arising in the technological development field.



II. Trend of EEC external trade

The intention of the founders of the Common Market was to promote a harmonious development of economic activities and a continuous and balanced expansion throughout the Community. The considerable increase in external trade achieved by the six member countries of the EEC during the Common Market's first ten years of existence is without a doubt the most striking proof that the venture of economic unification, following the implementation of the Treaty of Rome, has been successful.

The growth in trade is a result of the elimination of obstacles between member countries and of the economic expansion which has followed this. The increase in trade between the member countries and the gradual removal of restrictions on international commerce have led to a higher rate of rise in trade between the EEC and the rest of the world than has occurred in world trade as a whole. This indicates that the existence of the Common Market has been an effective stimulant to trade throughout the world.

Intra-Community trade has benefited most from the expansion, increasing by 250% from \$6 800 million in 1958 to \$24 000 million in 1967. However, trade relations between the EEC and the rest of the world have also developed considerably during this period, with imports and exports practically doubling, rising from \$16 000 million each in 1958 to \$30 700 million and \$31 600 million respectively in 1967. This is shown in the findings of a study carried out by the Commission's services.

Between 1958 and 1967, fairly appreciable fluctuations were observed from year to year in the trend of imports and exports. These short-term changes are largely attributable to the variations in the economic situation in the Member States and the leading non-member countries. Thus, the stagnation in imports in 1967 was mainly due to the appreciable slackening in economic growth within the EEC. It should be noted that whereas imports rose more rapidly than exports during the first half of the period under consideration, the growth rate for exports was greater than that for imports during the second half. Nevertheless, the average annual advance in these ten years is almost the same: 7.5% for imports and 8% for exports.

These fluctuations have caused the external trade balances of the EEC to vary considerably. The trade balance (imports cif-exports fob), was in equilibrium in 1958 and in surplus in 1959, but subsequently deteriorated to a deficit exceeding \$3 000 million in 1963. Since then it has shown regular improvement and produced a credit balance of \$860 million in 1967. On only one occasion, in 1963, did exports cover less than 90% of imports.

Between 1958 and 1967, although the growth in the EEC's external trade was clearly smaller in relative value than that of a country like Japan, it was greater than the increase in world trade and in the trade of most other countries or economic groups. Consequently, the EEC has been able to strengthen its position in international trade, quite apart from the volume and the considerable upsurge of intra-Community trade.

EEC External Trade according to geographical Areas in 1958 and 1967

(in \$ million and percentage of growth rate)

	Imports			Exports			Trade balance	
	1958	1967	Growth %	1958	1967	Growth %	1958	1967
TOTAL	16 156	30 767	+ 90	15 911	31 627	+ 98	— 245	+ 860
<i>Industrial non-member countries</i>	8 526	16 954	+ 98	8 638	20 473	+ 137	+ 112	+ 3 519
EFTA	3 608	7 093	+ 96	4 970	10 425	+ 109	+ 1 362	+ 3 332
Great Britain	1 192	2 701	+ 126	1 330	2 841	+ 114	+ 138	+ 146
Other Western European countries	834	1 842	+ 120	1 143	3 392	+ 196	+ 309	+ 1 550
United States	2 808	5 858	+ 108	1 664	4 423	+ 165	— 1 144	— 1 435
Japan	117	538	+ 359	139	584	+ 320	+ 32	+ 46
<i>Developing countries</i>	6 824	11 521	+ 68	6 125	8 295	+ 35	— 669	— 3 226
AASM	914	1 304	+ 43	712	926	+ 30	— 202	— 378
Other African countries	1 521	3 165	+ 108	1 952	2 055	+ 4	+ 431	— 1 110
Latin America	1 647	2 743	+ 66	1 604	2 052	+ 27	— 43	— 691
Asia	2 582	4 054	+ 57	1 720	2 856	+ 66	— 862	— 1 198
<i>State-trading countries</i>	789	2 237	+ 183	980	2 525	+ 157	+ 191	+ 288
Eastern Europe	678	2 008	+ 196	625	2 102	+ 236	— 52	+ 94
USSR	274	837	+ 205	208	585	+ 181	— 66	— 252

PATTERN AND GENERAL STRUCTURE OF EEC EXTERNAL TRADE

Geographical pattern

The structure of the Community's external trade considered by large geographical areas has changed since 1958 to the advantage of the industrialized countries. Trade has expanded particularly rapidly with the industrialized, market-economy countries and with the State-trading countries, but more slowly with the developing countries (see Table).

During the period 1958 to 1967, the share of the Western industrialized countries in the Community's external trade rose from 53% to 55% for imports and from 55% to 65% for exports. The increase is very appreciable in exports, where the growth rate is 137%; imports have not advanced quite as quickly but have doubled in relation to 1958. As the increase in exports has been greater than in imports, the surplus in the Community's trade balance with the industrialized countries has grown, rising to \$3 500 million in 1967.

Trade with the *developing countries* has advanced less favourable: + 68% for imports and only + 35% for exports. As this increase is definitely less than the Community average, the share of the developing countries in the Community's external trade has fallen over the years. Whereas they supplied 42% of the Community's total imports in 1958, they accounted for no more than 38% in 1967. The Community's exports have been affected much more by the stagnation in trade with the developing countries, which now take only 27% of the Community's total exports, compared with 39% in 1958, with the result that the Community's deficit in trade with these countries has risen from \$700 million in 1958 to \$3 225 million in 1967. As the developing countries' exports have advanced more rapidly on the Community market than in other parts of the world, the growing surplus which they have achieved in their relations with the EEC over the last few years has enabled them to meet a large portion of their deficit with other areas, particularly with certain industrialized countries.

Since 1958, trade with *State-trading countries* has shown a remarkable increase (imports + 183%; exports + 157%). The volume of trade between the Community countries and the Eastern countries was quite small when the Common Market came into being. Since then, the share of the State-trading countries in the Community's external trade has risen from 5% to 7% for imports, and from 6% to 8% for exports. The trade balance with these countries moved into surplus in 1967; but it is still in deficit with the USSR (— \$252 million in 1967, compared with — \$66 million in 1958). The surplus achieved in trade with these countries is due to purchases made by the other countries of Eastern Europe and by China.

General structure

Features of the Community's external trade are the heavy imports of primary products (farm produce, petroleum products and raw materials) and the large volume of exports of industrial products. One of the important developments of the last ten years has been the constant growth of the share of industrial products in the Community's imports and exports. In 1958, seven-tenths of the Community's imports were primary products and eight-tenths of exports were industrial products; by 1967, only 60% of imports and 15% of exports were primary products.

Shares of the main groups of products

	Imports		Exports	
	1958	1967	1958	1967
Food, beverages and tobacco	25 %	20 %	10 %	8 %
Raw materials	30 %	22 %	4 %	3 %
Energy products	17 %	18 %	6 %	4 %
TOTAL primary products	72 %	60 %	20 %	15 %
Chemicals	4 %	5 %	10 %	12 %
Machinery and transport equipment	9 %	13 %	32 %	38 %
Other manufactured products	15 %	20 %	37 %	34 %
TOTAL industrial products	28 %	38 %	79 %	84 %

The structural changes which have taken place in the pattern of external trade appear more clearly on analysis of the trend of imports or exports by groups of products.

Raw materials are traditionally the most important item in EEC imports. But although their value rose from \$4 777 million in 1958 to \$6 750 million in 1967, their share in the Community's total imports fell from 30% to 22%. After raw materials, foodstuffs constitute the main category of goods by the Community. Their value was as high as \$4 020 million in 1958 and \$6 262 million in 1967, but in spite of this increase, their share in total imports fell from 25% to 20%. Energy products are becoming increasingly important in EEC imports, with the result that this is the only group in the primary products category to have increased its share. The value of these imports, which are mainly petroleum products, has risen from \$2 183 million to \$5 067 million. Energy products accounted for 18% of imports in 1967 and 17% in 1958.

The rise in imports of industrial products has been reflected in an appreciable increase in their share in the Community's imports. Imports of machinery and transport equipment, which represent 13% of the EEC's imports (9% in 1958), have achieved the highest growth rate (their value has risen from \$1 380 million to nearly \$4 000 million). The increase has been greater for machinery than for transport equipment, which accounts for only 20% of these imports. Imports which come under the section "Other manufactured products" were estimated at \$6 180 million in 1967 (\$2 460 million in 1958). Their increase is appreciable, and is mainly attributable to higher imports of textile products (+ 93%), clothing (+ 384%), footwear (+ 309%), precision instruments (+ 308%), iron and steel products (+ 93%) and non-ferrous metals (+ 170%). Imports of chemicals, which have risen by 150%, accounted for \$1 535 million in the Community's imports. In 1958, this amount was \$614 million.

Industrial products have benefited greatly from the expansion of exports. The slackening in *exports* of primary products has mainly been felt in the foodstuffs sector. During the period from 1958 to 1967, the value of exports of foodstuffs

increased by 56%, rising from \$1 520 million to \$2 377 million; as this rate is below the general average, the share of these products in exports is now no more than 7.5%. Exports of raw materials have shown a remarkable growth rate, but their volume accounts for only 3.5% of all exports; in comparison with other categories of products, their values of \$1 095 million in 1967 and \$563 million in 1958 are modest. Exports of energy products are at approximately the same level as sales of raw materials and consist almost exclusively of refined petroleum products and coal. During the period under consideration, coal exports decreased by the same percentage as sales of petroleum products increased.

In the industrial products sector, the machinery and transport equipment group supplies by far the largest export quota. These sales rose from \$5 146 million in 1958 (32% of total exports) to \$12 119 million in 1967 (38% of exports); this expansion was attributable to an increase in sales of machinery rather than in transport equipment. During the period under review, the rise was + 190% for non-electrical machinery and + 171% for electrical machinery, with the result that the share of transport equipment in the machinery and transport equipment section fell from 42% in 1958 to 32% in 1967. Exports of articles in the "other manufactured products" group increased considerably less than machinery and transport equipment (79% compared with 135%). Their value was \$5 950 million in 1958 and \$10 680 million in 1967. This trend is attributable to the difficulties on external markets facing the main exporting branches in this sector, namely iron and steel and textiles, as a result of the expansion of world production and, even more, as a result of the installation of new production units in a large number of countries. Finally, chemicals, where value of sales rose from \$1 574 million in 1958 to \$3 794 million in 1967, showed the highest growth rate of all Community exports.

EEC EXTERNAL TRADE WITH THE LEADING NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

Industrialized countries

European Free Trade Association

EFTA as a whole is the Community's main trading partner. During the last ten years it has consolidated its position on the Community's import and export market, its share in imports rising from 22.2% to 23 % and in exports from 31.2% to 33%. In 1967 the value of imports reached \$7 093 million (\$3 608 million in 1958), and that of exports \$10 425 million (\$4 970 in 1958). Thus imports rose by 97% and exports by 110%. The balance is clearly to the Community's advantage. Trade between the EEC and EFTA mainly concerns industrial products, which accounted for 70% of imports and 79% of exports in 1967. A very marked increase can be seen in the share of these products in trade between the two areas (60% for imports and 72% for exports). Trade with the continental countries has a different structure from that with the United Kingdom. Whereas industrial products account for 63% of imports from the continental EFTA countries (51% in 1958), they represent 82% of imports from the United Kingdom (80% in 1958). Moreover, trade with the continental countries has grown less rapidly than with the United Kingdom. Far from seeing its share of the six EEC countries' external trade decline, the United Kingdom has succeeded, since the establishment of the Common Market, in raising its share of the Community's imports from 7.3% to 8.8%, and of Community exports from 8.3% to 9%.

Other countries of Western Europe

Trade with Western European countries which are members of neither the EEC nor EFTA has developed appreciably since the establishment of the Common Market. The countries concerned are Spain, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Finland, Eire and Iceland, countries which have not yet reached a very advanced stage of industrialization, and two of which are associated with the Community. Imports from these countries have risen by 120%, and exports to them by 196%. Their share in the Community's total imports has gone up from 5% to 6%, and in exports from 7% to more than 10%. The considerable expansion in trade has been reflected in a favourable development of imports of primary products and an exceptional increase in imports of manufactured articles, and by a steady rise in exports of both primary and industrial products.

United States of America

Of the non-member countries, the United States is the Community's leading trading partner. Expansion of trade with this country has been more lively than that of the Community's external trade as a whole, with imports rising by 109% and exports by 166% between 1958 and 1967.

In 1967, more than 60% of imports from the United States were industrial products, compared with 40% for primary products, whereas in 1958 the proportions were the reverse: thus a very clear shift in favour of industrial products has taken place in the structure of imports. Of the Community's exports to the United States, 90% are industrial products and 10% primary products. Despite a considerable increase in farm produce from the United States (+ 161%) the overall trend of trade between the United States and the EEC is increasingly in favour of industrial products.

Developing countries

Latin America

Among the developing areas, Latin America is one of the Community's leading trading partners. In 1967, imports from the area constituted 8.9% of the Community's total imports (10.2% in 1958), and exports accounted for 6.5% of the Community's total exports (10% in 1958). Between 1958 and 1967, imports increased by 66% and exports by 27%. 84% of purchases from Latin America are primary products and 16% industrial products. The share of industrial products has risen in relation to 1958 (+ 6 points), but foodstuffs alone continue to account for more than half the total imports. Exports from the Community are almost exclusively industrial products (93% in 1967).

Associated African States and Madagascar

The share of the AASM in the Community's external trade is relatively small: in 1967, 4.2% of the Community's imports were from the AASM (compared with 5.6% in 1958), and 2.9% of exports were to these countries (compared with 4.4% in 1958). Following the diversification of trade carried out by several Associated

States which had gained independence after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, trade expansion was smaller than with other parts of the world. Between 1958 and 1967, imports rose from \$914 million to \$1 304 million (+ 43%); exports increased from \$712 million to \$926 million. The Associated States' main exports (72% of the total) to the Community are their characteristic primary products, and, as a result of the installation of new industrial companies, a relatively high percentage of more or less finished products (28% of the imports, compared with 17% in 1958). 85% of exports to the AASM are industrial products (compared with 81% in 1958).

Africa (other than the AASM)

Community trade with the African countries not associated with the EEC has undergone profound changes during the last ten years. Imports have increased by 108%, from \$1 522 to \$3 166 million. The value of exports has increased by only 4%, from \$1 963 to \$2 056 million. As a result of this divergent trend, the share of the African countries in the Community's total imports has risen from 9.4% to 10.3%, and in exports has fallen from 12.3% to 6.5%. The increase in imports and the stagnation in exports which are features of trade with African countries not associated with the EEC are attributable to the increase in imports of crude petroleum from Algeria and Lybia and the considerable fall in exports to Algeria, which was still an integral part of France in 1958. Import trade with the African countries mainly concerns primary products which, both in 1958 and 1967, accounted for 91% of the Community's imports from this area, 50% of which being oil. With the opening-up of oil-fields in Algeria and Lybia, Africa has become the Community's second largest supplier of crude, after the Middle East. Exports follow the usual pattern of sales to developing countries, *i.e.* there is a strong predominance of manufactured products (81% in 1967; 73% in 1958).

The Middle East

Trade with the Middle East has advanced more satisfactorily than in other developing areas, but less favourably than the Community's external trade as a whole. The share of these countries in the Community's external trade decreased between 1958 and 1967: it fell from 11.2% to 9.5% for imports and from 4.4% to 4.1% for exports. The striking feature of imports from the Middle East is that 90% are petroleum products; deliveries of crude have increased by 61%, which is the same proportion as for imports as a whole from this area. 90% of exports, which have advanced more rapidly than imports, are industrial products (compared with 86% in 1958).

South-East Asia

Trade with the countries of Asia and Oceania has constantly declined during the last ten years, particularly in 1967 after the closing of the Suez Canal. Their share in the Community's total imports was 4.8% in 1958, 4.05% in 1966 and 3.7% in 1967; in Community exports, it was 6.5% in 1968, 5.3% in 1966 and 4.9% in 1967. Imports from Asia are headed by supplies of raw materials (48% in 1967 and 70% in 1958). 90% of exports are industrial products; in 1958 they exceeded 91%, but as a result of the expansion of exports of farm produce and raw materials, the proportion of primary produce has increased slightly.

Eastern Europe

The greatest increase in trade over the last ten years has been with the State-trading countries of Eastern Europe: between 1958 and 1967 imports rose from \$678 million to \$2 008 million, and exports rose from \$625 million to \$2 102 million. In 1967, this trade accounted for 6.5% of the Community's total imports (4.2% in 1958), and 6.6% of its exports (3.9% in 1958). Imports advanced by 196% and exports by 236%. The trend of external trade varied from country to country. In recent years there has been a surplus in the trade balance with several countries which have substantially increased their purchases of capital goods indispensable to their accelerated industrialization policy (Bulgaria, Rumania and Czechoslovakia). On the other hand, there is a regular deficit with the USSR, whose sales to the Community are appreciably higher than its purchases. With Poland and Hungary, which are large suppliers of farm produce, the balance shows either a slight deficit or a slight surplus according to the year. In 1967 the USSR supplied 42% of the Community's imports from Eastern Europe (41% in 1958), and received 28% of the exports to this area (33% in 1958). The USSR chiefly supplies primary products, which accounted for 84% of imports in 1967, compared with 77% in 1958. Higher purchases of energy products and raw materials in 1966 and 1967 are responsible for the rise in the share of primary products in imports from the USSR. The pattern of exports to the USSR is the opposite of that of imports, as 95% of exports are industrial products. This pattern has hardly changed since 1958. In 1967, the other countries of Eastern Europe accounted for 58% of total imports from this area (59% in 1958). Their share in exports is even higher: 72% of sales to the Eastern countries compared with 67% in 1958. Whereas imports from these countries did not advance quite as much (+ 191%) as those from the USSR, exports to them showed a markedly greater increase than to the USSR: + 263% compared with + 181% for the USSR.

III. Balance-sheet of the European Development Fund since its inception

At a time when the six member countries of the Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM) are already negotiating on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention,¹ there appears to be some point in calling to mind the forms and the scale of aid granted these States under the European Development Fund. Below, an account is given of the commitments under the Second Fund, broken down by main sectors and covering the period from the entry into force of the Yaoundé Convention on 1 June 1964 until 1 January 1969, and a summary presentation of the aid granted under the First Fund (set up by the Convention annexed to the EEC Treaty).

Economic and financial co-operation between the African States, including Madagascar, and the Overseas Countries and Territories on the one hand and the six Member States of the Community on the other constitutes one of the essential bases of the Association created by the Treaty of Rome and renewed by the Yaoundé Convention. With a view to contributing to the "promotion of social and economic development" in these overseas countries, the Association Convention annexed to the EEC Treaty provided for the setting up of a special fund, later referred to as the "European Development Fund (EDF)". During the first period of implementation of the Association, covering five years from the entry into force of the Treaty of Rome, this fund was endowed with a total of 581 million u.a. (provided from the budgets of the Member States), which has been used up completely. Upon the renewal of the Association, through the signing of the Yaoundé Convention and the Council decision on association with the overseas countries and territories, the EDF was endowed, for five years' operations, with 730 million u.a., of which 581 million had been committed by 1 January 1969, i.e. within four and a half years. From the establishment of the Common Market to the end of 1968, the AASM and the OCT have thus received a total of 1 163 million u.a. in the form of grants and special loans. At 1 January the funds still available under the second EDF were of the order of 149 million u.a.

EDF commitments until the end of 1968 by beneficiary country and sector

Using the statistics available on 1 January, EDF financial commitments since the establishment of the Common Market in respect of the Associated African States and Madagascar, the Overseas Countries and Territories, and aid under miscellaneous headings can be classified from the above two angles.

¹ The Council decision of 25th February, 1964 on the Association with the Overseas Countries and Territories will be renewed at the same time.

Breakdown by country¹

This breakdown is as follows (in '000 u.a.):

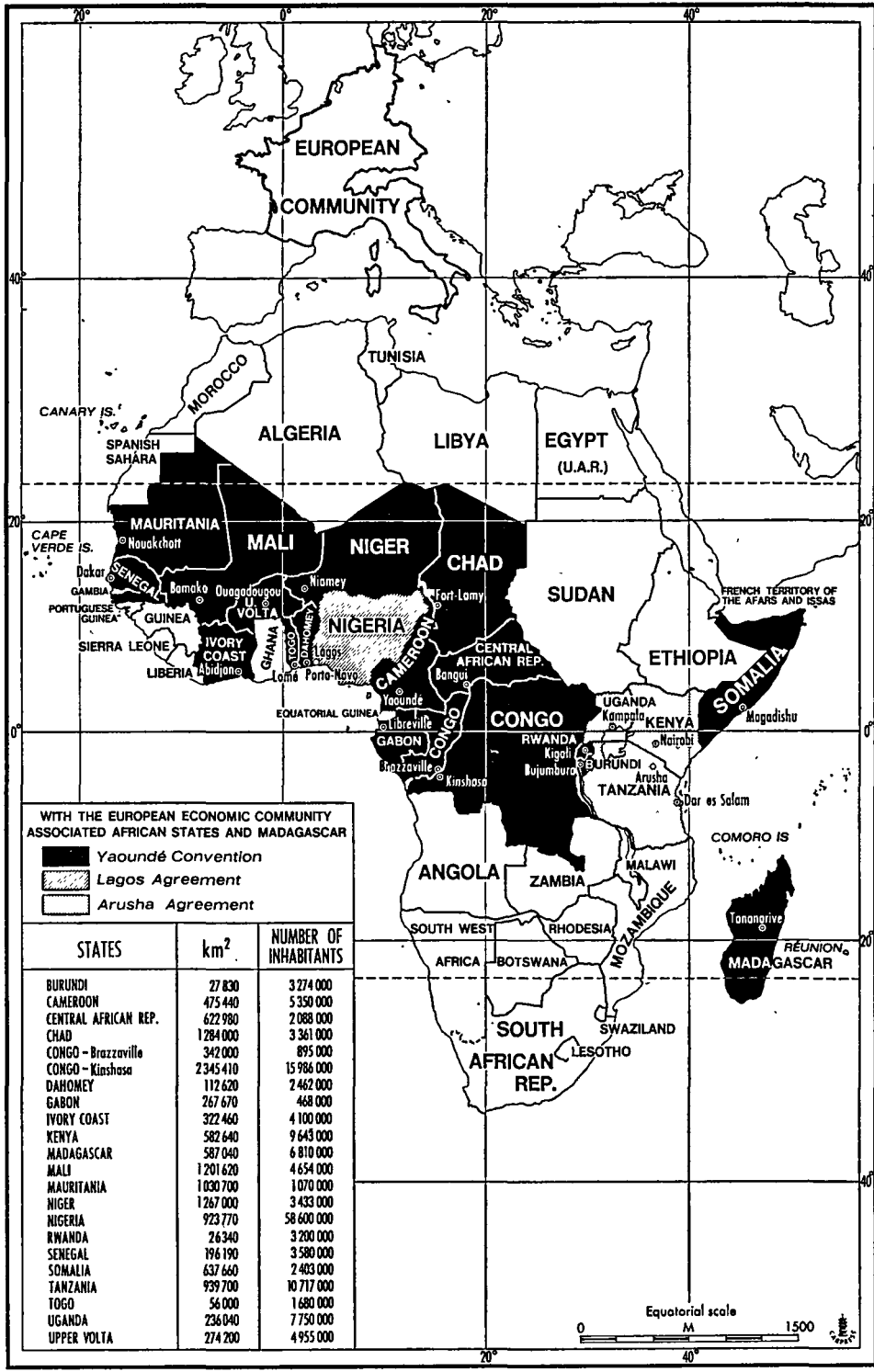
(A) AASM (Associated African States and Madagascar)

Burundi	21 420
Cameroon	104 581
Central African Republic	41 111
Congo (Brazzaville)	43 520
Congo (Kinshasa)	64 141
Ivory Coast	88 808
Dahomey	41 951
Gabon	35 182
Upper Volta	51 597
Madagascar	117 303
Mali	70 996
Mauritania	32 686
Niger	54 149
Rwanda	20 578
Senegal	96 427
Somalia	36 455
Chad	59 307
Togo	27 589
	Total
	1 007 801

(B) OCT (Overseas Countries and Territories) and OD (Overseas Departments)

Netherlands Antilles	22 677
Comoro Islands	5 901
Guadeloupe	7 093
French Guiana	2 123
Martinique	10 424
New Caledonia	6 338
French Polynesia	5 172

¹ This breakdown covers aggregate credits under the first and second EDF. However, these two Funds are governed by different rules and not all resources under the second EDF have yet been committed. The figures are therefore provisional and cannot be interpreted correctly unless the rules governing the two Funds are taken into account.



Réunion	16 962
St. Pierre and Miquelon	4 054
Surinam	23 249
French Territory of the Afars and Issas	3 052
Wallis and Futuna Islands	607
	<hr/>
	107 652
(C) Algeria	25 320
New Guinea	4 490
Aid not distributed or not broken down	17 146
	<hr/>
Grand total	1 162 409

Breakdown by sector

The following is a percentage breakdown of the commitments under the first and second EDF by main sector of activity:

	First EDF	Second EDF
Rural modernization	24.8%	44.9%
Infrastructure	44.0%	37.7%
Education and training	19.9%	10.0%
Health	8.8%	4.6%
Industrialization	0.7%	1.3%
Miscellaneous	1.8%	1.5%

Commitments under the second EDF by sector

The operations of the second EDF, over a period of four and a half years, benefited all 18 Associated States and practically all main sectors in each of them; the Commission took 288 financing decisions in connection with these commitments. The following is a detailed picture of the operations of the Fund over this period:

Rural modernization

Aid to production

Price support: groundnuts, coffee, pepper, rice, sugar, cotton, oil palms and coconut palms

Structural improvement:

agricultural research

buildings and installations; sheds, silos, milling and storing facilities

purchase of chemical products: fertilizers, insecticides
purchase of agricultural machines: spraying, shelling, plantation equipment
provision of supervisory personnel
improved exploitation and marketing
centres for training and health control of draught animals

(Cameroon, Central African Republic, Dahomey, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Chad, Togo).

Water supply for humans and livestock

1 318 wells (Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta and completion of a 165-well scheme in Chad begun under the first EDF).

65 pumps for supplying livestock with water in Somalia.

Irrigation

Burundi: 5 000 ha (Imbo plain)

Madagascar: 10 830 ha (Madirovalo plain, Bas Mangoky delta, Anony delta, Tulear plain; the latter three projects are extensions of first EDF schemes)

Mali: 17 700 ha in the Niger valley;

Mauritania: 1 800 ha by means of 9 dams and 2 springs;

Niger: 393 ha (Koutoukale plain and Tillabery terrace);

Réunion: 3 635 ha (Bras de la Plaine) extension of first EDF scheme;

Surinam: 840 ha (Tawajari polder);

Chad: 2 157 ha (3 experimental polders by Lake Chad) bridges and culverts on tracks in cotton areas.

Crop diversification

Burundi: 500 ha of tea plantations (Tora);

Cameroon: 4 380 ha of selected palms;

Central African Republic: 100 ha of pepper plants;

Congo (Brazzaville):

500 ha of cocoa trees (Loukolela);

2 500 ha of selected palms;

Ivory Coast:

32 000 ha of selected palms;

70 ha for two pilot schemes for avocado pears;

Dahomey:

2 400 ha of cashew trees;

7 000 ha of selected palms (Agonvvy);

Madagascar: 4 050 ha of coconut palms (Sambava);

Mali: production of orange oil;
development of dah cultivation;

Rwanda: 650 ha of tea plantations (Mwaga-Mulindi);
development of pyrethrum cultivation;

Senegal:

4 000 ha of cotton and ginning plant of 5 000-ton capacity (Eastern Senegal and Upper Casamance);

2 000 ha of rice and banana development (Casamance);

7 900 ha of cotton (Siné-Saloum).

Bee-keeping

Rwanda: 400 apiaries and 4 honey-extracting centres.

Stock-raising

Central African Republic:

setting up of two ranches (34 000 ha);

improvement of a stock-raising area;

Bangui slaughterhouse;

pilot scheme to wipe out tsetse fly;

rural tracks and livestock markets;

Congo (Brazzaville): reorganization of two farms (22 000 ha) and purchase of 2 400 head of livestock;

Niger: building in Niamey of a school for veterinary nurses and stock-raising assistants for 100 students;

Senegal: construction of two regional slaughterhouses (St. Louis, Thies);

Somalia: improvement of health and quality of livestock;

Togo: extension of poultry-raising farm at Baguida;

Rinderpest control (Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Chad).

Co-operatives

Central African Republic: setting up of 14 co-operatives

Niger: extension of the activities of the Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Coopération;
construction of 50 stores for co-operatives and 5 regional centres of the UNCC;

Rwanda: training centre for supervisory staff of agricultural co-operatives.

Productivity improvement

Comoro Islands: ringing of 2 million coconut palms;

Congo (Kinshasa):

agricultural development in East Kasai (groundnuts, cotton, beans, maize, manioc);

ditto in Katanga (maize, manioc, tobacco);

Dahomey: palm plantation and oil mill (extension of first EDF scheme) in the Mono area;

Gabon: development of market-gardening (fruit, vegetables, potatoes);

Upper Volta: treatment of seed and preservation of crops diffusion of modern techniques to improve the production and marketing of groundnuts, millet, maize, rice and sorghum in the south-west of the country (extension of first EDF scheme);

Somalia: temporary aid to banana production;

Chad:

cotton-growing (fertilizers, insecticides, sprayers);

development of production of gum arabic.

Rural improvement

Central African Republic: rural development in Ouaka;

Dahomey: rural development in Atakora;

Rwanda:

social and community development for small-holdings;

development and improvement of 14 000 ha for 7 000 families;

agricultural development in the Mayaga-Bugesera area.

Technical assistance

Team of five agricultural experts sent to Upper Volta to improve exploitation of the Yatenga area by training some 50 local technicians and teaching simple farming methods.

Provision of supervisory staff and management of work on tea plantation schemes; training of African supervisory staff to take over management (Rwanda-Burundi).

Agricultural research

Reopening of the Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique in Congo (Kinshasa): purchase of farming, transport, stock-raising, research and instructional equipment, etc. Provision of two experts.

Educational establishments

Burundi: Agricultural Technical Institute;

Ivory Coast: Institute of Agronomy (with boarding establishment for 200 students);

Chad:

Central African Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Training;

extension of the agricultural college at Ba-Illi.

Emergency aid

-Mali: Locust control.

Infrastructure

Roads

2 857 km of asphalted roads:

Netherlands Antilles: road construction	35.4	km
Cameroon: Bolifamba-Kumba (as far as Banga)	37	km
Central African Republic: Damara-Sibut	57	km
Comoro Islands: modernization of three routes	77	km
Congo (Brazzaville): Kinkala-Boko	76	km
Congo (Kinshasa): Mbujimayi-Mwene Ditu	126	km
Dahomey: Cotonou-Hillakondji	95	km
Guadeloupe: Pointe-à-Pitre by-pass	5	km
Upper Volta: Ouagadougou-Ghana frontier	163	km
Madagascar:		
Andapa-East Coast (extension of first EDF scheme)	104	km
Farafangana-Vangaindrano	67	km
Lake Alotra-West	104	km
Mali:		
Segou-Bla-San (extension of first EDF scheme)	186	km
Segou-Markala	35	km
Martinique: Lamentin-Marigot	26.3	km
Mauritania: Nouakchott-Rosso (co-financed by World Bank and UN Special Fund)	200	km
Niger: Dosso-Gaya	98	km
Senegal: Diéri road	200	km
Somalia:		
Afgoi-Baidoa (co-financed by World Bank and UN Special Fund)	200	km
Scialambot-Genale-Goluen	31	km
Surinam: East-West coast route	52	km
Chad: Fort Lamy-Guelendeng	152.7	km
Fort Lamy-Massaguet	86.6	km
Togo:		
Lomé-Tsévié	36	km
Atakpamé-Palimé-Badou	180	km
Lomé-Palimé	119	km
Upper Volta-Mali: Bobo-Dioulasso-Kimparana	308	km
Non-asphalted roads: Congo (Brazzaville): Sibiti-Jacob	75	km;

Tracks:

- Central African Republic: 116 km of secondary roads;
- Wallis and Futuna Islands: 17 km of tracks in Futuna;

Construction of 10 bridges (Netherlands Antilles, Congo (Kinshasa), New Caledonia, Senegal);

Improvement of Andapa-East Coast road after damage caused by the cyclone Georgette (1968);

Supply of equipment.

Town planning

Water supply:

- Central African Republic: Bouar and Bambari;
- Guadeloupe: Ile Saint-Martin;
- Upper Volta: Ouagadougou;
- Mali: Timbuktu;
- Mauritania: Port-Etienne;
- Saint-Pierre and Miquelon;
- Senegal: Dakar;
- Chad: Fort Lamy;

Airports:

- Netherlands Antilles: Curaçao;
- Mali: Bamako;
- Mauritania: Nouakchott;

Urban drainage:

- Congo (Brazzaville): Brazzaville (extension of first EDF scheme);
- Dahomey: Cotonou (extension of first EDF scheme);
- Martinique: Fort-de-France and Schoelcher;

Three water towers at Djibouti (French Territory of the Afars and Issas);

Sites for dwellings:

- Madagascar: Tananarive (67 ha);
- French Territory of the Afars and Issas: Djibouti (20 ha);

Improvement of the central market at Willemstad (Netherlands Antilles).

Ports

Cameroon: repairs to a dredger;

Congo (Brazzaville) : purchase of a buoy setter-dredger, a harbour launch, 4 motor-launches, 3 pusher tugs, 4 passenger barges;

Congo (Kinshasa): purchase of two dredgers to clear the fairway in the Congo River;

Ivory Coast: 430 m of quays in the fishing port of Abidjan (extension of first EDF scheme);

Dahomey: 145 m of quays in the fishing port of Cotonou;

Gabon: Owendo deep-water harbour: 3 berths, link road to Libreville (8 km), roadways in the harbour area (3 km);

Guadeloupe: 94 m of quays and 290 m of approach road in the port of Marigot;

Madagascar: completion of the breakwater at Morondava (extension of first EDF scheme);

Mauritania:

lengthening of Nouakchott wharf (extension of first EDF scheme);

265 m of quays and improvements in the fishing harbour of Port Etienne (extension of first EDF scheme);

New Caledonia: one mooring berth at Nouméa;

Réunion: 2 berths in the fishing port of Pointe des Galets;

Surinam: construction of 6 sheds in the port of Paramaribo.

Railways

Cameroon:

327 km of the Transcameroon Railway (Belabo-N'Gaoundéré section);

co-financed by FAC (Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération) and IDA (first stretch: financed by first EDF);

13.7 km (Ediki-Kumba);

Purchase of rolling stock;

Ivory Coast: 103 km Abidjan-Niger.

Telecommunications

Somalia: system of telecommunications by radio beam and 2 telephone centres at Hargheisa and Kisimayu.

Education and training

Primary education:

building and equipping of 279 classrooms (Mauritania, French Polynesia, Surinam);

equipping of 199 classrooms (Mauritania, Somalia);

building of 66 dwellings for teachers (French Polynesia, Surinam);

Secondary education:

Congo (Brazzaville): building of 4 lycées (Boko, Kinkala, Mossendjo, Sibiti);

Dahomey: building of a lycée at Cotonou;

Madagascar: building of a school at Majunga;

Mauritania:

building of 5 classrooms for extension courses;

equipment of 8 classrooms;

Rwanda:

building of 3 classrooms for the lycée at Kigali;

building of 4 classrooms, dormitories (394 beds) for the teacher-training school at Kigali;

Somalia:

building and equipping of an extension to the lycée at Mogadishu;

building and equipping of 3 junior secondary schools;

Technical training:

Burundi: electricity section in the Bujumbura technical school;

Cameroon: African statistical centre in Yaoundé;

Upper Volta: craft training centre for girls in Ouagadougou;

Rwanda: technical and junior secondary school in Butare (extension of first EDF scheme);

Somalia: technical school;

Chad: technical lycée in Fort Lamy;

Higher education:

Burundi: national school of administration in Bujumbura (120 boarders);

Central African Republic: national school of administration in Bangui;

Congo (Kinshasa):

second building in the Faculty of "Human Sciences" in Lovanium University, Kinshasa;

three teacher-training colleges in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Thysville;

school in Kiwenza;

Pay for three teachers (one in Cameroon and two in Ivory Coast) attached to the International Centre for Statistical Training in Yaoundé and the Abidjan School of Statistics;

General technical assistance to OTRACO, Congo (Kinshasa);

Courses for women in Niger;

Training of staff to supervise teaching with audio-visual aids (Rwanda).

Training

8 965 scholarships for the academic years 1964/65, 1965/66, 1966/67, 1967/68 and 1968/69 for training in the following fields.

Technical subjects: mechanical engineering, building and public works, carpentry and joinery, electricity, water engineering.

Agriculture: theory and practice of agriculture, stock-raising, water conservancy and forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine.

Economics: theory and practice of economics, finance, commerce, development and planning statistics.

At three levels:

higher: university and postgraduate;

middle: engineer-technicians;

lower: foremen, semi-skilled workers.

Note: To these figures must be added:

1 465 scholarships paid from the Commission's budget for the academic years 1964/65, 1965/66, 1966/67, 1967/68 and 1968/69;

80 in-service trainees with the Commission;

155 seminars (attendance of 7 000);

Studies for supervisory staff training schemes;

Publication of the "Courrier de l'Association" for former scholarship holders, in-service trainees and those who have attended seminars.

Health

16 X-ray and surgical blocks;

9 special lying-in blocks;

5 hospitals:

Comoro Islands: new hospital in Fombouni;

Madagascar: new hospital in Tananarive;

Niger: Niamey and Zinder hospitals enlarged and modernized;

Chad: Abéché hospital enlarged;

12 maternity hospitals: Cameroon, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Niger;

47 hospital wings: Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Niger;

12 dwellings for doctors;

1 institute of social paediatrics in Dakar (Senegal);

Total number of beds: 2 125;

1 school for nurses in Bamenda (Cameroon);

1 human biology institute in Bamako (Mali);

3 pharmaceutical depots: Victoria (Cameroon), Niamey (Niger), Fort Lamy (Chad);

Provision of 67 nurses and hospital staff and also temporary aid to run the hospital in Mogadishu (Somalia);

Joint campaign against onchocerciasis (a disease of the eyes) in Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Mali;

Emergency aid in Somalia to combat famine.

Industrialization

Burundi:

electricity generating station for the tea factories at Bugarama and in Rwanda;

geological surveys and prospecting for minerals;

Cameroon:

electricity generating station in Garoua for a new textile mill;

cement works at Figuil;

Upper Volta: water and electricity supply for a textile mill and the town of Koudougou;

Madagascar: provision of two experts for the Industrial Development Bureau;

Rwanda:

electricity generating station for the tea factory at Cyangugu;

geological surveys and prospecting for minerals;

establishment of an industrial estate at Kigali;

Chad: textile mill at Fort Archambault.

Loans on special terms

Of the schemes listed above some are financed by loans on special terms, the interest rate varying from 1 to 3% and the duration of the loan being between 17 and 40 years.

By sector they are as follows:

Rural modernization:

extension of scheme for 32 000 ha of selected palm-trees (Ivory Coast);

planting of 4 380 ha of selected palm-trees (Cameroon);

100 ha of pepper plants (Central African Republic);

Ports:

Nouakchott wharf (Mauritania);
mooring berth in the port of Nouméa (New Caledonia);
building of 6 sheds in the port of Paramaribo (Surinam);

Railways:

second stretch of the Transcameroon Railway (Cameroon);
purchase of rolling stock;
modernization of the Abidjan-Niger railway;

Industrialization:

Figuil cement works (Cameroon);
textile mill at Fort Archambault (Chad).

Two of these schemes, however, are being financed in part by outright grants:

the second stretch of the Transcameroon Railway (Cameroon);
the mooring berth in the port of Nouméa (New Caledonia).

The total cost of these schemes financed by loans on special terms amounts to 31 231 000 u.a.

IV. Establishment and operation of the single market

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Customs matters

Uniform application of the nomenclature

1. On the basis of a draft submitted by the Commission, the Council, at its meeting of 16 January 1969, adopted a regulation setting up a CCT nomenclature Committee.¹ This Committee will have to examine all questions relating to the nomenclature of the common customs tariff and give its opinion on the provisions to be adopted by the Commission for the application of the same; under the procedure provided for, the Committee will make its decisions by qualified majority. The provisions to be adopted relate in the main to the classification of goods under the various headings and sub-headings of the CCT and to the explanatory notes to the tariff. The Committee will thus have a rather important part to play in the operation of the customs union, its objective being the uniform application in the six Member States of the tariff measures already taken or yet to be taken.

Tariff quotas

2. On 16 January 1969, the Council adopted on a Commission proposal three regulations opening, apportioning, and laying down the procedure for administering the following Community tariff quotas for 1969:

(i) A tariff quota of 30 000 tons for duty-free imports of fresh tunny, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, for processing, of CCT heading ex 03.01 B I b; a first instalment of 27 000 tons is apportioned between France, Italy and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, while the second instalment constitutes the reserve;²

(ii) A tariff quota of 34 000 tons for duty-free imports of cod, whole, headless or in pieces, salted, in brine or dried, of CCT heading 03.02 A I b. 31 000 tons of this quota are apportioned among the Member States;²

(iii) A tariff quota of 22 000 tons of frozen beef and veal, of CCT heading 02.01 A II a 2, bound under GATT at a 20% duty; this quota is apportioned completely among the Member States.³

On 17 January 1969 the Commission decided to authorize the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce to 9.2% the duty on fresh tomatoes of the heading ex 07.01 M I in the CCT, subject however to a minimum charge of 1.64 units of account per 100 kilo net. This decision applies to the period 1 January to 31 March 1969.⁴

¹ Official gazette No. L 14, 21.1.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 13, 18.1.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 18, 24.1.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 29, 5.2.1969.

Measures taken by the French Government

3. On 3 February 1969 the Commission published the following statement:

"By Decision No. 68/301/CEE of 23 July 1968 authorizing the French Republic to adopt certain safeguard measures in accordance with Article 108(3) of the Treaty, the Commission empowered France to grant until 31 January 1969 a preferential rediscount rate to French exporters on commercial claims arising from their exports to other Community countries. In accordance with Article 108(3) of the Treaty, the Commission laid down conditions and details, specifying that between 1 November 1968 and 31 January 1969 the preference rate should not be more than 1.5 percentage points below Bank rate.

It has been noted that the French Republic:

(i) Maintained from 1 November 1968 to 31 December 1968 a preferential rediscount rate of 2% for claims arising out of export operations while Bank rate was first 5%, and then, from 12 November 1968 on, 6%;

(ii) From 1 January 1969 onwards applied to these same claims a preferential rediscount rate of 3%, while Bank rate has remained at 6%.

The disparity between the two rates, which from 1 November 1968 onwards was first 3, then 4, and is now once again 3 percentage points, has therefore consistently exceeded the limit of 1.5 percentage points laid down for the period from 1 November 1968 to 31 January 1969 in the Commission's Decision of 23 July 1968.

On 20 December 1968 the Commission sent to the French Republic the "reasoned opinion" provided for by Article 169 of the Treaty, calling upon France to comply within 21 days. Finding, on the expiry of this period, that France was still failing to fulfil its Community obligations, the Commission agreed at its 63rd meeting on 15 January 1969 to refer the matter to the Court of Justice of the European Communities as soon as possible. The Commission's petition was filed with the Registrar of the Court on 31 January 1969."

COMPETITION POLICY

Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty

Publication of the Commission's intention to adopt a favourable decision

4. The Commission has published the essential content¹ of an application for negative clearance of an agreement under which an Italian firm, Seifa (Società per lo Sviluppo dei Consumi dei Fertilizzanti), Milan, markets artificial fertilizers for their Italian manufacturers — currently nine companies, of which five hold shares in Seifa while the other four are not shareholders — which have agreed to sell their products through it. The Commission has stated that it intends to take a favourable decision with regard to this agreement.

The Commission had already notified the firms involved of the "provisions or arrangements challenged", pointing out that the agreement, in the form it had been applied so far, might give rise to certain practices liable to impair trade between

¹ See official gazette No. C 3, 11.1.1969.

the Member States and having as their objective or result the restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market without contributing to the improvement of the production or distribution of artificial fertilizers or to the promotion of technical or economic progress. As a result, the firms involved decided to discontinue the practices challenged.

Under the amended agreement, there will be no formal exclusive dealing arrangement but Seifa will continue marketing in Italy and outside the EEC on their behalf certain quantities of the artificial fertilizers manufactured and supplied by the firms. From now on Seifa is required to abstain from any kind of participation in exports to the countries of the Common Market, these being confined to the manufacturers and their purchasers, who effect them in an individual capacity. The orders which Seifa receives from the home market and from non-EEC markets are shared out by it among the participating firms in accordance with the characteristics of the product, the quantities available in stock, and the location of the factories in relation with the destination of the product. Seifa applies to its Italian purchasers general sales conditions which contain no provisions prohibiting exports. The prices for exports to countries outside the EEC are fixed by Seifa freely with the purchasers. However, sales of simple nitrogenous fertilizers on the markets of non-member countries coming under the Nitrex convention are effected in conformity with the rules of this convention and the sales prices on these markets are fixed by S.A. Nitrex, Zurich.

Termination of an agreement on uniform prices and conditions of sale

5. Some time ago the Commission had opened a procedure, under its powers with regard to business agreements, in respect of an informed agreement under which several German, Belgian and French producers of standardized semi-finished metal products and a Dutch manufacturer who has since ceased production had undertaken to apply in respect of their sales in the Netherlands the same prices and conditions of sale. Competition between the parties was thus eliminated completely, there being no competition as to quality since the products were standardized. After representations by the Commission, the parties involved decided to revoke their agreement and compete freely on the Dutch market in the future.

Matters affecting the consumer

6. The Commission and the authorities of the six Member States have been holding discussions on matters affecting the consumer. The talks covered, in particular, the respective roles of the State and the consumer organizations, the labelling of merchandise and the comparative testing of merchandise. Some of these problems were also discussed at a first meeting with the Common Market Consumers' Contact Committee.

Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

7. In Germany, the substantial lowering of list prices for reinforced concrete rounds III (from DM 400 to DM 305 per ton) decided upon at the end of November 1968 by the agency "West" led the Commission to examine the compatibility of this move with the rules of competition of the ECSC Treaty. The Commission

studied its implications with the parties concerned. The agency "West" decided to raise the price of the rounds to DM 335 per ton as from 20 January 1969. The Commission took note of this decision; it considers that this change will permit a return to normal conditions of competition on this market, which it will continue to observe closely.

8. The Commission, acting under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, approved the establishment of the joint venture Société des tréfileries de Châtillon-Gorcy by the group Hainaut-Sambre, Neuves-Maisons-Châtillon, Usinor, and Saulnes et Gorcy. With a view to rationalizing their production of wire rod, the parties to the joint venture will regroup the plant involved within the new firm Châtillon-Gorcy.

State aids

9. The Commission has decided to raise no objection to the proposed modifications to the Belgian system of aid to shipbuilding, which provide for a reduction in the rate of aid, an increase in the volume of orders benefiting from aid, and an extension of the validity of the aid system. In the opinion of the Belgian Government, these modifications will give the shipyards more scope for rationalizing their operations. The Commission feels that the changes are not likely to undermine the equilibrium gradually being established at Community level between the various national aids to shipbuilding.

On 16 January 1969, the Commission also decided not to object to the renewal and modification of the French system of aid to assist the conversion of shipyards: the danger is that further reorganization of the French shipbuilding industry may well lead to heavy redundancies in some ports. The type of aid concerned is in line with the views expressed by the Commission on various occasions.

Lastly, the Commission decided on 20 January 1969 to continue a procedure opened under Article 169: it approved the dispatch of a reasoned opinion to the Belgian Government, since the measure involved (exemption from the tax of 1/3% on unworked diamonds imported from the Netherlands under the trade agreement between the Belgian and Dutch diamond industries) constitutes an infringement of Article 7 of the EEC Treaty.

TAXATION POLICY

Amalgamations, etc. of firms from different Member States

10. As part of the work undertaken to remove the tax obstacles which prevent or impede amalgamations, etc., involving firms from different Member States, the Commission adopted on 15 January 1969 two proposed directives which it submitted to the Council. The first proposal relates to the common taxation arrangements applicable to mergers, the splitting up of companies and the transfer of assets, and the second covers the arrangements applicable to parent companies and subsidiaries.

Mergers, splitting up of companies and transfers of assets

11. The main tax obstacle to mergers, the splitting up of companies and transfers of assets between companies of different Member States lies in the cost of the

operation. The preferential tax treatment granted in the various Member States if the amalgamation involves domestic companies does not apply if the assets are transferred to a foreign company. In such a case the absorbed company is held to be wound up completely or partially, and this usually entails a very heavy tax liability.

The proposed common arrangement rests on three basic principles: no tax is to be levied at the time of merger; the interests of the State of the absorbed company are not to be prejudiced, and its rights are to be safeguarded for the future; the tax system applicable to companies with permanent establishments is to be improved. The merger must in practice result in the transformation of the absorbed company into a permanent establishment of the absorbing company; there is therefore a need for satisfactory arrangements in respect both of the taxation of companies with permanent establishments abroad, and of the cost of the merger.

To observe the first two principles, the Commission has proposed various measures. As regards the taxation of capital gains (i.e. the difference between the real value and the book value of the assets acquired), the Commission adopted a single and simple solution in the form of a general tax deferment. Under this system, which is already being operated by most Member States at national level, the payment of tax on capital gains is deferred until they are actually converted into cash. This means that capital gains do not attract tax at the time of merger.

To prevent tax evasion and safeguard the right to impose taxation of the state of the absorbed company, the Member States will be required to grant tax deferment only where the assets acquired are entered in the books of a permanent establishment of the absorbing company located in the state of the absorbed company. In this case the absorbing company must calculate, in the framework of this permanent establishment, the new rates of depreciation and subsequent capital gains or losses, in respect of the assets acquired, on the value at which they were shown in the tax statement of the absorbed company. In case of subsequent conversion of these capital gains into cash, tax will thus be levied by, and accrue to, the state of the absorbed company.

The Commission also proposes that the absorbing company should be allowed to claim in its turn, in the framework of the permanent establishment formed as a result of the merger, tax exemption in respect of the tax-free reserves built up for specific or general purposes by the absorbed company, provided they are still to be justified, and in respect of losses of this company which for tax purposes have not yet been written off; it further proposes that the assets brought in, particularly where real property is involved, should be exempted from transfer duty and that, in line with the proposed directive concerning indirect taxes on capital contributions, only a low rate of capital duty should be levied. In addition it is proposed that there should be tax exemption for capital gains resulting from the cancelling or exchange of securities if one of the two companies involved is a shareholder of the other, and that allotment to the absorbed company's shareholders of shares in the authorized capital of the absorbing company should normally be deemed not to involve a tax liability.

As regards permanent establishments, the prime consideration must be to avoid double taxation of their profits. To this end, the Commission proposes that for the time being the "territoriality" principle should be maintained, i.e. the principle of taxation solely in the country where the establishment is located. For the longer term, the aim is to have a company taxed solely in the country where it has its registered office; as a first step in this direction companies are to be allowed

to opt, under certain conditions, for the "world profits system"; under this system, a company may deduct from its taxable profits any losses made by one of its permanent establishments abroad. Arrangements are also envisaged to ensure that for tax purposes a permanent establishment is not placed at a disadvantage compared with a company actually domiciled in the country, but is accorded parity of treatment.

Tax arrangements applicable to parent companies and subsidiaries

12. While for mergers or transfers of assets the main tax obstacle lies in the cost of the operation, the acquisition of holdings leading to the formation of groups of interconnected companies in general raise no tax problems at the time of acquisition. Subsequently, however, the situation may change; at international level in particular it can happen that profits already taxed in the hands of a subsidiary are again taxed with the parent company when it receives them from the subsidiary. This "economic" double taxation has the effect of discrimination against the formation of groups of companies and constitutes, by this very fact, an obstacle to this form of combination.

To solve the problem, not only must this type of double taxation be eliminated but taxation must be rendered truly neutral as regards the final use (allocation to reserves or redistribution) made of dividends accruing to a parent company from its subsidiaries, so that the parent company is treated as if the profits had been earned by it directly. This calls for a modification of the current withholding-tax system, which provides an incentive to the parent company to redistribute the dividends received from its subsidiaries.

To attain this twofold objective for reorganizations involving companies from different Member States, the Commission proposes that it should be admissible to deem dividends received by a parent company from its subsidiaries as not forming part of its taxable profits, at least where the holding is not less than 20%; at the same time it proposes that, except for special cases, no dividends distributed by a subsidiary to the parent company should attract withholding tax. Lastly, where a parent company has major holdings (i.e. amounting to 50%) in other companies, it will be given the right to opt at a later stage for the system of consolidated profits. This system means that in practice a parent company and its subsidiaries, though separate legal persons, are treated as a single entity for tax purposes; it offers the same advantages as the world profits system. The date of entry into force of the provisions implementing this system will be fixed by the Council on a proposal of the Commission.

13. On 22 January 1969 the Economic and Social Committee¹ adopted an opinion on the Commission proposal for a third directive on the harmonization of Member States' legislation on turnover taxes (application of tax on value added to transactions involving agricultural produce). It asked for certain amendments to the Commission proposal, which had already been discussed by the European Parliament at its session from 30 September to 3 October 1968.²

¹ See "Economic and Social Committee".

² See Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. V, sec. 7, and "European Parliament".

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

14. The Commission has submitted to the Council two proposed directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment in (1) self-employed activities in agriculture and (2) self-employed activities connected with agriculture. The proposals are based on Articles 52 and 54 of the Treaty of Rome and on the "General Programme for the Removal of Restrictions on Freedom of Establishment" adopted by the Council on 18 December 1961.¹

The purpose of the first proposed directive is to complete freedom of establishment for farmers who are nationals of the Member States of the Community. Once the directive has been adopted by the Council, these farmers will be able to settle in the Community country of their choosing. Under the proposal, all farmers are to benefit from the provisions governing farm leases, the right to move to other farms, access to co-operatives, credit and aid, which have been laid down in directives adopted previously but have so far applied to certain categories of farmers only. Once the directive enters into force, farmers from other Community countries will therefore be accorded the same treatment in each of the six Community countries as its own nationals. The directive must be applied to all agricultural activities, i.e. general agriculture, the growing of vines, fruits, nuts, seeds, vegetables and flowers, the raising of livestock, poultry, rabbits, fur-bearing and other animals, bees, and the production of meat, milk, wool, fur, eggs, honey, etc.

The second proposal, concerning the activities connected with agriculture, provides for freedom of establishment for all persons exercising the activities listed in Schedule V to the "General Programme", such as technical assistance, pest destruction, spraying, hiring out of farm machinery, etc. The list does not include the activities of agronomist and veterinary surgeon, and animal hospitals; proposals on the elimination of restrictions and the mutual recognition of diplomas for these activities will be submitted at a later stage. Like the one in respect of farmers, this Commission proposal contains provisions governing access to credit, aid and subsidies, and lays down rules on tax benefits.

It should be pointed out that the Council Directive of 14 December 1964² already introduced freedom to provide services in non-wage earning activities ancillary to agriculture and horticulture. The Council Directive of 24 October 1967³ provided for freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in activities in silviculture and the timber industry.

15. At its session from 21 to 24 January 1969, the European Parliament⁴ adopted without debate a resolution approving a Commission proposal for certain comparatively minor amendments to a previous directive (7 July 1964) concerning self-employed persons in manufacturing activities coming under ISIC major groups 23-40 (industrial and artisan activities).

¹ Official gazette No. 2, 15.1.1962.

² *Ibid.* No. 1, 8.1.1965.

³ *Ibid.* No. 263, 30.10.1967.

⁴ See "European Parliament".

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW

Motor vehicles

16. The Commission has laid before the Council two proposals concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation in respect of certain provisions relating to motor vehicles. The proposals cover various technical aspects: the first refers to the braking system on certain classes of vehicles and trailers, and the second to entrances and exits (technical provisions on doors, running-boards, locks, etc.).

Oil pipelines

17. At its session from 21 to 24 January 1969 the European Parliament,¹ to which the matter had been referred, expressed its opinion on the Commission proposal concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation in respect of technical safety measures in the construction and operation of pipelines. In the resolution adopted at the end of the general debate, the Parliament approved the proposal worked out by the Commission, subject to certain amendments, and emphasized that the discrepancies between the legal provisions of the Member States had an incidence on the establishment and the functioning of the Common Market. It expressed the view that "harmonization in a first stage should be mainly confined to the provisions relating to the material used and the assembling of the pipelines and that at a later stage it must lead to a general harmonization of the technical safety measures applying to the construction and operation of oil pipelines".

18. The same Commission proposal concerning pipelines was examined by the Economic and Social Committee at its meeting of 22 January 1969. The Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion in which it approved the approach to harmonization chosen by the Commission (an approach which enables national technical provisions to be maintained) but called for efforts to ensure a higher degree of harmonization at a later stage, where technical progress renders this possible.

Dangerous substances

19. At the same meeting the Economic and Social Committee adopted — also unanimously — an Opinion on the Commission proposal amending a previous text (27 June 1967) on the approximation of legislation on the classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous substances. It approved the content of the proposal but asked for the setting-up of a committee to facilitate the future adaptation of the directive to technical progress and safety requirements.

¹ See "European Parliament".

V. Towards economic union

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Monetary Committee

20. The Monetary Committee held its 117th meeting on 8 January 1969, with M. Van Lennep in the chair. It adopted an interim report to be submitted to the Ministers of Finance and Economics of the six countries and to the Governors of the Central Banks as background material for their meeting at Garmisch-Partenkirchen on 13 and 14 January.¹

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

21. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its 37th meeting on 9 and 10 January 1969, with M. Sérísé presiding. It examined the economic trends for 1969 on the basis of the final economic budgets received from the Member States, the Commission forecasts and the results of the discussions among the economic budgets experts. On the basis of this examination the Committee adopted an Opinion concerning the economic budgets for 1969.

Committee of Governors of Central Banks

22. The Committee met at Garmisch on 13 January on the occasion of the Finance Ministers' conference. It discussed *inter alia* the interim report adopted by the Monetary Committee a few days earlier.

Budget Policy Committee

23. The 19th meeting of the Budget Policy Committee was held on 20 and 21 January 1969, with M. Korff in the chair. The Committee examined the draft 1969 budgets of France and the Netherlands and rendered Opinions on them. At the beginning of January, a report by the Committee (on the improvements needed in the budget mechanisms of the Community to increase their efficiency) had been submitted to the Finance Ministers of the six countries for their meeting at Garmisch, as requested by them at their Rotterdam conference on 9 September 1968.

Panel of experts on economic budgets

24. The panel of experts on economic budgets met on 7 and 8 January 1969. It examined in turn the forecasts for 1969, the economic policies of the various member countries, the foreseeable development of the world business situation and the

¹ On the meeting of the Finance Ministers, see "Miscellaneous".

problems raised by the efforts to concert economic policies and implement the Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. The panel adopted a time-table for the preparation of the preliminary economic budgets for 1970; these will be sent to the Commission in mid-May and examined by the panel of experts on 18 June 1969, before being submitted to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee.

Working Party on the comparison of budgets

25. The Working Party on the comparison of budgets, which met at Brussels on 13 and 14 January 1969, continued its work on the report on budget trends in the Six from 1957 to 1966; it was agreed that the discussion would be continued on 24 and 25 February 1969.

Working Party on scientific and technical research policy

26. Following the decision taken by the Council on 10 December 1968, the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee's Working Party on scientific and technical research policy resumed its meetings and activities as from the beginning of January 1969. At a first meeting held in Brussels on 7 and 8 January, the Working Party voted into the chair (to replace M. Maréchal) M. Pierre Aigrain, General Delegate for scientific and technical research in France.¹

27. As is the case every year, the development of the Community's economy and its outlook were the subject of a statement to the European Parliament.² M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, on 22 January 1969, outlined to the members of the Parliament the economic situation in the Community in 1968, which was particularly marked by the events of May and June in France and the international monetary difficulties in November, and the outlook and the general guidelines advocated for 1969.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The Commission's proposals on the reform of agriculture in the Community

28. At its meeting on 27/28 January 1969, which was attended by most of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Economics, Finance and Agriculture of the six member countries, the Council had an initial exchange of views on the Commission's memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the Community. It considered that this document was an important landmark for the future development of the common market and concerned not only agriculture but the entire economic and social life of the Community.

During the discussion, the Council members put questions to the Commission which enabled it to elaborate on certain aspects of the memorandum. The debate centred on the problems posed by the trend of the farming population, the structure of

¹ See sec. 42

² See Bulletin 2-69, Ch. II, and "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

agriculture — bearing the existence of surpluses in mind — and the financing of the proposed reform. At the end of the discussion, the Council agreed the following procedure for work on this subject:

I. There was one urgent problem which would have arisen anyway, independently of the Commission's memorandum on the reform of agriculture: the fixing of farm prices for the 1969/70 marketing year. This problem will be dealt with as soon as possible, and in any event before 1 April 1969, by the Council of Ministers of Agriculture. The preparatory work will be done by the Special Committee on Agriculture assisted by financial and trade policy experts.

II. With reference to the Commission's memorandum, a distinction must be made between:

(i) Problems concerning policy on the structure of agriculture, economic and social policy and financial policy. These are to be dealt with by the general Council of Ministers, the preparatory work being done by the Permanent Representatives Committee assisted by the Council's Working Party on Financial Questions and by trade policy experts. The groundwork on specifically agricultural questions will be done by the Special Committee on Agriculture and submitted to the Council through the Permanent Representatives Committee.

(ii) Problems concerning prices and surpluses. These are to be handled by the Council of Ministers of Agriculture assisted by financial and trade policy experts. However, each Member State will be free, at any time, to request that these problems be placed on the agenda for a general Council meeting. Should such a request be made, the preparatory work for the meeting will be done by the Permanent Representatives Committee.

III. The Council also agreed to charge the Permanent Representatives Committee with the task of examining the regional and industrial policy problems raised by the Commission.

IV. Lastly, having noted that the Commission had reserved the right to submit additional proposals on the fixing of farm prices for the 1969/70 marketing year at a very early date, the Council agreed that it would refer any such proposals to the European Parliament and ask for an Opinion under the Parliament's emergency procedure so that the matter could be discussed at its meeting on 17/18 February 1969.

The Commission's proposals were also the subject of a statement by M. S.L. Mansholt to the European Parliament at its session of 21 to 24 January 1969.¹

Common organization of agricultural markets

Beef and veal

29. On 16 January 1969 the Council adopted a regulation laying down general rules relating to the marketing of frozen beef and veal bought by the intervention agencies.² These are to be sold in such a way as to avoid any market disturbance and to ensure equality of access to the goods and equal treatment of buyers; the regulation lays down two methods of determining the sale price. On the same

¹ See "European Parliament".

² Official gazette No. L 14, 21.1.1969.

date, the Council adopted a regulation opening, apportioning, and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for frozen beef and veal for 1969;¹ this quota of 22 000 tons (consolidated under GATT at a 20% duty and therefore exempt from levies) has been apportioned as follows between the Member States: Germany 3 000 tons, France 2 500 tons, Italy 12 000 tons, the Netherlands 2 900 tons and BLEU 1 600 tons.

Milk and milk products

30. On 16 January 1969 the Council adopted a regulation on the levy to be imposed on imports of Tilsit, Havarti and Esrom cheeses² and on 28 January 1969 a regulation on inwards processing traffic in certain milk products.³ This last regulation is valid until the end of the 1970/71 milk year and prohibits recourse to inwards processing traffic arrangements, particularly in the case of butter. A Commission regulation dated 24 January 1969⁴ fixes the amount of aid for processed skim milk for making casein and caseinates and lays down rules on the composition and marking of the products in question. On 31 January 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation making butter available at a reduced price to certain processing concerns in the Community;⁵ the aim is to avoid having large stocks of butter built up as a result of market intervention in storage for a long time in view of the high cost's. Finally, on the same date, the Commission adopted a further regulation⁶ defining the nature of the information to be supplied in connection with the operation of intervention measures and the trend of stocks held by the agencies, and the intervals at which it is to be made available.

Oils and fats

31. A Commission regulation dated 11 January 1969 amended certain procedures with regard to aid for oilseeds.⁶ One of its aims is to increase the deposit required because the amount of aid has been growing steadily since July 1968, thus lessening the effectiveness of the deposit system. On 27 January 1969 the Commission adopted three regulations on olive oil. The first concerns the implementing procedures for the advance fixing of the import levy;⁷ it fixes the deposit at 4 u.a. per 100 kg net of olive oil and sets out the conditions under which the deposit is forfeited. The second regulation defines certain implementing procedures for refunds and levies on exports of olive oil and the third amends an earlier text on import and export licences in the olive oil sector.⁸

Poultry products

32. On 17 January 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on certain marketing standards for eggs.⁸ This regulation, which implements the one adopted by the Council on 15 October 1968, sets out the conditions to be fulfilled by packing centres and specifies standards for packing, labelling and preserving the eggs.

¹ Official gazette No. L 18, 24.1.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 21, 28.1.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 23, 30.1.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 26, 1.2.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 28, 5.2.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 8, 14.1.1969.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 22, 29.1.1969.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. L 13, 18.1.1969.

Sugar

33. On 20 January 1969 the Commission approved a regulation¹ fixing implementing procedures for carrying over part of the sugar produced in one sugar year to the following, and on 25 January it adopted three further regulations. One of these establishes certain procedures needed to implement the quota system in the sugar sector;² its main purpose is to define the notion of "sugar production" so as to enable the Member States to establish their estimated, then their definitive, sugar production for the current sugar year on fixed dates annually. The second of these regulations amends, in respect of 1968/69, the date by which the carry-over of a part of the sugar produced must be notified. The third regulation supplements the one of 20 January 1969 mentioned above dealing with the carry-over of a part of one year's production to the following sugar year.³

34. At its session at the end of January 1969, the European Parliament⁴ rendered an Opinion on the amendments to be made to the Council's regulation of 18 December 1967 on the common organization of the market in sugar. It approved the Commission's proposals, which authorize intervention agencies to sell sugar, at the intervention price, provided it is intended for animal feed (denaturing) or for export to non-member countries.

Fruit and vegetables, horticultural products

35. A Commission regulation of 8 January 1969 fixed the minimum prices for export to non-member countries of begonia and gloxinia tubers⁴ during the exporting year from 1 June 1969 to 31 May 1970. On 28 January 1969, the Council, for its part, amended its own regulation of 25 October 1969 on the application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed within the Community.⁵

36. At its session of 21 to 24 January 1969 the European Parliament⁶ discussed this question at the Council's request, and proposed that the initial date for the entry into force of the provisions dealing with quality standards be put back by one year, that is to say, to 1 January 1970. This delay, which is due to the amount of preparatory work which has to be done, was regretted by the Parliament.

37. At its meeting on 22 January 1969 the Economic and Social Committee⁶ rendered an Opinion on the Commission's proposals with regard to pesticide residues on and in fruit and vegetables and the establishment of a Standing Committee on Plant Protection. In its Opinion, adopted by 66 votes to one with one abstention, the Committee insists that the protection of public health is the prime concern and takes precedence over agricultural and commercial requirements, however justified these may be. It also draws attention to the need for constant research into the amount of pesticide residue which is permissible in fruit and vegetables.

Wine

38. At its meeting on 16 January 1969, the Council examined certain fundamental problems raised by the proposed regulation laying down additional provisions on

¹ Official gazette No. L 14, 21.1.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 20, 27.1.1969.

³ See "European Parliament".

⁴ Official gazette No. L 5, 9.1.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 23, 30.1.1969.

⁶ See "Economic and Social Committee".

the common organization of the market in vine products. The discussion centred mainly on the definition of wine and the basic principles of a production policy. The Council also had an initial exchange of views on arrangements for imports of these products from non-member countries.

Financing the common agricultural policy

39. On 5 February 1969 the Commission approved assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 8 schemes (5 German, 2 French and 1 Belgian) which were not examined in time to be included in the batch of decisions taken on 18 December 1968. These eight schemes represent assistance amounting to 3 425 877 u.a. and bring total assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, for the 169 decisions approved by the Commission under this head, to 37 540 544 u.a.

Conditions of competition in agriculture

40. The Commission had no particular comments to make, under Article 93(3) of the Treaty, on a proposed law of the Sicilian region which provides for aid for the processing of carob-beans into alcohol. The Commission did, however, reserve the right to review the situation once alcohol is covered by a market organization, in accordance with Article 40(2) of the Treaty.

As to the proposed subsidies for small cattle-farmers in France, certain Member States commented on the Commission's contention that these are incompatible with the common market. The Commission decided to maintain its position with regard to these subsidies and publish a notice in the official gazette of the European Communities calling on all interested parties for their views.

Food aid

41. On 16 January 1969 the Council decided to donate 50 000 tons of common wheat to Turkey under its 1968/69 food aid programme; this is the first aid to be supplied under this head.¹

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

Co-ordination of national scientific policies

Activities Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

42. In accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its meeting of 9-10 December 1968,² on co-operation in the field of scientific and technical research, the Medium-Term Policy Committee's Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy resumed its work on 7 January 1969 in Brussels. After reviewing the state of the work begun at the end of 1967 and broken off at the end of January 1968, the Working Party elected its new chairman, Mr. Pierre Aigrain, who has

¹ See Ch. VII, sec. 95.

² See Bulletin No. 2/69, Ch. VI, item 28.

succeeded Mr. Maréchal at the Délégation générale à la recherche scientifique et technique in France.

During this first meeting, on 7 and 8 January 1969, it decided on its programme and timetable. The programme will be concerned mainly with three items: first, examination of the possibilities for co-operation in the seven sectors given priority by the Council in October 1967 (information science, telecommunications, new means of transport, oceanography, metallurgy, abatement of nuisances, and meteorology) and of other potential fields of co-operation among the Community countries; secondly, a preliminary analysis of the possibilities for co-operation with non-member countries; finally, investigation of the resources, manpower, arrangements and types of agreement that will be needed if the projects suggested are to be carried out. The Survey report is to be an attempt to select and award priorities to projects on the strength of their specific interest and the expediency of undertaking them on a co-operative basis. It must also endeavour to determine the manpower and funds needed and the conditions required to carry out such projects (e.g., ways and means, co-ordination and reorganization of public contracts, regulations governing industrial property rights).

On the basis of documents submitted by the Commission, the Working Party undertook a review of the definition and creation of a Community scientific data processing and dissemination system and examined the best means of providing for co-ordinated training and intensified exchanges of scientific personnel. Lastly, alongside the pragmatic studies in the sectors mentioned above, a systematic effort is being made to collate plans, programmes, procedures and budgets, with a view to revealing opportunities for co-operation in other fields. For this large-scale action, the immediate task will be to find, and obtain approval for, appropriate methods.

The special sectorial groups also resumed their work, and each held a first meeting during the period 9-17 January 1969. In some cases, specific sub-sections were set up to formulate practical programmes for well-defined research subjects, notably in transport, telecommunications and oceanography. In other cases, fact-finding visits or contacts with industry will provide the groundwork for detailed proposals. The first conclusions on concrete projects were to be submitted to the full Working Party by the end of February.

Orgel prototype competition

43. The Orgel prototype competition closed on 31 December 1968, when the GAA-Interatom-Montecatini-Edison Group sent in the file comprising their entry to the Commission. At the end of March a proposal as to the award of the competition prize will be submitted to the Commission; the granting of this prize will be without prejudice to any decision regarding construction of the prototype.

Joint action in the nuclear field

Application of the Council's Resolution on Euratom's activities in 1969

44. Following up the decisions on Euratom's future activities taken by the Council at its meeting of 20 December 1968,¹ the Commission elaborated and gave shape

¹ See Bulletin No. 2/69, Ch. VI, item 34.

to the subject matter of those decisions. It adopted, and on 8 January 1969 passed to the Council, two documents, one on the 1969 research and training programme, the other on the preliminary draft research and investment budget for the same year.

Research and training programme

45. In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Council on 20 December 1968, the working document forwarded to the Council comprises on the one hand the joint programme, and on the other the complementary programmes. The different activities planned had been listed specifically by the Council in the second part of its Resolution. ⁽¹⁾

Preliminary draft research and investment budget

46. The programme — which the preliminary draft translates into budgetary terms — contains 19 objectives embracing 26 projects enjoying special appropriations for which the budgetary commitments total 48.63 million u.a., i.e., 24.03 million for the joint programme and 24.6 million for the complementary programmes. Payment authorizations under the preliminary draft are 14,179,000 u.a. for payment requirements on commitments outstanding at 31 December 1968, and 50,840,290 u.a. on the new budgetary commitments to be contracted for 1969, making a total of 65,019,290 u.a. To this should be added 4,001,000 u.a. (commitments and authorizations) entered in the second part of the preliminary draft: "other Community projects (servicing of loans under the Euratom/US agreement on nuclear power plant construction)". The Commission, aiming at maximum flexibility, naturally reserves the right to submit a supplementary preliminary draft budget if, as it hopes, an agreement concerning more especially co-operation arrangements with regard to one or other reactor type is reached after the 1969 budget has been adopted.

47. The problems raised by Euratom's future activities were the subject of a debate in the European Parliament ⁽²⁾ during its session of 21-24 January 1969. In the resolution it passed on this subject, the Parliament observes that the solution adopted by the Council on 20 December 1968 "in no way corresponds to the magnitude of the efforts and action to be jointly undertaken in the field of European research", and "it is disquieted by the fact that the Council has, for the first time, taken a decision which provides for complementary programmes, and has done so, moreover, without at the same time defining a genuine joint research programme". The resolution "notes, in the Community's budgetary commitments as a whole, the manifestly inadequate portion earmarked for a constructive research policy, and consequently insists that the Community assume, as it has done on a very large scale for other sectors, the requisite financial responsibility in the field of research, on which depends Europe's freedom in the world of tomorrow". The Parliament also requests the avoidance of "any dismissals of the officials and staff at present employed by the European Atomic Energy Community, and more especially by the Joint Research Centre, until the new programmes of work mentioned in the Council's Decision of 20 December 1968 have been defined".

¹ See Bulletin No. 2/69, Ch. VI, item 34.

² See "European Parliament".

Activities of Joint Nuclear Centre

Heavy-water reactors

48. A "heavy-water" based programme for 1969 has been prepared; it is centred on a body of research and development to back up three of the variants under study in the Community (moderated by heavy water and cooled by heavy water, light water and organic liquid respectively) and on a set of activities of common interest to all the variants under consideration (multipurpose studies). This programme, which is to be conducted in the Ispra establishment only, includes operation of the Essor reactor, which will continue its power run-up during 1969.

Essor

The power run-up operations proceeded very satisfactorily during December. The first stage, comprising the zero power test, ended on 11 December 1968. The second stage, raising the power to 50% of the design rating, is now in progress. The 5 MW level, corresponding to 20% of the reactor's design power, was reached on 19 December 1968 and was the ceiling target set for 1968.

High-temperature gas reactors

49. Pending definition of a Community policy in this field, the Commission proposed that a number of direct-action programmes be pursued in the Ispra and Petten establishments, mainly concerning research on fuels, graphite (used as moderator and reflector), fuel cycles and technology, and also its participation in the operation of the Dragon reactor, which has been extended until 31 March 1970.

Operation of Dragon reactor. The reactor was operated on-load several times, for limited periods, between July and December 1968. During that period the maximum power varied between 8 and 19.5 MWth. The average helium temperatures were 335 °C (inlet) and 700 °C (outlet). Impurities in the gas coolant stayed within acceptable limits. The interruptions in the operation of the reactor were due to corrosion of the heat exchangers; this trouble has been avoided since December 1968. The reactor normally operates at a rating of 18 MWth with six heat exchangers, but this is to be raised to 20 MWth as of February 1969.

THTR Project (thorium-fuelled high-temperature reactor). The three firms of design consultants who were asked by the German Ministry for Scientific Research to examine the documents submitted by BBK have practically completed their technical and economic assessment of the 300 MWe reactor. The "Hochtemperatur-Kernkraftwerk GmbH (HKG)" company, founded in July 1968 by electricity producers as potential customers of the THTR power plant, has completed its list of founder members. The financial apportionment of the capital to be provided will depend on the site chosen for the power plant.

Condensed state physics

50. The 1969 programme covers the continuation of the neutron optics experiments in the Ispra-1 reactor and of the work on solid state physics and magnetic resonance being carried out at the Ispra establishment.

Operation of Ispra-1 reactor. In December 1968 the reactor was in operation for 19.9 days, including 19.7 days at a power of 5 MW. During the Christmas holidays, while the reactor was shut down, primary circuit pump No 4 and two control rod drives were overhauled. A total of 28 capsules were irradiated in the irradiation devices.

Biological studies and health physics

51. In drawing up its programme the Commission has hitherto been guided by two aims, research on radiation hazards and the development of nuclear techniques with a view to their use in biological, medical and agricultural research. They include indirect action programmes and direct action at the Ispra establishment. In the context of the experimental work on radiation effects on living cells, studies are now in progress on the metabolism variations (chemical reactions) of cultured human cells under ultraviolet irradiation, with particular reference to the synthesis of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), a constituent of the heredity-transmitting genes.

In the microdosimetry field a theory has been developed by which the relative biological effectiveness (RBE) of radiations can be calculated from measurements of the energy intensity of the radiation taken up by small volumes of biological tissue. These values can thus be compared with the permissible limits for animal tissues established by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

CETIS

52. All the activities brought to a standstill by the shutdown of the IBM computer (for budgetary reasons) resumed their normal course on 2 January 1969. CETIS work still concerns three main sectors: a) service activities, to meet the scientific, technical and economic computation requirements of the Commission's departments and to answer administrative management and rationalization problems; b) CETIS research for the purpose of elaborating methods and techniques for the automatic processing of scientific information and for ensuring the speedier and more efficient use of computers; c) development of the programmes Apache (generally adopted system for simulating nuclear reactors on analogue computers) and Caronte (control system for setting up a sequence of nuclear codes relating to the various phases of a reactor design).

Automatic documentation and translation. An experimental system which automatically assigns keywords (used to translate a scientific document into machine language) has been developed; it is compatible with the one used by documentalists in the ENDS (Euratom Nuclear Documentation System) developed by the CID. This system was favourably received at the Automatic Documentation Congress held at Geneva last November, and is to be utilized in the coming months on a vast mass of documents. As regards the Russian-English automatic translation system (SLC-II), the programme for compiling and updating the dictionary has been prepared and 80% -tested. A semi-automatic system for compiling and updating three multilingual dictionaries, the EUROTERM project (EEC Terminology Section), is also in preparation.

Nuclear standards and measurements

53. In 1969 the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements (CBNM-Geel) will continue the work being done in its various laboratories: measurements of neutron physics data with the Linac and Van de Graaf linear accelerators and the apparatus

mounted round the BR-2 reactor; precision measurements on radionuclides; definition and supply of stable and fissile isotopes; preparation and analysis of samples for neutron physics measurements for nuclear establishments and universities.

Neutron physics group (Linac). A new natural-uranium target, designed by the CBNM and fabricated by Cerca, has been delivered and partly tested in the Linac linear accelerator. Only charged particles can be accelerated; in the Linac these are electrons which bombard the target and trigger off nuclear reactions in which neutrons (uncharged particles) are produced which in their turn are used for neutron physics parameter measurements. All these measurements have a direct bearing on the design, improvement and safety of reactors. The new target is designed to absorb an electron beam power of the order of 10 kW. From a first series of tests at 7.2 kW it was concluded that the target stands up well to this power rating. The uranium temperature measurements performed on that occasion suggest that the target will be able to withstand about 10 kW, the maximum power of the Linac electron beam, corresponding to pulses of two microseconds duration.

BR-2 reactor utilization

54. On 9 December 1968 the CEN and the GFK signed an agreement on utilization of the BR-2 reactor. Under this agreement, the reactor will be used in equal proportions by the Karlsruhe centre, the Jülich centre and other German users on the one hand, and by Belgium and Euratom on the other hand. The contract, which is for a five-year period, took effect on 1 January 1969.

Operation of HFR reactor

55. This test reactor is intended essentially for irradiation research on materials and fuels. It is partially available to outside bodies (RCN, Dragon, Community firms manufacturing nuclear materials) against payment for services. The reactor and associated plant are operated on behalf of the EAEC by RCN (Reactor centrum Nederland) under contract. The sites theoretically available with the present core configuration are 13 in-core positions and 21 positions outside the pressure vessel (cooling pond and irradiation channels, designed to let radiation out of the reactor for experimental purposes).

Co-ordination activities

56. In 1969 the Commission will step up its drive for concentration and co-ordination, particularly in fields where it envisages no further indirect action (proven-type reactors, high-flux reactors, waste processing and disposal) and in the management of the research programme, notably as regards the activities of the Joint Research Centre establishments. This work is being done by the Headquarters staff.

Dissemination of information

57. After the difficulties due to the transfer of the Directorate-General for Dissemination of Information from Brussels to Luxembourg in the autumn of 1968, work returned more or less to normal at the start of 1969. As regards the Centre for Information and Documentation (CID), during January 21,959 scientific and technical documents were analysed and fed into the automatic documentation system, bringing the total of stored documents up to 839,237. In addition, litera-

ture search requests from 54 customers were processed, and 2 795 abstracts were sent out in reply. During the same period, the CID circulated 14 scientific and technical EUR reports concerning the results of research work performed in the JRC establishments. A total of 17 scientific and technical communications (Article 13 of Euratom Treaty) and 55 articles from scientific publications were distributed.

The discussions with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna, on the setting up of a co-ordinated automatic nuclear information and documentation system amongst the Agency's member countries (INIS project) progressed towards co-operation between this project and the system developed by the CID. At the same time, appropriate adjustment of the co-operation arrangements with the US Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) on nuclear documentation is under study. In addition, the Commission was represented at the third joint meeting of UNESCO and the ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions) held in Paris on 20-24 January 1969, at which the possibilities of developing a world-wide scientific and technical documentation system were examined.

58. The Commission's chief worry with regard to the policy on dissemination of information and to *industrial property rights* is due to the problems stemming from the parallel existence of a joint research programme and complementary research programmes called for by the Council's Decision of 21 December 1968. Under the joint programme, 21 first applications and 28 subsequent applications for patents were filed in January. In addition, six "Technical Notes" were circulated concerning technical information which, though not patentable, has potential industrial uses.

ENERGY POLICY

Elaboration of a Community energy policy

59. On 27 January 1969, M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, introduced to the Council the Memorandum on the establishment of a Community energy policy submitted by the Commission on 18 December 1968.¹ He indicated in what spirit these proposals had been made and said that, further to this document, the Commission intended to submit specific proposals to the Council which would take into account the results of the discussions to be held in the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, the ECSC Consultative Committee and the Council itself.

The Council took note of the Memorandum and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to define the fundamental problems on which the forthcoming exchange of views on this subject between the Council and the Commission should concentrate, and to report back in three months' time. A working party on energy policy, reporting to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, was set up to make the necessary preparatory studies.

Aid from the Member States to the coal industry for 1969

60. The Commission has been notified of the financial aid which the Member States proposed to grant to the coal industry for 1969 (on the basis of Decision No. 3/65 of the High Authority of the ECSC); it has made a first comparative ana-

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin No. 12-68, and Bulletin No. 2-69, Ch. VI, sec. 45.

lysis of the details thus provided and found that additional particulars were needed from certain Member States; the necessary steps have been taken to obtain these.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Implementation of the common transport policy

61. On 1 January 1969 a new step forward was taken in implementing the common transport policy when the first quota of Community licences for road haulage between the Member States came into force. This quota is in addition to the system of bilateral licences operating at present. For the first time since the establishment of the Common Market, hauliers with a Community licence may transport goods between member countries entirely without restriction, for this document, which emanates from the Commission of the European Communities, amounts to a "Community passport" for international road haulage purposes.

Community licences are issued by the Commission and are its responsibility, unlike bilateral licences, which are the responsibility of the national authorities. The Commission places these licences at the disposal of the authorities concerned in the Member States, who issue them to hauliers established on their territory in accordance with the procedures of the country. A Community licence-holder may transport goods for hire or reward with the vehicle of his own choosing between any points in the Member States.

The regulation adopted by the Council allows the system of bilateral licences to continue side by side with that of Community licences until all international road haulage is finally placed under a system of Community rules. In the meantime the Commission has submitted a proposal to set up a Community procedure for adapting bilateral quotas, so that road haulage can follow trade developments more closely in the customs union which has already been achieved.

Support tariffs

62. On 10 January 1969 the Italian Government filed a suit with the Court of Justice¹ against the Commission decision of 31 October 1968² in favour of an adjustment to a support tariff measure applied by the Italian Railways (FS) to the transport of certain fruit and vegetables from the *Mezzogiorno*.

63. At the request of the Italian Government, the Commission is again examining a number of tariffs applied by the *Deutsche Bundesbahn* to transport from and to German ports (Seehafentarife); on 20 January 1969 consultations were held on this matter with representatives of the German Government at a meeting called in accordance with Article 80(2) of the EEC Treaty.

Air transport

64. "From the inception of its activity the Commission has pointed to the need for early common action in the field of air transport in accordance with Article

¹ See official gazette No. C 10, 28.1.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 281, 20.11.1968, and Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. V, sec. 71.

84(2) of the Treaty of Rome". On 12 November 1960 it submitted to the Council, as a first step on the road to a common policy, a memorandum on the application of the general rules of the EEC Treaty to air transport. "When doing so it emphasized the need to arrive at common measures specifically geared to the requirements of this sector." This was the gist of the Commission's reply to a written question¹ by M. Cousté (EDU, France), member of the European Parliament, who was concerned about the inadequate role of air transport in Europe and wished to know what the Commission proposed to do, particularly with a view to encouraging agreements between airlines. In the reply the Commission specially stressed that the Council had not yet come to a decision on the November 1960 memorandum, and regretted that "the negotiations on the setting up of Air-Union were held outside the framework of the Community institutions". Lastly, it declared that there was a case "for studies on the economic aspects and on co-operation between air transport companies" but "feels that for the Commission to be able to take initiatives along these lines the Council would have to spell out its attitude to the problems of a general nature which it has laid before it in the above-mentioned memorandum".

Consultative Committee on Transport

65. At its meeting of 16 and 17 January 1969, the Consultative Committee on Transport examined a draft opinion on "the need to harmonize the conditions governing access to and pursuit of the occupation of transport auxiliary, and possible ways of doing this, in connection both with the common transport policy and with freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services". It will have to lay down its attitude in this matter at its next meeting, scheduled for 27 and 28 February 1969.

At a meeting held on 9 and 10 January 1969, a group of experts started work on a report on two draft conventions on the contract for the international carriage of goods by combined modes of transport. The drafts were worked out by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Unidroit) and the International Maritime Committee.

Access to the occupation of road passenger carrier

66. In January the proposal framed by the Commission on the above-mentioned subject was discussed in both the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. At its session from 20 to 24 January 1969, the Parliament rendered its Opinion on this proposal for a Council regulation "on the introduction of conditions of access to the occupation of road passenger carrier in national and international transport". At the end of the debate, the Parliament stated that it took a very favourable view of the Commission's text but called for certain additions. It requested that the conditions of access be set out in greater detail, that the requirements as to financial capacity be fixed by a Commission directive within one year of the entry into force of the regulation, and that this time-limit should also be observed for framing, by the same procedure, arrangements to check financial capacity. At its plenary meeting of 22 January 1969 the Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion on the same proposal. On the whole this takes a very favourable view of the proposal (subject to some

¹ Official gazette No. C 14, 7.2.1969.

amendments to the wording) and stresses that the Commission's intention is to further the rapid introduction of freedom of establishment in passenger transport by road and to promote freedom of action of firms in this field. The Committee drew attention in particular to the need to introduce common rules on capacity control in this sector also.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of industrial activities

67. In pursuance of ECSC Treaty Article 56(2a), the Commission has submitted to the Council for approval four industrial investment projects, one relating to Germany and three to the Netherlands. Additional projects are being examined.

Studies

68. Reports drawn up by each of the two institutes (GEGOS and SEMA) instructed to carry out a study on the prospects of industrial development in the Nantes-St.-Nazaire region have been submitted to the Commission. The various parties concerned discussed them at a meeting in Paris on 7 January 1969.

The institute carrying out the survey on the main points of entry and exit to the Community by sea will submit its report to the Commission at the beginning of March 1969.

On 20 January 1969 the Commission approved a study on "the problems of the carded wool textiles industry and the Community market in these articles", for submission to the government experts of the Member States. In this document the Commission states that it is prepared to help look for ways and means of regional action to solve the problems posed in places where this industry is declining.

In the field of analysis, an outline set of economic, social and demographic indicators by which regional developments in the Community can be followed has been worked out. The establishment of an additional set of studies will make it possible to analyse coherently the regional policy of each Member State and compare these policies with each other.

SOCIAL POLICY

Occupational training

69. A panel of experts on the approximation of training standards in transport occupations met in Brussels on 27 January 1969; it will draw up a draft on the minimum training standard for road hauliers in accordance with the Council's regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field.

Employment

70. The Commission has instituted an inquiry into the problems raised by the re-employment in other sectors of economic activity of men and women leaving agriculture. The purpose of this inquiry, which is expected to be concluded by the end of 1969, is to collect information which could throw light on the policy to be followed, for example in relation to the means of overcoming the difficulties of this changeover: psycho-sociological difficulties; information, guidance and re-adaptation for these people. In addition, at the session on 16 January 1969, the Council agreed to the organization of a Community sample survey of labour forces in 1969.

Readaptation (ECSC)

71. On 22 January 1969 the Commission took two measures based on Article 56, second paragraph, of the ECSC Treaty. In Germany, it decided to contribute the sum of DM 1.7 million (425 000 u.a.) to readaptation costs in respect of 2 924 workers affected by the final closing of various divisions of the plants of the "Friedrich Krupp Hüttenwerk AG" at Bochum and Rheinhausen. It also decided to open credits of Bfrs. 1.5 million (30 000 u.a.) in favour of almost 100 workers affected by the partial closure of a division of the "Société métallurgique Hainaut-Sambre" in Belgium. In each case the Governments of the Member States contribute by equivalent credits to the readaptation expenses.

Free movement of workers

72. The Technical Committee for the free movement of workers met on 23 January 1969 to examine the implementation of various provisions of the new regulation on free movement, which came into force on 8 November 1968. It examined the laws and regulations pursuant to this regulation adopted in each Member State, and discussed a plan for a "Residence card of a national of an EEC Member State". The Committee also studied the ways of putting into effect the intra-Community clearance machinery, and the possibility of making a report pro-forma on living and working conditions for circulation to the relevant labour services. It considered the preparation of statistics on numbers of foreign workers employed in the Member States, and on their movement within the Community. Finally, it agreed to the report which the Commission is to prepare on measures to achieve a balance between job vacancies and applications.

Coinciding with the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the regulations on the social security of migrant workers, the 100th session of the Administrative Committee was held in Rome at the invitation of the Italian Government on 16 and 17 December 1968. During this session the Administrative Committee approved the final text of the draft implementing regulation.

Social security

73. A panel of independent experts with the task of studying the financial problems of social security met on 24 January 1969 in Brussels under the auspices of the Commission. The discussions dealt with the completion of a survey on financial

developments from 1966 to 1970 and on the use of data obtained earlier. A meeting was fixed for March 1969 to move on to the second phase of the work on 1971/75 projections. In addition, at a meeting held on 20 January 1969, experts on labour law concluded their examination of a synoptic report on "labour jurisdiction and social security", prepared on the basis of national reports.

Working conditions

74. The Joint Committee on the Harmonization of Terms of Employment (Coal) met on 21 January 1969 with M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, in the chair. The representatives of the Governments and employers' and workers' organizations, who constitute the Committee, exchanged views on the results of investigations into manpower turnover of the coal industry, and into the steps taken and the technical resources and equipment available in the Community countries for occupational training and retraining. For its future work, the Joint Committee decided to undertake a survey of all legal and conventional provisions in force in the six countries on readaptation and redeployment, and to continue its survey on the turnover of manpower. Its next meeting is due to be held on 8 July 1969.

Building of workers' dwellings

75. In January 1969 the Commission gave its approval for the financing, with ECSC funds, of building projects involving 684 dwellings for miners and steelworkers in the following countries: Germany (338 dwellings; DM 900 000), Belgium (25 dwellings; Bfrs. 12 195 975), Italy (250 dwellings; Lit. 1 049 million), Luxembourg (32 dwellings; Lfrs. 9 600 000), and the Netherlands (39 dwellings; Fl. 290 000).

Industrial medicine, health and safety, and health protection

76. A meeting on 16 January 1969 in Luxembourg discussed documentation work on pneumoconioses carried out by four institutes over the last 10 years. Two scientific co-ordination meetings were also held on 14 and 15 January 1969 as part of the "traumatology and readaptation" research programme; one of these was concerned with research into osseous lesions of the cervical and lumbar regions of the spinal column, and the other research into lesions of the spinal cord. Finally, the Commission approved the financing of 23 research projects into air pollution caused by the iron and steel industry, as part of the second programme in this field initiated by the ECSC High Authority in 1968.

77. On 15 January 1969 the Commission rendered its Opinion under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty on the plan, submitted to it by the Dutch Government, for dumping radioactive waste from the GKN power plant at Dodewaard. In addition, the panel of experts set up under Article 37 met in Karlsruhe from 21 to 23 January 1969 to examine the plans, submitted to the Commission by the German Government, for dumping radioactive waste. These concerned the KWO nuclear power plant at Obrigheim, the KNK reactor, the water decontamination plant at the nuclear research centre in Karlsruhe, and the hot cells and the nuclear fuel elements analysis laboratory at the nuclear research centre in Jülich. The Commission will convey its Opinion to the German Government on the basis of the experts' conclusions.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

ECSC loan in Switzerland

78. On 24 January 1969 the Commission made the third public ECSC issue on the Swiss capital market after negotiations in Zurich with a syndicate of bankers headed by the "Union de Banques Suisses". The loan amounts to 60 million Swiss francs, the equivalent of 13.7 million units of account. It was concluded for 18 years, at an annual interest rate of 5.5%. As a result of this operation, the total of loans raised by the ECSC since it began to operate has reached the equivalent of approximately 842 million u.a.

Use of the ECSC's own resources other than the levy

79. On 13 January 1969 the Commission decided to allocate for 1969 the revenues produced by the ECSC's own funds — apart from the levy — in the following way (revenue from investment and interest on loans made from these funds): 5 million u.a. to cover the budgetary requirements of the financial year, and the balance to be placed in the "special reserve".

Levy rate for 1969

80. At its session from 21 to 24 January 1969, the European Parliament¹ approved the fact that by maintaining the ECSC levy rate at 0.3% for 1969, the Commission had acted in full accordance with the views expressed by the Parliament's competent committees at their joint meeting on 12 December 1968. The resolution adopted calls on the Commission to "pursue actively its policy of research and readaptation of manpower in co-operation with the Member States", and observes that "the particularly large costs of readaptation which will be felt during the budgetary year 1969 can be met, according to present estimates, by a levy rate of 0.3%", as it was not necessary to draw on the reserves during 1968.

¹ See "European Parliament".

VI. The Community and the Associated States

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association

81. The fifth annual session of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association, which comprises 54 members of the European Parliament and three members of Parliament from each of the Associated States, was held in Tananarive (Madagascar) from 10 to 15 January 1969.¹ Five of the Associated States—Burundi, Congo (Kinshasa), Congo (Brazzaville), the Central African Republic and Dahomey—were not represented.

The Conference elected M. Philippe Yacé, President of the Ivory Coast National Assembly to succeed its deceased President, M. Lamine Gueye; M. Alain Poher remains Vice-President. The Conference adopted, without debate, a report by M. Rakotozafimahery on its administrative accounts for 1967 and its estimates for 1969. M. Diawara, President of the EEC-AASM Association Council, gave a report on the results of the latter's meeting in Brussels on 19 December 1968.

The main item discussed at Tananarive was a report by M. Ebagnitchie² on the fourth annual report of the Association Council. In the debate, which elicited some important statements, most speakers, and in particular those from the Associated States such as M. Cisse'Dia (Senegal) and M. Marigoh M'Boua (Cameroon), expressed satisfaction at the way in which the association was operating, despite certain shortcomings, particularly with regard to the application of the commercial provisions of the Yaoundé Convention.

Amongst the suggestions put forward was one by M. Cisse'Dia. He felt that the volume of aid should be in proportion to the incidence of the deterioration in the terms of trade on investment resources in the Associated States. As regards the proposed arrangements for oilseeds, he considered that a new system based on two complementary mechanisms should be introduced: the first was the reference price system under which 80% of the difference between this price and the world price would be covered; the second was a braking mechanism to prevent prices falling on the markets of consumer countries by introducing a system of standard import prices with a levy or a price-fixing mechanism to stop prices declining below a certain level.

Most of the parliamentarians, both African and European, urged that the funds allocated to the EDF be increased. The Europeans argued the case that they had already put to the European Parliament. M. Dichgans (Christian Democrat, Germany) said that the tax on coffee consumption in Germany was not as restrictive in its effect as was generally thought. MM. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) and Spénale (Socialist, France) regretted that the new convention being negotiated was not for a longer period. M. Habib-Deloncle (UDE, France) felt that the idea of the association should be permanent.

¹ Official gazette No. C 13, 5.2.1969.

² See Bulletin 2/69, Ch. IV.

M. Burger (Socialist, Netherlands) and above all M. Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) took a broader, world view; they maintained that preferences should be extended to all developing countries. M. Habib-Deloncle, M. Ratsima (Madagascar) and all other speakers for the Associated States, on the other hand, wanted the system of regional preferences retained. In a more general way, those attending the Conference hoped that the negotiations for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention would be brought to an early conclusion so as to avoid any break in continuity. The Conference finally adopted the resolution on M. Ebagnitichie's report unanimously.

The Conference then turned to a working document prepared by M. Dewulf on the problems of industrialization and obstacles to the spread of technical and scientific progress in the Associated States. This document does no more than establish guidelines and indicate certain basic choices.

In the discussion of this topic, M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, stressed the important role of industrialization in economic growth. He referred to the real possibilities of industrial development open to the AASM and the obstacles now standing in the way of this. He began by analysing the industrial operations so far financed by the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank. Expenditure under this head had increased appreciably between the first and second period of the association but was still modest in relation to total expenditure. In M. Rochereau's view, the main reason for this was not lack of funds—no ceiling had been put on industrial expenditure — or the shortcomings of the financial procedures authorized by the texts now in force. It was true that these procedures could be bettered; the Commission had in fact proposed some improvements in connection with the new association agreement but no spectacular results could be expected.

M. Rochereau said that the main obstacle to industrial development lay in another direction. In his view the smallness of the national markets was a basic handicap. Unless the AASM made a determined, concerted effort to industrialize at regional level, there was a danger that industrialization would tail off rapidly. M. Rochereau then outlined the economic reasons why African leaders should adopt this course despite the political difficulties such a choice would involve at the outset. Another obstacle was the shortage of entrepreneurs and local cadres and the difficulty of getting technological research, which is essential to industrial development, under way in Africa. In conclusion, M. Rochereau warned his audience against the "myth of industrialization" which might encourage the illusion that this was the "open Sesame" to development, but stressed the real opportunities which could be opened up by industrialization provided a serious effort was made to overcome, little by little, the difficulties which act as a brake on this process.

Amongst the other contributors to the debate, M. Glinne (Socialist, Belgium) considered that there was no need to provide additional guarantees for investors. Most of the speakers, including M. Guede (Ivory coast), M. Guillabert (Senegal), M. Metzger (Socialist, Germany), M. Sabatini (Christian Democrat, Italy) and M. Sissoko (Mali), pleaded for the industrialization of the Associated States, with a proviso that certain essential requirements, notably the systematic definition of a genuine policy in this field, were fulfilled.

In connection with this session two meetings of the Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association were held — one before the Conference opened and one after it had closed — to ensure the continuity of proceedings. The Committee will meet again in Menton in May 1969.

82. At the European Parliament session of 21 to 24 February 1969, a brief reference was made to the meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association; the results of the meeting are to be discussed at the March session on the basis of a report by the competent committee. M. Alain Poher, President of the European Parliament and Vice-President of the EEC-AASM Parliamentary Conference, said that this report would also review the negotiations in progress for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

83. In view of the provisions of Annex IV of the Yaoundé Convention on the use to be made of the unappropriated resources of the first Development Fund and funds held in reserve, the Commission approved, on 18 January 1969, the financing of two schemes from the first Fund at a total cost of 871 000 u.a.

(i) Water supply for eight secondary centres in Senegal: 105 million Frs. CFA, or about 425 000 u.a. The scheme involves the construction of the necessary surface installations to conduct and distribute drinking water to eight secondary centres scattered throughout all the areas of Senegal. The underground part of this scheme was financed from the resources of the first EDF and is now nearing completion.

(ii) Anti-onchocerciasis campaign: 58 million Frs. CFA (approximately 235 000 u.a.) will be spent in Upper Volta, 32 million Frs. CFA (equivalent to 130 000 u.a.) in the Ivory Coast and 40 million Mali francs, (or about 81 000 u.a.) in Mali. The scheme is to carry out a campaign during 1969 and 1970 against onchocerciasis, a tropical disease affecting the eyes and carried by a fly (*simulium damnosum*) endemic in certain areas of the three countries in question, where it is a serious hindrance to economic development. It supplements an earlier scheme, financed from the second EDF, which ran out of funds at the end of 1968. The new campaign, which will provide the equipment and technical assistance necessary, should make it possible to destroy the carriers of the disease once and for all and protect the entire population of the affected areas (450 000 people living in 40 000 sq km of territory).

Visits

84. M. Hendus, the Commission's Director General for Development Aid visited Madagascar and the island of Réunion from 6 to 15 January 1969. He toured the sites of projects being financed under the first and second EDF before going on to Tananarive to attend the session of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association.

Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

85. The directors of correspondence schools co-operating in the Commission's scholarship scheme met in Brussels on 27 and 28 January 1969. More than 2 000 individuals are benefiting from these scholarships during the 1968/69 academic year (2 033 AASM nationals and 22 OCT nationals). Tuition is provided by establishments situated in Europe and in the AASM. The programmes of the latter

(geared to certain well-defined requirements such as the training of agricultural instructors, officials for co-operatives, introduction to development, management, etc.) include seminars and working meetings. Under the in-service training programme reserved to AASM nationals, 11 trainees made a study tour in France from 20 to 26 January 1969. After a brief stay in Paris, the trainees visited various enterprises in the Grenoble district. Lastly, three colloquies were organized in Europe during the month of January, one in Grenoble and two in Brussels, and were attended by 96 participants.

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

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

86. On the basis of an interim report by the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Council, at its session on 27 and 28 January 1969, continued the discussion on problems relating to possible trading arrangements with applicant States and other interested European countries. The Council asked the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its work and to prepare a report for its next session. The Commission was invited to submit any suggestion which it thought likely to further this work.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

United Kingdom

87. The 18th session of the Council of Association between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Commission of the European Communities (ECSC) was held—for the first time—in Brussels, on 30 and 31 January 1969. M. Edoardo Martino, the Commission member with special responsibility for external relations, took the chair and led the Commission's delegation, which also included the following members: M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, M. Wilhelm Haferkamp and M. Jean-François Deniau. The UK delegation, led by Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of Power, included Lord Brown, Lord Robens and Lord Melchett.

The Council examined and approved the reports submitted by the Standing Committees on coal, steel and trade relations on their work since the last meeting of the Council in London. There was also a wide exchange of views on the particular problems of the coal and steel markets and on the trade situation in both sectors. Both parties affirmed the usefulness of consultations in the Council's three Standing Committees in seeking satisfactory solutions to the problems raised by the restrictive measures on trade which have had to be taken by both parties to the Association Agreement. The Council agreed to continue work it had already begun; it also asked a coal/steel group to examine the future prospects of coke supplies to the steel industry at world level. The Council will hold its next meeting in London in the course of the year.

88. The Trade Relations Committee of the Council of Association met in London on 14 January 1969. The discussions dealt, among other things, with the new British import deposit measures, and with the Commission's extension of the temporary special protection of \$5 per ton for foundry pig. On the first point, the parties agreed in recognizing that these measures, which had been taken to meet an urgent and exceptional situation, should under no circumstances become ordinary or regular instruments of commercial policy. With regard to the two-year extension of the special protection for foundry pig, the Commission's delegation confirmed that this measure was still of an entirely temporary nature, even though the period of adaptation needed to protect this branch of Community industry from very cheap imports had proved longer than had been envisaged at the outset.

Austria

89. "The Council is always ready and willing to examine the problems which arise in economic relations between Austria and the Community to find solutions which do not compromise the effective operation of the customs union and the organization of agricultural markets". This was the answer given by the Council to a written question put to it and the Commission by a member of the European Parliament, M. Lenz (Christian-Democrat, Germany).¹

Switzerland

90. As the July 1968 arrangement with Switzerland,² on certain cheeses, such as Gouda and St. Paulin, continues to function satisfactorily, and in view of the trend of prices on the Swiss market, the Commission, in January 1969, did not raise refunds on exports of these cheeses to Switzerland despite their increased prices on the Community market. These cheeses are now being supplied (free at the Swiss frontier) at about Swiss Frs. 400 per 100 kg. In January 1969 the Swiss authorities gave an assurance that they would take the necessary measures to ensure that this price level was observed by all suppliers.

Morocco and Tunisia

91. Work on finalizing the draft agreements with these two countries went ahead in January 1969. At the same time the Commission's staff, in co-operation with the Member States' experts, examined how it would be possible to co-ordinate any preferential treatment to be granted to the principal Mediterranean countries exporting citrus fruits and olive oil.

Israel

92. At its session of 27-28 January 1969 the Council examined a memorandum by the Netherlands delegation — which had already submitted a paper on the subject in December 1968³ — on the need to conclude an agreement between Israel and the Community. The Council was also informed of the progress made in work in the Council on Israel-EEC relations, in particular on the basis of statistical data supplementing the Commission's memorandum to the Council in October 1968.

United States

93. Following the entry into force in the United States on 23 December 1968 of a law amending the general rule on the tariff classification of certain fabrics containing wool, the Commission, acting on behalf of the Community, made a request to the US authorities to open consultations in Geneva in February under

¹ See official gazette No. C 15, 8.2.1969. For the Commission's reply to the same question, see official gazette No. C 134, 10.12.1968 and Bulletin 2-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 86.

² Bulletin 9/10-68, Ch. III, sec. 82.

³ *Ibid.* 2-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 82.

GATT Article XXII with a view to defending the Community's rights. The change in the classification has had the effect that the products in question receive less favourable treatment than they enjoyed in the US list of concessions established following the Kennedy negotiations and encounter a prohibitive level of protection. The Commission has asked for consultations because this is a very sensitive sector in the balance of concessions exchanged under the Kennedy Round and because the Community's export interests are directly, and even almost exclusively, affected (to the time of some \$15 million). It should be noted that there is a bill before Congress to reduce protection on the fabrics in question to 55%; but although this figure is distinctly below that in force since 23 December 1968, it would be three times as high as the average protection resulting from the total implementation of the concessions granted at the Kennedy negotiations.

Japan

94. "The Member States' trade negotiations with Japan have been co-ordinated regularly by means of prior consultations as established by the Council decision of 9 October 1961; these have permitted a considerable alignment of the Member States' trade policies towards Japan". So runs the Commission's reply to a written question from a member of the European Parliament,¹ M. Pedini (Christian Democrat, Italy), who wished to know what steps had been taken by the Community to implement a common trade policy towards Japan and to solve the problems arising in commercial relations with that country. In its reply the Commission also points out that the approval, on 10 December 1968, of the basic trade regulations² "will help to solve some of the problems arising in trade relations with Japan. As the Japanese Government has requested that negotiations should be held with the EEC on trade in cotton textiles, the Community is examining what action can be taken on this request".

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Food aid

95. By the end of January 1969 the Community had already received seven requests for food aid in the form of cereals, as an application from Sudan was added to those previously lodged.³ The total volume of these seven requests amounts to some 2 million tons, a figure appreciably higher than the commitments undertaken by the Community in 1967, which amount to 1 035 000 tons per year.

On 16 January 1969, before the overall programme had been established, the Council decided, in view of the urgency of needs in Turkey, that the Community's first instalment of aid should go to that country. Preparations are now being made to implement this aid, which totals 50 000 tons of common wheat. This quantity does not prejudice the volume that may be fixed under the programme for the non-member countries concerned as a whole, to be drawn up later by the Community. For the financing of expenditure resulting from the implementation of

¹ Official gazette No. C 14, 7.2.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 303, 18.12.1968 and Bulletin 2-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 86.

³ Bulletin 2-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 94.

the Convention on Food Aid, the Council has agreed on a number of principles, in particular the inclusion in the Community's budget of an item covering the financing of the expenditure for the "grants" portion.

96. The problem of food aid for the developing countries was debated in the European Parliament¹ at its session from 21 to 24 January 1969. The debate dealt with the procurement of cereals for such aid and its financing by the EAGGF. In a resolution winding up the general discussion, the Parliament "seriously regretted that, because of the extreme slowness of the preparations to implement the arrangement, the Community, unlike the other partners to the 1967 International Grains Arrangement, had not yet been able to carry out its commitments undertaken under the arrangement". The Parliament also regretted that this aid should in practice, at least in 1968/69, "be supplied largely by the Member States and therefore not by the Community as such" and requested that its Community character should be observed as from 1 July 1969. Another resolution criticized the proposed scale according to which the financing of this aid is to be shared and considered that Member States' contributions should be replaced by contributions from the Community's own resources.

OECD Development Centre

97. Co-operation between the Commission and the OECD Development Centre was proposed in January by M. André Philip, President of the Centre, who had previously been in contact with the Commission on this point. Over the next three years the OECD Development Centre intends to implement a programme of research into unemployment and employment in the developing countries. As the studies planned are to concern several countries on which the OECD does not always have the necessary documentation, the Development Centre proposes that the Commission should examine the programme, and if necessary, co-operate in it.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

98. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the third part of its 20th ordinary session in Strasbourg from 27 to 31 January 1969. The debates dealt mainly with the political unification of Europe and the situation in Greece since the present régime came into power.

M. Pierre Harmel, Belgian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Roy Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke during the sitting at which the former topic was discussed. M. Harmel recalled in detail the proposals in the plan bearing his name, submitted to the WEU in the summer of 1968. He considered that the WEU was the most appropriate framework for his attempt to organize prior consultations. As the three Benelux countries had already reached agreement on prior concertation in the fields envisaged, it would perhaps be possible to extend the agreement progressively to the other four Member States of the Western European Union. In any case, M. Harmel said, the objectives should first be defined. Mr. Roy Jenkins

¹ See "European Parliament".

explained that the UK's application to join the European Community continued to be the cornerstone of the policy of his country, which, after long reflection on what its place should be in the modern world, had recognized that its future lay in Europe. Until membership were possible, Britain was eager to work with the European Governments interested in achieving integration in spheres not covered by the Treaty of Rome, particularly foreign policy and defence. That was why it had welcomed the proposals in the Harmel plan.

Before these two addresses, M. Nessler (France, UDR) had presented the report of the Consultative Assembly's political Committee, advocating study and implementation of the Harmel plan under the Council of Europe rather than in the WEU in order not to exclude from the consultations European States not members of the latter organization. As this viewpoint was championed by a large number of members, the Assembly finally came out in favour of the conclusion, in the Council of Europe framework, of partial agreements concerning foreign policy, science, technology and currency.

The Assembly also heard M. Dinesh Singh, Indian Minister of Commerce, who referred to the disappointment in the developing countries at the results of UNCTAD II in New Delhi. He hoped, however, that European leaders, prompted by the Strasbourg Assembly, would become more aware of the urgent need for co-operation and active participation in solving the problems of the developing countries and called for a system of non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences in favour of the less prosperous countries. European space co-operation was referred to by M. Gerhard Stoltenberg, German Minister of Scientific Research, who declared that if the States were prepared to co-operate at European level only in fields corresponding to their respective national interests, there would never be any synthesis among the "Six", the "Seven" or the "Fifteen".

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

99. The OECD Trade Committee met in Paris on 15-16 January 1969. The agenda dealt mainly with preparations for the coming meetings of the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences and the UN Trade and Development Board. The countries concerned in the granting of preferences for developing countries' exports and the Community agreed to deposit their lists and the grounds for their proposals with the OECD Secretariat by 1 March 1969 at the latest. Two types of lists will be submitted for industrial products: a "negative" list, for which the donor countries are not prepared to grant preferences, and a "positive" list, for which they are willing to do so. Lastly, the trade matters for the agenda of the 8th session of the Trade and Development Board were discussed.

Food and Agriculture Organization

100. The Community was represented as an observer at the third round of special consultations on tea arranged by FAO at Kampala (Uganda) from 6 to 14 January 1969. The final resolution recommended the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems to set up permanent machinery for consultation on tea, with wide terms of reference covering all the problems raised by the economics of this product, and to establish a working party for international agreements on tea prices. Without waiting for a decision from the Commodities Committee, an *ad hoc* working

party should meet as soon as possible to study the urgent problem of the required balance between supplies of tea and effective demand at remunerative prices for growers.

International Coffee Organization

101. Following a complaint against the EEC Member States lodged by the Latin American countries with the International Coffee Council regarding the implementation of Article 47 of the 1962 Agreement (removal of obstacles to consumption), the Community took part in the first consultations, in London on 30-31 January 1969, between the two parties on the basis of Article 58 of the 1968 Agreement. There was a useful exchange of views on the problems raised by the Latin American countries and further contacts are planned.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD

United Kingdom/Euratom

102. At its session of 27-28 January 1969, the Council approved the extension for two years of the Agreement for Co-operation between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, signed in London on 4 February 1959 for a period of 10 years.

This extension was rendered official on 3 February 1969 by an exchange of letters between M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, and Sir James A.M. Marjoribanks, Head of the United Kingdom Delegation to the European Communities. In the words of the communiqué published on this occasion, "Now that the agreement has been extended, the fruitful co-operation built up over the last ten years can be continued".

Signing of non-proliferation treaty by Italy

103. On 28 January 1969 the Italian Government signed the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Italy was the fourth Community Member State to sign following Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands in August 1968. In a communiqué published on this occasion, the Italian Government referred particularly to the possible implications of the Treaty for the implementation of certain provisions of the Euratom Treaty. This passage of the communiqué is practically identical with the declarations made in the same circumstances by the Belgian, Luxembourg and Netherlands Governments. It also clearly sets out the problems raised for the Euratom States by the ratification of the NPT along the lines of the Commission's reply to the Member States, which had referred the matter to it in conformity with Article 103 of the Euratom Treaty.

VIII. Institutions and organs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in Strasbourg from 21 to 24 January 1969¹ and was presided over for the last time by M. Alain Poher. M. Poher, who has taken part in its proceedings for 22 years, spoke of the Parliament's main mission, which is to ensure a democratic dialogue. He expressed the hope that democratic Europe would one day succeed in overcoming its present difficulties because the only hope for peace and freedom on this continent was a politically and economically united Europe.

M. Metzger (Socialist, Germany), speaking on behalf of all political groups, thanked M. Poher for all he had done during his presidency, and for his tireless efforts to make the Parliament play the decisive role it should play in a parliamentary democracy. M. Coppé, speaking on behalf of the Commission, paid tribute to the most senior member of the Assembly and hoped that M. Poher's new duties as President of the French Senate would not prevent him from continuing to sit in the European Parliament.

In paying tribute to the memory of the Czech student, Jan Pallach, the European Parliament gave further evidence of its solidarity with the people of Czechoslovakia.

During the session, the Parliament was addressed by three of the Commission's Vice-Presidents. M. Barre spoke on the economic situation of the Community, M. Mansholt of the prospects for European agricultural policy, and M. Hellwig discussed the present position of Euratom. Among the items on the agenda were the problems posed by the expiry of the transition period (Article 8 of the EEC Treaty), the possibility of strengthening the position of consumers in the Common Market, certain agricultural questions, development aid, transport and, on a more general level, the present trend of European policy.

It is also worth noting that, for the first time since its establishment, members of a Communist party in one of the Member States are to sit in the Parliament. The new Italian delegation, the membership of which was announced to the Parliament, includes seven Communist deputies and senators.

Problems posed by the expiry of the transition period

From the political point of view, this may well be one of the most important problems which the Parliament has been asked to examine in recent years because it involves nothing less than the date, and conditions, for the changeover from the transition to the final period of the Common Market. This was the view expressed by M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) when he introduced a draft resolution on the legal and political significance of Article 8 (5, 6 and 7) of the EEC Treaty, which raises just this question.

In his speech, which he wished to serve as a warning, M. Dehousse asked what would happen if the necessary steps for changing over to the final period had not been taken by 1 January 1970. He felt that it would be extremely difficult to

¹ Official gazette No. C 17, 12.2.1969.

fulfil the conditions for extending the transition period—this requires a unanimous decision by the Council on a proposal from the Commission—and that such an eventuality was unlikely.

The resolution presented by M. Dehousse on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee deals with two possibilities. In the first place, there are Community rules which are directly applicable and would come into force automatically once the transition period expired; neither the Council nor the Member States would need to take any special implementing measures. Secondly, there are rules, also directly applicable, within the legal systems of the Member States. These however are not enough of themselves; they would need to be supplemented by the Community legislature (the Council in collaboration with the Parliament), or by the national legislatures (in other words, the national Parliaments). The Legal Affairs Committee interpreted the situation as follows: if the Community legislature (the Council) or the national legislatures (the national Parliaments) had not fulfilled their obligations, notably with regard to the elaboration of common policies, by 1 January 1970, transition to the final period would be automatic because any over-stepping of the prescribed period would constitute a violation of the Treaty. The resolution notes that in the normal course of events, the transition period should end on 31 December 1969. Amendments moved by M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), who asked in particular that the Commission make an inventory of all measures which need to be taken under the Treaty before the transition period expires, were seconded by M. Dehousse, who called for the unanimous adoption of the draft resolution.

On behalf of their respective groups M. Dittrich (Christian-Democrat, Germany), M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) and M. Tomasini (UDE, France) agreed with this interpretation of Article 8 of the Treaty. M. Rey, President of the Commission, made a distinction between the consequences of the expiry of the transition period and what would happen if this period were extended. Once the transition period was over, he said, there were certain provisions which could no longer be invoked (for example, Article 115, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty). Then there were some decision-making procedures which would change (Article 28); and lastly there was the question of establishing what provisions should be adopted by the Community authorities between now and 31 December 1969 and what the consequences of not adopting them would be. The Parliament and the Council had asked the Commission to make an inventory of outstanding problems; this would be ready in February and would serve as a basis for a more detailed and exhaustive debate.

On the question of extending the transition period, M. Rey formally declared that the Commission had no intention of making a proposal to this effect to the Council; this would be unthinkable in view of the fact that, despite difficulties, the first two stages laid down by the Treaty had been completed according to schedule.

The Common Market and the consumer

The Parliament held a debate on the strengthening of the consumer's position in the Common Market, a report by M. Boersma (Christian-Democrat, Netherlands) serving as a basis for discussion. The Community needed the consumer's support, M. Boersma said in his report, but the notion that the main achievement of the Community had been higher prices was widespread amongst the general public and this assessment, which was certainly inaccurate because it was too sweeping, would, if it were not corrected, strike a heavy blow at the cause of Europe. There was therefore a need to inform the public with a view to clearing up these misconceptions.

The rapporteur said that the existence of wide price differences for many products within the Community needed to be looked into; there was also a need to establish the extent to which the price advantages resulting from the existence of the Common Market had been reduced to nil at distribution level. M. Boersma felt that if consumers wanted to defend their legitimate interests in the most efficient way possible, they would have to develop the European body which represents them and send representatives to the Economic and Social Committee.

M. Dichgans (Christian-Democrat, Germany) said that despite the criticisms in the report, one factor needed to be emphasized, i.e. that the Common Market had increased the real purchasing power of the consumer to a far greater extent than had been expected when the Treaty was signed. However, the fact that there were differences in retail prices between one large town and another within the Community was unsatisfactory and all the more incomprehensible since, in theory, there were no longer any obstacles to the free movement of goods.

M. Oele (Netherlands), on behalf of the Socialist Group, said that the harmonization of tax on value added (TVA) had the effect of increasing prices and he spoke of the basic rights of the consumer. M. Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium), on behalf of his group, was concerned about protecting the consumer's health. M. Bousquet (UDE, France) acting as spokesman for his political colleagues, had some reservations about the agricultural section of M. Boersma's report; the structure of the common agricultural market could not be thrown into confusion on the pretext of helping the consumer. He was however in favour of appointing a Committee to study price differences in the Community, the reasons for them, and ways and means of correcting them, product by product and sector by sector.

Replying to the debate, M. Sassen, member of the Commission, said that the Common Market had brought real advantages to the consumer; the quantity and range of goods at his disposal had increased appreciably since 1958; so had standards of living and, consequently, purchasing power. As to what the Commission does to help the consumer, M. Sassen pointed to the general information service for consumers, market guidance and protection of consumers' interests, tasks which are to be carried out by a new department recently set up within the Commission. If a consumers' policy was to be elaborated and implemented in collaboration with the Member States and with certain international bodies, co-operation should be closest and most constant with consumers themselves, in other words with the Consumers' Contact Committee. M. Sassen concluded by saying that although competition policy was an excellent means of defending consumers' interests it could also be said that this policy could not be effective unless consumers were aware of their responsibilities and capable of making well-informed choices on the market. At the end of the debate, the Parliament passed a resolution incorporating various suggestions in M. Boersma's report.

Approximation of legislation

A report on the Commission's proposal on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning technical safety measures in connection with the construction and operation of oil pipelines was presented to the Parliament by M. Hougardy (Liberal, Belgium). He said that the Commission had chosen the "optional" solution of harmonizing these safety measures; this meant that national provisions would not be replaced by Community ones but could continue to exist side by side with them. The rapporteur was in favour of complete harmonization and felt that a second direc-

tive should aim at general harmonization of these measures. Mlle Lulling (Luxembourg), on behalf of the Socialist Group, spoke of the importance of aligning the relevant legislation so as to produce a genuine industrial safety code for the six countries. M. Bousquet (UDE, France) on behalf of his group said that it was difficult to act at Community level as long as there were differences in the manufacture and utilization of materials and equipment. He urged that the proposed Community safety standards should not be any less strict than national ones. M. Bodson, member of the Commission, defended the method of harmonization chosen by the Commission. The aim to be achieved was twofold: the elimination of obstacles to trade, and the protection of users and public health. He also said that, in encouraging transport of hydrocarbons by oil pipelines, the Community was making a contribution to increased road safety by cutting down on oil tanker traffic, which was a very serious hazard in the event of accidents.

The Economic Situation in the Community

During the meeting on 22 January 1969, M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, made the traditional statement on the economic situation in the Community in 1968 and the outlook for 1969.¹ Mme Elsner (Socialist, Germany) felt that the difficulties looming up for developing countries—namely the deterioration of raw materials prices and their growing food requirements—should be added to the problems listed by M. Barre. These difficulties had arisen because aid from industrialized to developing countries was on the decline, and this could not fail to have repercussions on Member States' exports.

The Euratom "crisis"

Statement by M. Hellwig

The position of Euratom after the Council decisions of 20/21 December 1968 was the subject of a statement by M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission. The compromise agreement arrived at by the Council was essentially as follows: a rough balance had been established between the Joint Programme and supplementary programmes. Several Member States had shown that they were prepared to contribute, in the form of supplementary programmes, to the maintenance of joint nuclear research potential. This commitment had, however, been limited to one year, which meant that it had not been possible to adopt a multi-annual programme. The programme adopted by the Council was again a stop-gap one, M. Hellwig declared. The Commission had made clear to the Council, as it was now making clear to the Parliament, that no staff reduction could be considered on the basis of such arrangements.

As to the introduction of supplementary programmes, the Commission was very concerned to establish whether this system would make it possible to stabilize Community research. In its resolution of 20 December 1968,² the Council had taken 1 July 1969 as a deadline for adopting a multi-annual research and training programme. To assist the Council in this objective, the Commission would get in touch

¹ See Bulletin 2-69, Ch. II.

² *Ibid.* Ch. V, sec. 34.

with industry, the energy sector, and scientific and research centres of the authorities concerned, so that discussions could finally begin within the Council on the Commission's "White Paper" on the Community's nuclear policy for this year.

The programme for 1969 approved by the Council amounts to 48 million u.a., in other words only two-thirds of the amount proposed by the Commission. In the preliminary draft budget submitted to the Council, the Commission made provision for the retention of existing staff, which means that this draft budget is 4 million u.a. in excess of the programme approved by the Council. The Council should have reached a decision in this matter at one of its January 1969 meetings, but this had proved impossible because government experts had been unable to agree on the additional 4 million u.a. M. Hellwig said that the real issue was not a financial one but rather a question of whether the Community institutions could be trusted in the matter of their joint responsibility to all their staff. This was a crisis of confidence which went far beyond the problem of Euratom. The gravest consequence of this crisis would be its effect on the decision-making institutions of the Community.

M. Hellwig's speech is to be debated at the Parliament's March session.

Petition by four thousand European officials

The "Euratom crisis" was discussed again, from a twofold political angle, in connection with a report by M. Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy) on a petition addressed to the Parliament by more than 4 000 Community officials. This was political in form, because it exercised a democratic formula, the "right of petition", which has seldom been invoked hitherto, and in content, because the problem raised — the present trend of European policy and the obstacles being encountered by the implementation of the Treaties establishing the Communities—is a political one.

In their petition, the 4 000 officials considered that the Council's guidelines for Euratom's research programme signified a further and definitive dismantling of Europe, they urged the Parliament to do all it could to ensure that the obligations flowing from the Treaty were respected.

The rapporteur, M. Scelba, joined with them in stressing the seriousness of the crisis being experienced by Euratom, which is threatened with complete extinction. In his view, the division of Community action into a Joint Programme and supplementary programmes was a first betrayal of the Community spirit. M. Scelba said that he was opposed to any dismissal of Euratom officials and associated himself with the views expressed by M. Hellwig in this matter.

M. Leemans (Christian-Democrat, Belgium) submitted a draft resolution on Euratom's present problems which are largely due to the lack of a research and investment budget for 1969. The resolution criticized the inadequate funds approved by the Council and the absence of a genuine joint research programme; it urged the Community to assume the necessary financial responsibility with regard to research and asked that the Council draw up a transitional draft budget as soon as possible, bearing in mind the preliminary draft budget framed by the Commission. M. Scelba proposed, as an amendment, that the President of the European Parliament should intervene with the Council to prevent any existing Euratom staff, and in particular those at the Joint Research Centre, being dismissed until such time as new action programmes could be laid down. Another amendment proposed by M. Westerterp (Christian-Democrat, Netherlands) asked the Parliament to declare that it shared the Community officials' grave concern at the present trend

of European policy. This resolution, as amended, was adopted by the European Parliament, the UDE Group (which comprises representatives of the majority in the French National Assembly) abstaining.

The disagreement between the UDE and the other political groups centred on two points. M. Triboulet (UDE, France) spoke on behalf of his political colleagues and said that the petition spoke in sweeping terms of a further dismantling of Europe, whereas he felt that Europe was attempting to advance. It was making painful, but praiseworthy efforts to define a new research policy, among other things. M. Triboulet disapproved of M. Scelba's amendments calling for the retention of all officials and agents now employed by Euratom, and in particular those employed by the Joint Research Centre. He felt that this issue was of secondary importance to the main energy and research problem posed by the Euratom discussion; there could be no question of maintaining the earlier situation and this was why it was difficult to keep exactly the same staff.

The ECSC levy

The Parliament debated the ECSC's operating budget and the rate of the levy for 1969¹ on the basis of a report of M. Rossi (Liberal, France). The report, which was introduced by M. Corterier (Socialist, Germany), analyses the ECSC's budgetary requirements and resources and is in favour of the levy being fixed at 0.3%. Amongst other things it invites the Commission to pursue actively its technical research and manpower retraining policy.

As against this, M. Bousch (UDE, France) called for the abolition of payments from ECSC levy revenue to meet administrative expenses. Speaking on behalf of his group, he said that although some of the revenue from the levy (on the turnover of coal and steel industries) was devoted to social expenditure (reconversion and readaptation) — and this was admissible — almost 50% of it went to meet the Communities' administrative expenses. This, he felt, seemed to discriminate against two industries which were already in difficulties. Referring to Article 20 of the Merger Treaty of 8 April 1965, M. Bousch urged that the matter be reviewed before the next budgetary year with a view to abolishing this contribution to administrative expenditure and making a corresponding reduction in the rate of the levy.

In his reply, M. Coppé, member of the Commission, said that when the Treaties were merged, the Community would have to choose between adopting a regulation for all European industries and putting an end to the present situation, which was to the detriment of ECSC industries. For the shortterm, M. Coppé suggested a review with the object of reducing the proportion of levy revenue used to meet administrative expenses. Budgetary contributions from the Member States would of course have to be increased in that event because it was clear that both sources of revenue could not be abandoned.

M. Armengaud (Liberal, France) took issue with M. Bousch. He was in favour of the levy and even approved its being used to meet administrative expenses. He wondered however whether the former High Authority of the ECSC, now replaced by the Commission, had carried out its managerial duties in a satisfactory manner. Because of its free trade policy and its refusal to accept any notion of planning and

¹ See Bulletin 2-69, Ch. VI, sec. 69.

programming for industries which have a fundamental need of both it was bound to fail. He announced that he would abstain from voting. The resolution was approved by the Parliament, which thus indicated its agreement with the conclusions of M. Rossi's report.

The Commission's agricultural proposals

Controversy concerning their publication

The publication of the Commission's agricultural proposals gave rise to a further controversy in which the UDE Group again found itself in opposition to the Commission and the other parliamentary groups. M. Triboulet (France), President of the group, addressed an oral question on this subject to the President of the Commission on 13 December 1968. He asked M. Rey why he had authorized M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, to give glaring publicity to an agricultural plan which was fraught with danger for the European idea, whereas the wise course would have been to consult the European Parliament and the Council in advance.

M. Triboulet criticized the way in which the memorandum had been made public and said that a text of such political importance should have been discussed by the Council beforehand. He deplored the flourish of trumpets which had accompanied its publication before a Commission decision had been reached and disapproved of the press conferences, and television appearances — notably in France — which followed its adoption. All this was politically unwise because it preceded parliamentary discussion.

In his reply, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, said that M. Triboulet was getting his systems mixed up. The Community did not have a presidential system. It was not for the President to authorize or prevent his colleagues speaking; only the Commission took decisions of that kind. M. Rey gave details of what the Commission had done to make its proposals public and how the date of publication had been chosen. He said that it was with the full approval of the Commission that M. Mansholt had spoken on 10 December. The Council had been the first to be informed in accordance with the Treaty. On the same day a press conference had been held and M. Mansholt had also addressed the Parliament's Committee on Agriculture (pending an opportunity of addressing a plenary session). To regard a press conference as "glaring publicity" was a personal approach, the President said. He found it very difficult to understand M. Triboulet's condemnation of the "publicity" surrounding the Commission's agricultural proposals. This was an age of political publicity and parliamentary democracy, and he found it perfectly normal that proposals which concerned the entire Community should cause quite a stir.

M. Westerterp (Christian-Democrat, Netherlands) and M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) spoke on behalf of their groups and trusted that the Parliament would be consulted as quickly as possible about texts of such importance. They welcomed with great interest M. Triboulet's remarks on the role that the Parliament ought to play, and commented on the rather undemocratic character of certain press conferences. M. Doulin (Liberal, France) also found himself in opposition to the UDE Group. He felt that M. Triboulet's question was consistent with the French Government's policy of harassing Europe and was out of all proportion to the problem under discussion. This provoked a sharp rejoinder from M. Triboulet.

Statement by M. Mansholt

M. Mansholt addressed the Parliament at length on the memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the Community.¹ The contents of this document, submitted by the Commission to the Council in December 1968, are already well-known. M. Mansholt said that the measures it proposed, which dealt with price policy on the one and structure policy on the other, had to be viewed as a whole. Although the diagnosis it had made was regarded as alarming, the Commission felt that the situation was not desperate. There was a need for a serious examination of the facts, M. Mansholt said. A policy would have to be selected and concrete decisions taken on the future of European agriculture. The Commission would welcome any better suggestions for solving the problems which had to be tackled.

M. Boscardy-Monservin (Liberal, France) in his capacity as Chairman of the Parliament's Committee for Agriculture took note of the lodging of the memorandum. It was an important and valuable document. The main thing that the Parliament had to do was to pinpoint the chief political options; this would give the Parliament a rare opportunity of asserting its authority, affirming its maturity and assuming its responsibilities.

Miscellaneous agricultural problems

Three further agricultural problems of a much more technical nature were also discussed by the Assembly. On a report submitted by M. Richartz (Christian-Democrat, Germany), it approved a Commission proposal to amend a specific point in the basic regulation on the common organization of the market in sugar. This amendment — which will allow intervention agencies to sell sugar at the intervention price provided it is to be denatured or exported to non-member countries — ran into opposition from the Socialist Group whose spokesman, M. Vredeling (Netherlands), said that there was a danger that these new proposals would involve considerable additional expenditure.

The Parliament also approved the conclusions of a report by M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany). This dealt with the postponement to 1 January 1970 of the date on which certain quality standards for fruit and vegetables are to come into force.

Finally, a resolution adopted on a report by M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) approved the extension, for the year 1968, of various EAGGF procedures.

The common transport policy

The Parliament had before it a report on a proposed Council regulation on conditions of access to the occupation of road passenger carrier in national and international transport. The report, prepared by M. Boertien (Christian-Democrat, Netherlands), notes that all the proposal does is to define certain conditions which must be fulfilled by the individual carrier. It is of limited significance, since it merely lays down general provisions which will need to be made more precise at a later stage.

M. Posthumus (Socialist, Netherlands) and M. Bousquet (UDE, France), on behalf of their respective groups, spoke of the outline nature of the proposal, which makes

¹ See Bulletins 12-68, Ch. I and 1-69, editorial and supplement.

no provision for access to the market. M. Posthumus asked the Commission to avoid any discrimination between public and private enterprises in its text, while M. Bousquet stressed the importance of safety regulations. M. Bodson, member of the Commission, said that the aim of the proposed regulation was to raise the professional status of carriers; further regulations would deal with access to the market. As to the different amendments put forward in M. Boertien's report, M. Bodson said that the Commission was, in principle, able to accept them.

The suggested amendments mentioned in the resolution adopted by the Parliament are as follows: the Commission rather than the Member States should determine the requirements with regard to financial capacity to be fulfilled by the carrier; within one year of the regulation coming into force the Commission should adopt common rules to govern examinations for the issue of certificates of professional ability.

Food aid

The Parliament discussed a report by M. Vredeling on a proposal for a regulation amending the text on the common organization of the market in cereals with a view to procuring cereals for food aid purposes. M. Westerterp (Christian-Democrat, Netherlands), M. Dröscher (Socialist, Germany) and M. Houdet (Liberal, France) spoke on behalf of their groups and deplored the delays which had occurred in implementing the Food Aid Convention. They stressed the importance of the Community character of the food aid programme, although this had not been respected when it had come to implementation. M. Houdet said that the programme was a humanitarian one which could not in any circumstances be subordinated to political considerations; he felt that this aid should be extended to other foods, particularly animal proteins adapted to traditional consumption in the applicant countries. The resolution adopted by the Parliament at the close of the debate approved the proposal subject to certain amendments, dealing notably with the Community character of the aid.

On the same day the Parliament adopted a resolution approving, with certain reservations, the proposal for a regulation on the financing by the EAGGF of expenditure resulting from the implementation of the Food Aid Convention. The text of the resolution was submitted by M. Leemans (Christian-Democrat, Belgium). In its resolution, the Parliament expressed concern at the plethora of scales of contribution to Community expenditure and approved the proposed scale for the current year only, urging that existing systems be simplified. It reaffirmed the need to replace contributions from the Member States by "own resources" in accordance with Article 201 of the EEC Treaty.

THE COUNCIL

In January 1969 the Council held two meetings, one of which was mainly devoted to agricultural questions and the other to the reform of agriculture and to the membership applications.

58th session - 16 January 1969 (agriculture)

Meeting under the chairmanship of M. P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, with M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, attending,

the Council had an initial exchange of views on the Commission memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the EEC and on the Commission proposals on the fixing of agricultural prices for the 1969/70 marketing year.

On the common organization of the market in vine products, the Council examined certain problems raised by the proposed supplementary regulation on this matter, particularly with regard to the definition of wine and the basic principles of a production policy. It also adopted regulations on the levy to be imposed on imports of Tilsit, Havarti and Esrom cheese, and on general rules for the marketing of frozen beef and veal bought in by intervention agencies. Lastly, in the context of its food aid programme for 1968/69, the Council expressed its intention of making an emergency grant of 50 000 tons of non-durum wheat to Turkey.¹

At the same session the Ministers adopted a number of regulations on the free movement of goods. One concerns measures for the uniform application of the CCT nomenclature and provides for the setting up of a nomenclature Committee.² The Council adopted three further regulations opening, apportioning, and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for frozen beef and veal, tunny and cod; these quotas apply for the year 1969.³

59th session - 27 and 28 January 1969 (particularly agriculture and external relations)

This session was held in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Grégoire, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs; the participants were M. Harmel and M. Debré, Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Belgium and France, and their colleagues from the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture of certain member countries. The Commission was represented by its President, M. Jean Rey, and most of its members. The most important point on the agenda was the examination of the memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the Community. M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, gave an account from the angle of regional policy and industrial policy of the various problems raised by the memorandum. The Council had an initial broad exchange of views on the document and decided upon the procedure for examining it and preparing the necessary decisions.⁴ As regards the measures to be chosen in the tobacco sector, the Italian delegation once again asked the Council to take the steps necessary to set up the common market organization in this field for the next marketing year.

A number of regulations were adopted; they relate to inwards processing traffic in certain milk products, the application of quality standards to fruit and vegetables marketed in the Community, the general rules on the grant of export refunds and the criteria for fixing the amount of these for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty.

As regards budget policy, the Council heard a statement by M. Franz-Josef Strauss, Minister of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the report from the Budget Policy Committee concerning the improvement of the Community's budgetary machinery. M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, presented the Commission communication on "Initial Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy".⁵

¹ See chapter VII, sec. 95.

² See chapter IV, sec. 1.

³ See chapter IV, sec. 2.

⁴ See chapter V, sec. 28.

⁵ Also see the editorial on this subject.

The applications for membership from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, and the letter from the Swedish Government were the subject of an interim progress report by the Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee which dealt particularly with the projected commercial arrangements. On food aid, the Council agreed that its next meeting should be considered as the deadline for the drafting of the outline programme for the implementation of the food aid measures at both Community and national level. As regards the financing of food aid expenditure, the Council agreed to the principle of a "gifts" item being included in the Community budget.

Still in the external relations field, the Council approved the projected exchange of letters between Euratom and the United Kingdom on extending the Co-operation Agreement with Great Britain for two years as from 4 February 1969.¹ The Council had an exchange of views on relations between Israel and the Community and heard a statement by the Dutch delegation on this subject. It also discussed the current trade negotiations between the EEC and Yugoslavia. The Council agreed upon the procedure to be followed in the Yaoundé Convention renewal negotiations, without prejudice to the Commission's right of intervention.

Lastly, in the trade policy field the Council adopted a decision authorizing the tacit prolongation, beyond the transitional period, of certain commercial agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries.² The object of this decision, which derogates from the Council's decision of 9 October 1961, under which the duration of bilateral commercial agreements between the Member States and non-member countries may not extend beyond the transitional period, is to deal with the emergency situations created by the imminent expiry of certain bilateral agreements. It in no way prejudices the solutions which will finally be adopted as regards these agreements when a common commercial policy comes to be implemented.

THE COMMISSION

Appointments

M. J. Van Gronsveld, Director-General for Personnel and Administration, has been transferred to the post of Director-General for the Budgets. He thus succeeds M. L. Lambert, who has been appointed Director-General for Personnel and Administration. These transfers and appointments take effect simultaneously on 1 March 1969.

M. Jacques Dousset, Head of Division "programme and objectives—relations with other Community institutions and with international organizations" has been appointed Director of Directorate "harmonization—co-ordination and financing of infrastructures" in the Directorate-General for Transport.

Dr. Horst Adolf Semiller has been appointed Head of the Medical Service. This administrative unit is attached to the Director-General for Personnel and Administration.

¹ See Chapter VII, sec. 102.

² See official gazette No. L 43, 20.2.1969.

M. Andries Adriaanse, Head of Division "industrial promotion in the nuclear and advanced technology fields" has been appointed Head of Division "customs value, tariff comparisons, charges with effect equivalent to customs duties".

Honorary rank

At its meeting of 5 February 1969 the Commission took a number of decisions in this field.¹ It conferred the title of Honorary Director-General on the following former officials:

	<i>Former position</i>
M. Walter Funck	Director-General for Administration and Personnel (Euratom)
M. Jules Guéron	Director-General for Research and Training (Euratom) and General Adviser on Scientific Research to the Commission
M. Jacques Isaac-Georges	Director-General in the Private Office of the President of the Euratom Commission
M. Marcel Jaurant-Singer	Adviser (<i>hors classe</i>) in the Directorate-General of Administration and Finance (ECSC)
M. Hendrik Kramers	Director of the Ispra Establishment of the Joint Research Centre
M. José Neirinck	Director-General for Social Affairs (EEC)
M. Emile Schneider	Adviser (<i>hors classe</i>) in the Directorate-General for Steel (ECSC)
M. Heinrich Sennekamp	Director-General for Coal (ECSC)
M. Hans Suenner	Director-General for the Dissemination of Information (Euratom)
M. M.P.M. van Karnebeek	Director-General for Administration (EEC)

The Commission conferred the title of Honorary Director-General on the following former officials:

	<i>Former position</i>
M. Jean Blin	Director of the Karlsruhe Establishment of the Joint Research Centre
M. Wilhelm Krafft	Chief Executive Assistant to M. Hellwig
M. Armand Saclé	Director in the Directorate-General for Competition (EEC)

¹ Some of these will be published in Bulletin 4-69.

The rank of Honorary Director was conferred on the following former officials:

	<i>Former position</i>
M. Hendrik Buurman	Director in the Directorate-General for Administration and Personnel (Euratom)
M. Abraham de Jong	Principal Adviser in the Inspection Directorate (ECSC)
M. Tom Devries	Director in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial affairs (EEC)
M. Wilhelm Doerr	Director in the Directorate-General for Social Affairs (EEC)
M. Roger Grooten	Director in the Directorate-General for Agriculture (EEC)
M. Guido Milano	Director of Safeguards and Controls
M. Julien Noel-Mayer	Director in the Directorate-General for Transport
M. Charles Savouillan	Director in the Directorate-General of Labour Problems, Industrial Re-organization and Re-development (ECSC)
M. Georges Theves	Director in the Directorate-General for Steel (ECSC)
M. Furio Zampetti	Director in the Ispra Establishment of the Joint Research Centre

Creation of a medical college

The Commission has decided to set up a medical college of the physicians belonging to the Commission's medical service. This body will submit proposals and opinions on medical matters. Dr. Recht has been appointed its chairman, with Dr. Semiller to replace him in case of absence.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 1/69 — Italian Republic v. Commission of the European Communities

On 10 January 1969 the Italian Government filed a suit with the Court of Justice seeking the annulment of the Commission's decision of 31 October 1968 on the proposed amendment of conditions and rates for the transport of fruit and vegetables by rail in the Mezzogiorno and Sardinia.¹

¹ See Bulletin 12/68, Ch. V, sec. 71.

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

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

These suits were filed with the Court of Justice on 16 January 1969 in compliance with a ruling given by Antwerp's conciliation magistrate on 24 December 1968. They involve two requests for preliminary rulings dealing notably with the direct applicability to municipal law of Articles 12 and 95 of the EEC Treaty with regard to social security contributions imposed on Belgian importers of unworked diamonds.¹

Case 4/69 — Alfons Lütticke GmbH v. Commission of the European Communities

On 22 January 1969 Alfons Lütticke GmbH filed a suit with the Court of Justice claiming damages under Article 215 of the EEC Treaty. These damages correspond to the countervailing duties on value added paid by this firm on imports of powdered milk since 1962. The plaintiff claims, *inter alia*, that Article 97 of the EEC Treaty has been infringed.²

Case 5/69 — M. Franz Völk v. SPRL Ets. J. Vervaecke

On 28 January 1969, by order of the Munich Appeal Court, the Court of Justice was asked for 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.³

Case 6/69 — Commission of the European Communities v. French Republic

On 31 January 1969 the Commission filed an appeal with the Court of Justice asking the Court to find that France had failed in its obligations under the Treaty by retaining a preferential discount rate for export credits after 1 November 1968 in violation of Article 2 para. 1(b) of the Commission's decision of 23 July 1968.⁴

Judgments

Case 2/68 — Ufficio Imposte di Consumo di Ispra v. Commission of the European Communities

The object of this suit, which was filed with the Court of Justice on 24 January 1968, was to obtain a Court order to enter the Ispra Centre to verify materials used in the building of the same with a view to their assessment for communal consumption tax. The Court, without ruling on the questions of substance issued an order granting the authorization required by Article 1 of the Protocol on privileges and immunities.⁴

¹ Official gazette No. C 14, 7.2.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. C 22, 21.2.1969.

³ See Ch. IV, sec. 3.

⁴ Official gazette No. C 3, 11.1.1969.

THE ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The 124th meeting of the ECSC Consultative Committee was held in Luxembourg on 16 January 1969, M. Jacques Ferry (France) taking the chair. The Commission was represented by two of its members, M. Victor Bodson and M. Albert Coppé.

Two main problems — the Community's financial policy and its transport policy — dominated this meeting and were discussed in the light of statements made by the two Commission members. One controversial legal question was also discussed — namely whether the Committee and its officers could continue their activities after 23 January 1969 (the date on which their mandate would normally expire) since the nomination of new members was likely to be delayed by certain governments.

Following a long discussion, it was agreed, on the basis of the principles and practices of public and international law and many precedents, that the Committee should remain in office until new members were appointed, thereby ensuring continuity in the activities of the institutions. This case was argued by M. Ferry, Chairman of the Committee, M. Picard and M. van der Rest (producers' group) and supported by M. Coppé, who felt that "the functioning of the Community institutions would be seriously hampered if the Consultative Committee decided to vote itself out of office". The Committee finally declared that it was prepared to continue its work and agreed to make no changes in its officers or subcommittees until the next meeting, scheduled for 20 March 1969, unless the new members had been appointed before that date.

As regards the Committee's programme of work, M. Coppé said that the Commission intended to submit a report on the merger of the Treaties to the Council within the next two months. This report would be immediately referred to the Consultative Committee in preparation for a debate on the point. This debate would be preceded by another on energy policy, because the Commission has asked the Committee for an early Opinion on its document on this subject. The forward programmes for coal and iron and steel would be discussed at the Committee's March meeting.

The debate on the Community's financial policy was introduced by M. Coppé. He analysed the economic trend and pointed out that it was leading to growing expenditure on the readaptation of workers, which had been absorbing more than half the ECSC's operating budget since 1965/66. It had to be foreseen, here and now, that this expenditure would continue to increase in 1969 and in 1970 but would then decline, if only because the number of miners would have been reduced from almost one million to 300 000 by 1971. Expenditure under this head would be approximately 20 million u.a. for each financial year between now and 1971. M. Coppé then referred to the 1969 estimates. Expenditures had been put at 51 million u.a. (18 million u.a. for administration, 25 million for readaptation and 8 million for research). This would be met by receipts from the levy, 70% of which comes from the iron and steel industry (37 million u.a. in all), by yield from investments (5 million u.a.) and by the utilization of virtually all reserves (9 million u.a.). The Commission's representative felt that there was no need to raise the general problem of the levy before the merger of the Communities but he gave it to be understood that the time had now come to review the question of ECSC's contribution (30%) to the financing of common institutions (Court of Justice, European Parliament) which did not devote a proportionate amount of their time to ECSC affairs.

The debate on this problem showed that most of the speakers held virtually the same views. M. Rolshoven, M. Delville and M. Boutet urged that the proportion of the levy revenue earmarked for Community administrative expenses under the merger treaty (18 million u.a.) be purely and simply cancelled. Some of these speakers,

and other members of the Committee too, went even further to talk of the discriminatory nature of the levy; they asked that the residual amount be treated as a fiscal charge and deducted from the national taxes paid by enterprises (addresses by M. Toccone, M. Rolshoven, M. Delville, M. Terrel). Replying to the debate, M. Coppé said that he would mention the matter to his Commission colleagues so that not only the levy problem but also the question of tax arrangements would be dealt with in the Commission's report on the merger of the Treaties. He could not promise that the Commission would propose that the levy be abolished—indeed the possibility of extending it to all economic activities might be envisaged. M. Coppé concluded by pointing out that if the ECSC's contribution to joint expenditure were reduced, the amount paid by the six Governments would need to be proportionately increased.

The second important item on the agenda for the meeting of 16 January was the Community's transport policy. M. Victor Bodson, member of Commission, said that the ECSC Treaty had set relatively modest objectives in the matter of transport (publication, non-discrimination, special rates) which did not make it possible to counterbalance the excesses of competition. The Treaty of Rome, on the other hand, which extended and supplemented the ECSC Treaty, provided for a common transport policy in the interest of users and transport enterprises. M. Bodson noted in passing that ECSC products represent almost 40% of all goods carried by rail, water and international road transport, and was optimistic about the elaboration of a common transport policy. He stressed the importance of organizing competition in this sector, which would make it possible to co-ordinate the activities of the various modes of transport and transport enterprises, and the importance of a single system for all inland water transport (including the Rhine). Because of this he was in favour of extending the Community's competence to various modes of transport now outside its province. As to the provisions to be included in the text of the "merged treaties", M. Bodson, who spoke in his personal capacity, did not rule out the possibility of applying rules stricter than the general arrangements to certain goods and certain traffic. He also felt that the extension of direct international railway rates to products other than those covered by the ECSC Treaty would be justified. M. Bodson finally spoke of the importance of including a "social panel" in the Community's transport policy.

M. Bodson's wide-ranging statement prompted preliminary remarks from several Committee members who expressed the hope that the problems he had raised would be examined in even greater depth. As there was agreement on this point, discussion was confined to the main guidelines. The speakers considered that, although the excesses of competition should be tempered, there was no need to go overboard with rules and regulations (M. Picard, M. Terrel, M. Courot). Several Committee members felt that when all was said and done a choice had to be made between liberalism and state aid, and a decision taken as to the respective shares of private enterprise and the public authorities. The future of inland water transport was a cause of concern to some of the speakers, who also referred to the grave problems of framing a common transport policy (rates, access to the market, capacity control and so on).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 75th plenary session in Brussels on 22 January 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, General

Interests Group). Opening the meeting, the chairman paid tribute to the memory of two members of the Committee — M. Quinto Quintieri (Italy, Employers' Group) and M. Charles Veillon (France, Workers' Group) — who died in December 1968.

The Committee adopted seven Opinions, approving the Commission's proposals on the whole, subject to some reservations and suggestions.

*1. Opinion on the proposal for a third Council directive on harmonization of Member States' turnover tax laws—common procedures for applying the tax on value added to operations connected with agricultural products.*¹

The rapporteur here was M. Gerritte (Netherlands, Workers' Group) and the Opinion was adopted by 71 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.

The Committee suggested certain amendments to the Commission's proposal and asked, in particular, that the list of products to which the common reduced rate applies be extended to allow final consumers to benefit from it. It was in favour of the introduction of the common reduced rate (which represents the arithmetical mean of half the national rates fixed by the six national Parliaments and is to be determined by the Council on a proposal from the Commission) but felt that the application of this rate in all the Member States was an objective to be achieved gradually. As regards the procedure for determining the rate, the Committee felt that real parliamentary control was possible; the common rate should not be fixed until the conditions essential for parliamentary control had been created. The European Parliament also made this point in its Opinion of 30 September 1968 on the same proposed directive.

2. Opinion on the proposal for a first Council regulation on the fixing of maximum amounts of pesticide residues on and in fruit and vegetables

This Opinion was adopted by 66 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, on a report by M. Visocchi (Italy, General Interests Group). The Committee emphasized that the protection of public health was the main concern here. It therefore felt that the presence in foodstuffs of any substances which had not been proved to be innocuous should be prohibited, bearing in mind the specified and controlled instructions for their use. The Committee urged the need for constant scientific research into the amount of pesticide residue which is admissible and pleaded for the drafting of Community legislation on the use of pesticides, which would cover all foodstuffs.

3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive amending the Council directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forestry reproductive material

This Opinion, adopted on a report by M. Schnieders (Germany, Employers' Group), was unanimous. The main purpose of the Commission's proposal is to postpone or bring forward the dates by which the Member States must align their legislation on the basic directive. The Committee stressed, however, that this should not be allowed to become a precedent; such a procedure was admissible in exceptional circumstances only. The European Parliament had approved this proposal on 28 November 1968.

*4. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on the introduction of conditions of access to the occupation of road passenger carrier in national and international transport*²

Following discussion of a report by Mme Hesse (Germany, Workers' Group), the Committee adopted, without debate, a unanimous Opinion approving the Commis-

¹ Official gazette No. C 48, 16.5.1968.

² *Ibid.* No. C 95, 21.9.1968.

sion's proposal subject to certain editorial changes. The Committee referred back to its comments in earlier Opinions on proposals regarding access to the market in goods transport by inland waterway and access to the profession of road haulier. It laid particular stress on the safety problems connected with the carriage of passengers, which called for regulations. Various members of the European Parliament made the same point during the debate on 21 July 1968 at the conclusion of which the Parliament rendered an Opinion on this same proposal.

5. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning technical safety measures in connection with the construction and operation of oil pipelines¹

This Opinion was also adopted unanimously, following discussion of a report presented by M. Ameye (Belgium, Employers' Group). Although the Committee approved the Commission's action in choosing harmonization as the answer to this problem (a solution which allows national technical standards to be retained side by side with the Community requirements laid down by the proposed directive), it urged that a more far-reaching harmonization of technical requirements be sought at a later date, where technical progress permitted this. The Parliament rendered an Opinion on this same proposal on 24 January 1969.

6. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive amending the Council directive of 27 June 1967 concerning the alignment of the laws and regulations relating to the classification, labelling and packing of dangerous substances¹

The Committee, on a report submitted by M. Ameye, adopted a unanimous Opinion approving the contents of the proposal. To facilitate the future adaptation of the directive of 27 June 1967 to technical progress and safety requirements, it did, however, suggest the insertion of an article on the creation, role and functioning of a Management Committee (such as that recommended by the draft Council resolution in Chapter IV of the General Programme for the removal of technical obstacles to trade). The European Parliament rendered its Opinion on the proposed directive on 28 November 1968.

7. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation concerning the AASM and the OCT (measures required in the tobacco sector)

The Committee, on a report by M. Piga (Italy, General Interests Group), adopted this Opinion by 66 votes, 9 members abstaining. It recommended that tobacco production in the AASM and the OCT concentrate on varieties which could first of all be used by industries in these countries but also by industries in the Community. It also asked that no customs duties be levied on AASM and OCT tobaccos which had hitherto been free of intra-Community customs duties. In view of the negotiations now under way for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, the Committee also urged the Community authorities to examine without delay ways and means of assisting and guiding tobacco production in these countries in the years ahead.

The next plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee will be held from 26 to 28 February and will be devoted to a debate on the general situation of the Community and the prospects for its future. This "general consultation" was requested by M. Jean Rey at the Committee's September 1968 meeting.

¹ Official gazette No. C 123, 26.11.1968.

IX. European Investment Bank

Loans granted

Netherlands

On 29 January 1969 the Bank concluded a loan contract valued at 26.2 million florins (10 million units of account) for 12 years at 6.5% for the construction at Delfzijl in Groningen (Netherlands) of three workshops for the production of chlorine, chlorinated hydrocarbons and methylamines.

The promoter of the project is the N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zoutindustrie (KNZ) of Hengelo, a subsidiary of the Koninklijke Zout-Organon N.V. (KZO) of Arnhem. The KNZ is one of the main Netherlands chemical firms and in the front rank of European salt manufacturers. The new plant will increase the KZO groups' production capacity for chlorine. The product will be made from brine by a modern technical process using diaphragm electrolysis cells. The new electrolysis plant will work in close collaboration with a sodium carbonate plant which the KNZ also operates at Delfzijl, and brine supply will be by a 30-km pipeline from the drilling grounds for which the group has a concession. The Delfzijl region has been declared a development centre by the Netherlands Government and as such benefits from public aid measures instigated by the authorities. The total cost of the project is estimated at approximately 96 million florins (26.5 million u.a.) and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1969 or early 1970.

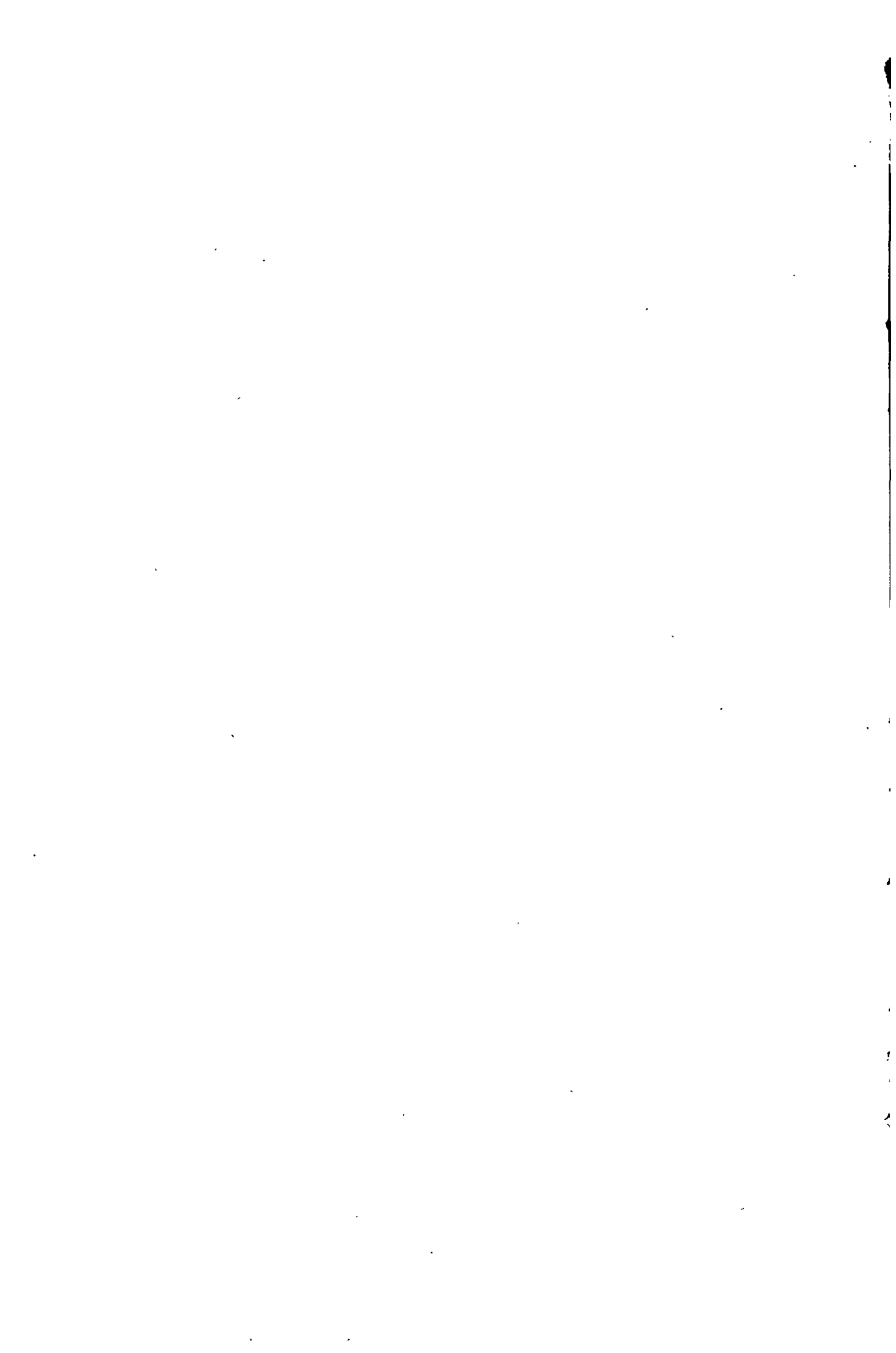
The Bank's loan is its first aid to the Netherlands. It will bear the joint and several guarantee of the KZO.

Turkey

On 29 January 1969 the Bank concluded with the Turkish Government a loan contract to the value of £T 68.4 million (7.6 million u.a.) for the construction of a 380-kV electric power transmission line on the Gökçekaya-Seyitömer-Izmir section, with stations at Izmir and Seyitömer and relays for the Gökçekaya terminal station.

The promoter is Etibank, a State enterprise under the Ministry for Energy and Natural Resources, the energy section of which (Etibank power group) is currently responsible for the construction and running of electric power stations and high-voltage transmission lines. The project will enable west Anatolia to use cheap power mainly from the Keban and Gökçekaya power stations which the Bank helped to finance. The total cost is estimated at £T 117.9 million (13.1 million u.a.).

The Bank is carrying out this operation through its special section and on behalf of the Member States, by virtue of the mandate they conferred on it for the application of the financial protocol annexed to the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement.



Miscellaneous

Talks between President Nixon and the Commission

On 24 February 1969, in the course of his visit to Europe, the President of the United States, Mr. Richard Nixon, received the President, the Vice-Presidents and the members of the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels.

The talks began with an interview between President Nixon and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey. At the same time M. Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, had a discussion with Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State Martin Hillenbrand and Presidential Assistant Henry A. Kissinger. President Nixon and the other American personalities then met the entire Commission.

The talks, which took place in an excellent and constructive atmosphere, covered the main questions of common interest between the United States and the European Communities. They highlighted the common responsibility borne by the United States on the one hand and the Community on the other in the pursuit of a liberal policy, particularly in the trade field, and the need for constant co-operation between the United States and the Community.

Speech by M. Jean Rey in Düsseldorf

"It is surprising that in spite of the undeniable successes of the Community, doubt seems to be cast in certain quarters on the principles which form the very basis of these successes," declared M. Jean Rey in an address to the plenary session of the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Rationalisierung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen" (The North Rhine-Westphalian working party on rationalization) on 23 January 1969 in Düsseldorf. "These principles," the President of the Commission went on, "lay down a method of co-operation which goes beyond the present degree of intergovernmental co-operation and which is precisely what lends its particular stamp to the 'Community' compared with the traditional types of agreements and alliances. It is a fact that, in a Community, certain powers must be transferred to common institutions.

"Many examples show that a purely intergovernmental method is not sufficient for the attainment of the objectives pursued. Otherwise, older organizations than the Communities, such as Benelux, OECD and WEU, ought to have been able to institute common policies. I say this with full knowledge of the facts since, as Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs, I personally represented my country for several years on the Council of the Benelux Economic Union. The Community, or more precisely supranationality — that is to say the principle of Community institutions endowed with their own power of decision — is new to history; others envy us for it and it has proved its worth.

"This power of decision is the deciding factor," the President of the Commission emphasized. "Without it there would have been no agricultural policy, the Kennedy Round would not have produced its well-known results, nor would any measures of Community solidarity have been taken like those last year for the benefit of France.

This signifies that under no circumstances should the role of the Commission as an independent organ, the driving force of this progress and the guardian of the proper application of the Treaty, be interfered with."

M. Rey added that this also meant that in no case should the Commission be an accessory to the wilful mutilation of another Community institution. Thus it had never recognized the agreement concluded between the Governments in Luxembourg under which the decisions on vital problems would be taken in the Council only unanimously, and it considered that any application of this agreement would be contrary to the Treaty. Any community which elevated the right of veto to the rank of principle would *ipso facto* furnish proof on its own non-existence. However, powers of decision also demanded possibilities of supervision; this way why the Commission continued to advocate wider powers for the European Parliament. Moreover, this question was closely linked with the question of independent resources for the Community, which would come up this very year in connection with the financing of the common agricultural policy, since one of the vital features of the Community was that it should have its own financial resources.

Statements by M. S.L. Mansholt in Berlin

"Those who oppose the Commission's proposals by arguing that they would be prejudicial to farmers ought to be the first to admit that, on the contrary, these proposals are motivated by no other concern than that of helping farmers and of finding a solution for their almost hopeless situation." These were the terms in which M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, vindicated the Commission's proposals on the reform of agriculture in the Community, at the inauguration of the "Grüne Woche" in Berlin on 1 February 1969. "A society that is not prepared to shoulder its duties of solidarity with respect to all sections of the population (farmers included) should not be surprised if the upheavals affecting the rural population threaten to shake the whole social edifice", M. Mansholt affirmed. "Either we solve this problem in common or it will be our common undoing."

M. Haferkamp in Africa

M. Wilhelm Haferkamp, member of the Commission, visited Africa between 6 and 18 January 1969, going in turn to Burundi, Kenya, Madagascar and Rwanda. He had talks with the heads of State and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Equipment, Agriculture and Social Affairs of each of these countries. He visited the sites of a number of EDF-financed projects: infrastructure works, agricultural schemes, hospitals and schools. During his stay in Madagascar, M. Haferkamp attended the opening session of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the European Economic Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar in Tananarive on 10 January 1969.

Meeting of the Finance Ministers of the Six

The Ministers of Finance and Economics of the six Member States of the European Communities held their 32nd meeting at Garmish-Patenkirchen on 13 and 14 January 1969 with M. Frans Josef Strauss, German Minister of Finance, and his colleague Professor Karl Schiller, German Minister of Economic Affairs, taking the chair in

succession. The Governors or Presidents of the National Banks also attended this meeting, at which the Commission was represented by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President, and M. von der Groeben, member.

The Ministers discussed how the Community's budgetary machinery could be improved and taxes harmonized in the Member States, especially as regards the provisions concerning capital movements and mergers of enterprises. According to the communiqué published at the close of the meeting, "the Ministers and the Governors of the central banks also discussed in detail the economic trend in the Community. They noted that in recent months the joint efforts made have already led to progress in aligning the economic aims of the Member States. Nevertheless, there must be greater convergency of economic development and closer co-ordination of national aims and policies. Above all, these factors constitute one of the most essential conditions for lasting equilibrium in the Community and an important contribution towards international monetary stability." The communiqué goes on to say that "in the course of the discussion of the international monetary situation, following on the Bonn conference, the Ministers and the Governors of the central banks noted with satisfaction that things have quietened down in the meantime."

The participation of the communities in the 1970 Osaka Exposition

Following the official invitation extended by the Japanese Prime Minister to the Presidents of the Council and the Commission, and in accordance with the Council's decision, the European Communities will participate in the Japan World Exposition in Osaka (15 March-13 September 1970). The funds to be earmarked for this purpose have been fixed at 64 million Belgian francs. The World Exposition in Osaka, approved by the International Exhibitions Bureau and designated as "a general exposition of the highest category", will be the first of its class to be held in Asia; its central theme is to be "Progress in harmony". The European Communities' pavilion, plans for which are now being drawn up, will cover an area of 1600 square metres, with about 900 square metres of exhibiting space. The site chosen, in the centre of the Exposition, will form a kind of point of convergence among the pavilions of the member countries represented at Osaka, i.e. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

Meeting of representatives of Trade Union and employer organizations in the European framework

A meeting at European level of trade union and employer organizations was held in Brussels on 30 and 31 January 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission. The following organizations were represented: CEEP (European centre for public enterprises), the European committees of the CISL (International Confederation of free Trade Unions) and of the World Confederation of Labour (ex CISC), COPA (Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC) and UNICE (Union of Industries of the European Community).

The participants discussed the correlation between the Community's social policy and its other policies. They considered that absolute priority should be given to the preparation and implementation of a coherent employment policy. In order to continue the study of the questions raised and to reach conclusions acceptable to the various groups, it was proposed at the end of the meeting that a working party be

set up. It would have the specific tasks of defining and preparing research into employment, bearing in mind the next deadlines in the process of Community integration, and of assessing the efficiency of the present consultation machinery. The working party should submit its findings before 1 June 1969.

The European Movement calls for a meeting of heads of governments

The Steering Committee of the European Movement, which met in Milan on 15 February 1969 under the chairmanship of Professor Walter Hallstein, endorsed a resolution in which it "expressed satisfaction with the measures taken by the Italian Government to bring about prior, obligatory consultation between the European governments concerning the major questions of international politics". It also hoped that "the requisite steps would be taken at an early date to go beyond the consultation stage already begun and to bring together the heads of the European governments prepared to lay the foundations of a true European political community".

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- Question écrite n° 52/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Surveillance médicale des mères et des enfants en Turquie (Réponse complémentaire) (No. 52/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Medical care of mothers and children in Turkey - additional reply) No. C 2, 9.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 231/68 de M^{lle} Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accès des marques et entreprises étrangères à la publicité à l'O.R.T.F. (No. 231/68 by M^{lle} Lulling to the Commission: Access of foreign brands and enterprises to French radio and television advertising) No. C 2, 9.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 232/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réduction de la production agricole au Danemark (No. 232/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Reduction of agricultural production in Denmark) No. C 2, 9.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 234/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Classification concernant les Jeux olympiques qui se dérouleront à Munich en 1972 (No. 234/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Classification in connection with the Olympic Games to be held in Munich in 1972) No. C 2, 9.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 236/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Assainissement des mines de soufre en Italie (No. 236/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Reorganization of sulphur mines in Italy) No. C 2, 9.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 237/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Développement des échanges d'huile d'olive entre la Communauté et la Grèce (No. 237/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Development of olive oil trade between the Community and Greece) No. C 2, 9.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 196/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation du droit pénal dans les Communautés européennes (No. 196/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Harmonization of criminal law in the European Communities) No. C 5, 22.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 213/68 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Excédents de beurre et bilan des matières grasses de la Communauté (No. 213/68 by M. Dulin to the Commission: Butter surpluses and balance-sheet of oils and fats in the Community) No. C 5, 22.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 215/68 de M. Apel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concentration Fiat-Citroën (No. 215/68 by M. Apel to the Commission: Fiat-Citroën merger) No. C 5, 22.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 216/68 de M^{lle} Lulling et de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord Citroën-Fiat (No. 216/68 by M^{lle} Lulling and M. Oele to the Commission: Citroën-Fiat agreement) No. C 5, 22.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 217/68 de M. Apel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services (No. 217/68 by M. Apel to the Commission: Achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services) No. C 6, 22.1.1969
- Question écrite n° 228/68 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Office statistique des Communautés européennes (No. 228/68 by M. Kriedemann to the Commission: Statistical Office of the European Communities) No. C 6, 22.1.1969

Question écrite n° 229/68 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Lutte contre les pratiques frauduleuses en matière d'importation et d'exportation de produits agricoles (No. 229/68 by M. Fellermaier to the Commission: Combating fraudulent practices concerning import and export of agricultural products) No. C 6, 22.1.1969

Question écrite n° 239/68 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Règles de concurrence dans la production de produits pharmaceutiques (No. 239/68 by M. Glinne to the Commission: Rules of competition in the pharmaceutical industry) No. C 6, 22.1.1969

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Open competitive examinations

Dispositions communes aux concours de recrutement dont l'avis est publié dans le présent « Journal officiel » par le Parlement européen (Common provisions for competitive examinations for recruitment, notice of which is published in the current official gazette by the European Parliament) No. C 10, 28.1.1969

Avis de concours général n° PE/26/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination no. PE/26/C - Dutch-language secretaries with shorthand and typing) No. C 10, 28.1.1969

Avis de concours général n° PE/27/C (dactylographes de langue néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination no. PE/27/C - Dutch-language typists) No. C 10, 28.1.1969

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

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Règlement (CEE) n° 1/69 de la Commission, du 2 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1/69 of 2 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 1, 3.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 2/69 de la Commission, du 2 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2/69 of 2 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 1, 3.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 3/69 de la Commission, du 2 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3/69 of 2 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 1, 3.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 4/69 de la Commission, du 2 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 4/69 of 2 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 1, 3.1.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 5/69 de la Commission, du 2 janvier 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. 5/69 of 2 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 1, 3.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 6/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 6/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 7/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 7/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 8/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 8/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 9/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 9/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 10/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (CEE) No. 10/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 11/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (CEE) No. 11/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 12/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 12/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 13/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 13/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 14/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 14/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 15/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 15/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 16/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 1969, modifiant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 16/69 of 3 January 1969 modifying the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 2, 4.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 17/69 de la Commission, du 3 janvier 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. 17/69 of 3 January 1969 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 2, 4.1.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 18/69 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1968, complétant le règlement n° 171/67/CEE par des dispositions relatives à la fixation à l'avance de la restitution à l'exportation de l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 18/69 of 20 December 1968 supplementing Regulation No. 171/67/EEC by provisions relating to the advance fixing of the refund on exports of olive oil) No. L 3, 7.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 19/69 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1968, relatif à la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement à l'importation d'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 19/69 of 20 December 1968 on the advance fixing of the levy on imports of olive oil) No. L 3, 7.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 20/69 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 20/69 of 6 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 3, 7.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 21/69 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 21/69 of 6 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 3, 7.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 22/69 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 22/69 of 6 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 3, 7.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 23/69 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 23/69 of 6 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 3, 7.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 24/69 de la Commission, du 6 janvier 1969, modifiant 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. 24/69 of 6 January 1969 modifying the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 3, 7.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 25/69 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 25/69 of 7 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 4, 8.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 26/69 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 26/69 of 7 January 1969 fixing the premiums, to be added to the levies of cereals and malt) No. L 4, 8.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 27/69 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 27/69 of 7 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 4, 8.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 28/69 de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 28/69 of 7 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 4, 8.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 29/69 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 29/69 of 8 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 5, 9.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 30/69 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 30/69 of 8 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 5, 9.1.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 31/69 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 31/69 of 8 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 5, 9.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 32/69 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 32/69 of 8 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 5, 9.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 33/69 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 33/69 of 8 January 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 5, 9.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 34/69 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 34/69 of 8 January 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 5, 9.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 35/69 de la Commission, du 8 janvier 1969, fixant des prix minima à l'exportation vers les pays tiers de tubercules de bégonias et de sinningias (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 35/69 of 8 January 1969 fixing the minimum price for export to non-member countries of begonia and sinningia tubers) No. L 5, 9.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 36/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 36/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 6, 10.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 37/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 37/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 6, 10.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 38/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 38/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 6, 10.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 39/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 39/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 6, 10.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 40/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 40/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 6, 10.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 41/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1969, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 41/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 6, 10.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 42/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 42/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 6, 10.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 43/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 43/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 6, 10.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 44/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 44/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 6, 10.1.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 45/69 de la Commission, du 9 janvier 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. 45/69 of 9 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 6, 10.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 46/69 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 46/69 of 10 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 7, 11.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 47/69 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 47/69 of 10 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 7, 11.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 48/69 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 48/69 of 10 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 7, 11.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 49/69 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 49/69 of 10 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 7, 11.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 50/69 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1969, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 50/69 of 10 January 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 7, 11.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 51/69 de la Commission, du 10 janvier 1969, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 51/69 of 10 January 1969 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 7, 11.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 52/69 de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 911/68 relatif à certaines modalités concernant l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 52/69 of 11 January 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 911/68 on certain procedures concerning aid for oilseeds) No. L 8, 14.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 53/69 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 53/69 of 13 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 8, 14.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 54/69 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 54/69 of 13 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 8, 14.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 55/69 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 55/69 of 13 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 8, 14.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 56/69 de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 56/69 of 13 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 8, 14.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 57/69 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 57/69 of 14 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 9, 15.1.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 58/69 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 58/69 of 14 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 9, 15.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 59/69 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 59/69 of 14 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 9, 15.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 60/69 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 60/69 of 14 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 9, 15.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 61/69 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 61/69 of 14 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 9, 15.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 62/69 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 62/69 of 14 January 1969 on a notice of call for tender for the purchase of cheese from stocks held by the Netherlands intervention agency) No. L 9, 15.1.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 64/69 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1969, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement du beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 64/69 of 14 January 1969 on a call for tender for the purchase of butter from stocks held by the French intervention agency) No. L 9, 15.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 65/69 de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 65/69 of 14 January 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 9, 15.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 66/69 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 66/69 of 15 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 10, 16.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 67/69 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 67/69 of 15 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 10, 16.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 68/69 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 68/69 of 15 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 10, 16.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 69/69 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 69/69 of 15 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 10, 16.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 70/69 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 70/69 of 15 January 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 10, 16.1.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 72/69 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 72/69 of 15 January 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry) No. L 10, 16.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 73/69 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 73/69 of 15 January 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) No. L 10, 16.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 74/69 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1969, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 74/69 of 15 January 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for ovalbumin and lactalbumin) No. L 10, 16.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 75/69 de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 75/69 of 15 January 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell) No. L 10, 16.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 71/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 71/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 76/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 76/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 77/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 77/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 78/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 78/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 79/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 79/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 80/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 80/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 81/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 81/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 82/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 82/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 83/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 83/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 84/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 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. 84/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 11, 17.1.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 85/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 85/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 86/69 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1^{er} février 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 86/69 of 16 January 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the poultry-meat sector for the period beginning 1 February 1969) No. L 11, 17.1.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 88/69 du Conseil, du 16 janvier 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 30 000 tonnes de thons, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve, de la position ex 03.01 B I b) du tarif douanier commun (année 1969) (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 88/69 of 16 January 1969 opening, apportioning, and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota of 30 000 tons of fresh, chilled or frozen tunny, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for processing, of common customs tariff heading ex 03.01 B I b) 1969) No. L 13, 18.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 89/69 du Conseil, du 16 janvier 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 34 000 tonnes de morues entières, décapitées ou tronçonnées, simplement salées ou en saumure, ou séchées, de la position 03.02 A I b) du tarif douanier commun (année 1969) (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 89/69 of 16 January 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota of 34 000 tons of cod, whole, headless or in pieces, salted, in brine or dried, of common customs tariff heading 03.02 A I b) - for 1969) No. L 13, 18.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 90/69 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 90/69 of 17 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 13, 18.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 91/69 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 91/69 of 17 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 13, 18.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 92/69 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 92/69 of 17 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 13, 18.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 93/69 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 93/69 of 17 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 13, 18.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 94/69 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1969, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 94/69 of 17 January 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 13, 18.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 95/69 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1969, portant application du règlement (CEE) n° 1619/68 concernant certaines normes de commercialisation applicables aux œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 95/69, of 17 January 1969 implementing Regulation (EEC) No. 1619/68 on certain marketing standards for eggs) No. L 13, 18.1.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 96/69 de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1969, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 96/69 of 17 January 1969 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 13, 18.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 97/69 du Conseil, du 16 janvier 1969, relatif aux mesures à prendre pour l'application uniforme de la nomenclature du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 97/69 of 16 January 1969 on measures to be taken with a view to the uniform application of the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff) No. L 14, 21.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 98/69 du Conseil, du 16 janvier 1969, établissant les règles générales relatives à l'écoulement de la viande bovine congelée achetée par les organismes d'intervention (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 98/69 of 16 January 1969 laying down general rules relating to the marketing of frozen beef and veal bought by the intervention agencies) No. L 14, 21.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 99/69 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 99/69 of 20 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 14, 21.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 100/69 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 100/69 of 20 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 14, 12.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 101/69 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 101/69 of 20 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 14, 12.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 102/69 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 102/69 of 20 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 14, 21.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 103/69 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1969, établissant les modalités d'application pour le report d'une partie de la production de sucre à la campagne sucrière suivante (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 103/69 of 20 January 1969 establishing implementing procedures for carrying over part of the production of sugar to the following sugar year) No. L 14, 21.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 104/69 de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1969, relatif à la fin de l'application des mesures d'intervention en Allemagne et en France (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 104/69 of 20 January 1969 on the termination of intervention measures in Germany and France) No. L 14, 21.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 105/69 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 105/69 of 21 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 15, 22.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 106/69 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 106/69 of 21 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 15, 22.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 107/69 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 107/69 of 21 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 15, 22.1.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 108/69 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 108/69 of 21 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 15, 22.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 109/69 de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} février 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 109/69 of 21 January 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 February 1969)

No. L 15, 22.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 111/69 de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 111/69 of 22 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

No. L 16, 23.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 112/69 de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 112/69 of 22 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

No. L 16, 23.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 113/69 de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 113/69 of 22 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

No. L 16, 23.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 114/69 de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 114/69 of 22 January 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

No. L 16, 23.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 115/69 de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 115/69 of 22 January 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)

No. L 16, 23.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 116/69 de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 116/69 of 22 January 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)

No. L 16, 23.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 117/69 de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 117/69 of 22 January 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for egg in shell)

No. L 16, 23.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 118/69 de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 118/69 of 22 January 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state)

No. L 15, 23.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 119/69 de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1969, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 119/69 of 22 January 1969 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds)

No. L 15, 23.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 120/69 de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 120/69 of 23 January 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

No. L 17, 24.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 121/69 de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 121/69 of 23 January 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

No. L 17, 24.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 122/69 de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 122/69 of 23 January 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

No. L 17, 24.1.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 123/69 de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 123/69 of 23 January 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

No. L 17, 24.1.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 124/69 de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 124/69 of 23 January 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 17, 24.1.1969
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69/5/CEE :

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69/8/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1968, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, au titre de l'article 13 du règlement n° 70/66/CEE (Commission Decision of 18 December 1968 on aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section under Article 13 of Regulation No. 70/66/CEE)

No. L 12, 17.1.1969

69/9/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1975/68 (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1975/68)

No. L 12, 17.1.1969

69/10/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, relative à la fixation des prix minima du fromage Gouda et Cheddar néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1948/68 (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 on fixing the minimum prices for Dutch Gouda and Cheddar cheeses for the call for tender specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1948/68)

No. L 12, 17.1.1969

69/13/Euratom/CECA/CEE :

Décision, du 16 janvier 1969, portant installation de l'Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes (Decision of 16 January 1969 setting up an Official Publications Office of the European Communities)

No. L 13, 18.1.1969

69/15/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1968, autorisant la République française, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité C.E.E., à exclure du traitement communautaire les « canifs » de la position ex 82.09 du T.D.C., originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans d'autres États membres (Commission Decision of 18 December 1968 authorizing France by virtue of EEC Treaty Article 115, first paragraph, to exclude from Community treatment pen-knives of CCT heading ex 82.09, originating in Japan and circulating freely in other Member States)

No. L 18, 24.1.1969

69/16/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République italienne pour les graines de betteraves à sucre, des variétés : « Eagle Hill », « Maribo », « Buszczinski », « Janaz » et « Saroz » (position ex 12.03 A du T.D.C.) (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to Italy for beet seed of the varieties: Eagle Hill, Maribo, Buszczinski, Janaz and Saroz — CCT heading ex 12.03 A)

No. L 18, 24.1.1969

69/17/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour les flétans noirs (position 03.01 B I f) (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to Germany for black halibut — heading 03.01 B I f)

No. L 18, 24.1.1969

69/18/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour les fils entièrement de soie (position tarifaire ex 50.04), non conditionnés pour la vente au détail (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to Germany for all-silk yarn (tariff heading ex 50.04) not put up for retail sale)

No. L 18, 24.1.1969

69/19/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1968, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire octroyé à la République italienne pour les thons frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve de poisson (position ex 03.01 B I b) (Commission Decision of 20 December 1968 increasing the volume of the tariff quota granted to Italy for fresh, chilled and frozen tunny for the canning industry — heading ex 03.01 B I b)

No. L 18, 24.1.1969

69/20/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1968, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1968, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public aux fins de transformation en beurre concentré destiné aux utilisateurs de grandes quantités (Commission Decision of 27 December 1968 amending the Commission Decision of 5 December 1968 authorizing Germany to sell at reduced price butter from public stocks for processing into concentrated butter for large-scale users)

No. L 18, 24.1.1969

69/21/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 janvier 1969, prolongeant le mandat des membres de certains Comités consultatifs agricoles (Commission Decision of 11 January 1969 extending the mandate of the members of certain agricultural advisory committees)

No. L 18, 24.1.1969

69/22/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice du royaume de Belgique pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par l'Office national de l'emploi (O.N.E.M.) (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 granting Belgium aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Office national de l'emploi - ONEM)

No. L 24, 30.1.1969

69/23/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par des «Ausführungsbehörden für Unfallversicherung» et d'autres organismes allemands (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 granting Germany aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Ausführungsbehörden für Unfallversicherung and other German organizations)

No. L 24, 30.1.1969

69/24/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le ministère des affaires sociales (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Ministry of Social Affairs)

No. L 24, 30.1.1969

69/25/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le «Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale» et plusieurs organismes italiens (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and a number of Italian organizations)

No. L 24, 30.1.1969

69/26/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le «Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid» (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health)

No. L 24, 30.1.1969

69/27/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par la «Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung (BAVAV)» et par quelques «Berufsgenossenschaften» (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 granting Germany aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on resettlement schemes by the Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung (BAVAV) and by certain employers' associations)

No. L 24, 30.1.1969

69/28/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par l'Office national d'immigration (O.N.I.) (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on resettlement schemes by the Office national d'immigration — ONI)

No. L 24, 30.1.1969

69/29/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le «Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale» et l'«Opera nazionale per gli invalidi di guerra (ONIG)» (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on resettlement schemes by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Opera nazionale per gli invalidi di guerra — ONIG)

No. L 24, 30.1.1969

69/30/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le «Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid» (Commission Decision of 19 December 1968 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on resettlement schemes by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health)

No. L 24, 30.1.1969

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Recommandation n° 2060/68/CECA de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1968, aux gouvernements des États membres portant prorogation de la recommandation n° 2-64 relative à l'introduction d'une protection spécifique frappant les importations de fonte de moulage (Commission Recommendation (ECSC) No. 2060/68 of 18 December 1968 to the Governments of the Member States extending Recommendation No. 2-64 in respect of the introduction of specific protection for imports of foundry pig iron)

No. L 6, 10.1.1969

69/2/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 20 juin 1968, adressé au gouvernement du royaume des Pays-Bas au sujet d'un projet de règlement concernant le déchirage de matériel fluvial (Commission Opinion of 20 June 1968 addressed to the Netherlands Government on a draft regulation concerning the scrapping of inland waterway equipment)

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69/11/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1968, adressé à la république fédérale d'Allemagne au sujet du projet de loi portant modification de la loi relative au chemin de fer fédéral (Commission Opinion of 20 December 1968 addressed to Germany on the bill to amend the law on the state railways)

No. L 12, 17.1.1969

69/14/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1968, en ce qui concerne le projet de loi viticole allemand (Commission Recommendation of 11 December 1968 on the German vineyards bill)

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Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre de la classe de qualité «beurre de ferme allemand», destiné à la transformation, provenant de stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Notice of call for tender for the purchase of butter of the «German farm butter» grade for processing, from stocks held by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette) No. C 1, 4.1.1969

Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter) No. C 1, 4.1.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (Bureau d'achat et de vente de denrées alimentaires) (Notice of call for tender for Dutch butter from stocks held by the VIB) No. C 1, 4.1.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Notice of call for tender for the purchase of butter from stocks held by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette) No. C 5, 18.1.1969

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Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (Bureau d'achat et de vente de denrées alimentaires) (Notice of call for tender for Dutch butter from stocks held by the VIB) No. C 5, 18.1.1969

Avis d'adjudication, du 17 janvier 1969, de la «Société interprofessionnelle des oléagineux fluides alimentaires» en vue de la vente d'environ 870 tonnes de graines de tournesol provenant des interventions de la campagne 1967/1968 (Notice of call for tender dated 17 January 1969 by the Société interprofessionnelle des oléagineux fluides alimentaires for the purchase of approximately 870 tons of sunflower seed bought in during the 1967/1968 marketing year) No. C 5, 18.1.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour des fromages Gouda et Cheddar néerlandais produits en 1967/1968 provenant des stocks du «Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau» (V.I.B.) (Notice of call for tender for Dutch Gouda and Cheddar cheeses, produced in 1967/1968, from stocks held by the VIB (Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau) No. C 7, 18.1.1969

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Arrêt de la Cour de justice, rendu le 19 décembre 1968, dans l'affaire 19-68 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par le Sozialgericht d'Augsbourg) : Giovanni De Cicco contre la Landesversicherungsanstalt Schwaben (Judgment of the Court pronounced on 19 December 1968 in case 19-68 (request for preliminary ruling by the Augsburg Sozialgericht): Giovanni De Cicco v. Landesversicherungsanstalt Schwaben) No. C 3, 11.1.1969

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Affaire 30-68 : Recours introduit le 12 décembre 1968 par Max Lacroix contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 30-68: Suit filed on 12 December 1968 by Max Lacroix against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 3, 11.1.1969

Affaire 31-68 : Demande de statuer à titre préjudiciel faite par ordonnance du 3 décembre 1968 de l'arrondissementsrechtbank de Rotterdam (sixième chambre), dans l'affaire Chanel S.A., contre Cepeha, Handelmaatschappij N.V. (Case 31-68: Request for a preliminary ruling by order dated 3 December 1968 of the Rotterdam Arrondissementsrechtbank (sixth Chamber) *in re* Chanel S.A. v. Cepeha Handelmaatschappij N.V.) No. C 3, 11.1.1969

Affaire 32-68 : Recours introduit le 16 décembre 1968 par Giuseppe L.V. Grasselli contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 32-68: Suit filed on 16 December 1968 by Giuseppe L.V. Grasselli against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 3, 11.1.1969

Affaire 33-68 : Recours introduit le 24 décembre 1968 par Mlle Eva Rittweger contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Suit filed on 24 December 1968 by Mlle. Eva Rittweger against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 5, 18.1.1969

Affaire 1-69 : Recours introduit le 10 janvier 1969 par le gouvernement de la République italienne contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 1-69: Suit filed on 10 January 1969 by Italy against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 10, 28.1.1969

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