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THE SOCIAL HORIZON FOR 1980

*by Mr Albert COPPÉ,
member of the Commission*

Public opinion often shows itself impatient at the slow progress of the Community's social policy, by comparison with what has been achieved on the commercial plane. The volume of trade increased fivefold between 1958 and 1970, whereas in the social field we are marking time, people say. Is this impatience justified?

This question calls for a qualified answer.

I

In the first place we must take into account the very different objectives of the three Treaties of Paris and Rome, and the very different possibilities of action they provide in the social field. The ECSC Treaty, signed in 1952, was and still is confined to the coal and steel sectors but it offers, thanks to the Community's "own resources", a fairly considerable opening for action by the Community. This opportunity has been extensively used to promote a vocational reorientation policy for the 600 000 odd coal and iron miners affected by changes in the sources of energy, and has also helped to soften the impact of the accelerated technological modernization of the steel industry. This action will continue. In coming years the Commission will be involved, as before, in the building of houses for iron and coal workers (there are over 100 000 already). The Euratom Treaty, for its part, has made it possible to develop a pilot campaign against pollution and nuisances in the field of radioactivity. There too the Community's action will continue.

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As for the EEC Treaty, it is at once wider in scope but also less specific as regards social questions. The Member States have indeed agreed on the need to promote the improvement of living and working conditions for labour and to harmonize them in an upward direction. But we cannot rule out the thought that those responsible for the Treaty, faced with the complexity of social problems and the difference in structure and tradition among Member States, put their first and foremost in spontaneous development,

counting on the momentum which economic integration would create. Thus Article 117 says "that such a development will result not only from the functioning of the Common Market which will favour harmonization of social systems, but also from the procedures provided for under this Treaty and from the approximation of legislative and administrative provisions".

As regards procedures, what is specifically provided for is a "close collaboration between Member States" on matters of such far-reaching scope as employment, working conditions, vocational training and further training, social security, industrial hygiene, collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Beside this general procedure, the Treaty of Rome includes specific social provisions, most of which have been implemented : free movement of labour, social security for migrant workers, the main principles of vocational training, the Social Fund, and equal pay for men and women.

II

Has spontaneous development in fact led to a progressive improvement of working conditions as was hoped by the authors of the Treaty of Rome ? The answer is in the affirmative. Unemployment has declined from 2.5 million (a rate of 3.4 %) in 1958 to 1.45 million (1.9 %) in 1969. Migration has increased. The real income of workers has gone up by 60 % to 90 % in 12 years, according to countries. Furthermore, the basic agreed working week in the different branches of industry has moved firmly in the direction of the 40-hour system spread out over 5 days ; holidays with pay have gradually lengthened to 3 or 4 weeks, often with double pay or a holiday bonus.

Finally, the development of social security has achieved a transfer of incomes and differentials have been substantially narrowed down, as compared with the first days of the Common Market. Social security expenditure in the broadest sense of the term now amounts to about one-fifth of the national income. (In 1958 the extremes were : Italy 12.4 %, Germany 18.6 % ; in 1967, Italy 19.5 %, Germany 22.9 %, Luxembourg 23.2 %.)

III

The historic decision taken by the Heads of State or Government at The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969 — to achieve an

economic and monetary union in the course of this decade — has speeded awareness of the need for a medium-term economic plan. It is in this spirit that the Heads of State or Government recognized "the desirability of reforming the Social Fund within the framework of a closely concerted social policy". If we wish the peoples of the Member States, who are more and more closely linked even in their day-to-day life, to accept the discipline of economic and monetary union, solidarity will have to find positive expression on the social plane.¹ Like the economic and monetary union, synchronization of social policies is a new factor which emerged from The Hague at the end of 1969. Early achievements in this direction include the very important decisions taken by the Council of Social Affairs Ministers on 26 November last as regards the reorganization of the Social Fund, the Standing Committee on Employment and the Community social budget.

If the Social Fund can play, at some future date, a part commensurate with ECSC's social action, the mobility of labour, in the face of increasingly rapid but inevitable structural changes, will cease to be a matter for anxiety and it will become possible to replace the goal of full employment by that of most suitable employment. It cannot be enough to employ as many people as possible regardless of what they are doing; the aim must be to make the best use of manpower from both the quantitative and the qualitative angle. This implies that decisive progress must be achieved in the harmonization of vocational training at Community level. What possibility could there be of defining the most suitable employment and guiding workers towards what will do most for their material improvement and sense of fulfilment in their work, if the qualifications granted and recognized are not mutually compatible in different Community states?

Similar considerations apply as regards employment policy. It would be absurd to separate this from general economic policy with its various specific facets: industrial policy, agricultural policy, regional policy. No single one of our Member States could now implement a full employment policy on its own within a customs, economic and currency union. Any expansionist measure inevitably has an impact on the Common Market as a whole. Full employment is valid for all or for none. This presupposes the most rapid know-

¹ This conclusion is also valid for regional interdependence, which does not fall within our scope here.

ledge possible of the common labour market (use of computers), which also brings us back to the recognized equivalence of vocational training, so that job offers and demand may be clearly defined and thus brought into contact.

The elaboration of a social budget will make it possible to achieve transparency of social security within the Community, as regards both its effects and its financing. This is as essential as the transparency of budgets generally and that of economic and structural realities in the framework of the economic policy.

IV

The draft of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, submitted by the Commission to the Council, spells this out : "The highest importance should be attached to interaction between economic and social developments. Balanced and sustained economic growth is a necessary condition of social progress ; but at the same time, satisfactory economic growth presupposes security and progress in the social field. Our societies must find a way to reconcile these two aspects." "The Community is aware of this requirement. It is also conscious of the existing limitations on its action. In the perspective of economic and currency union, the general objectives of social development, which are now the aims of national policies, will progressively become those of Community policy."

How is this to be achieved ? Where laws and regulations of the Member States distort the conditions of competition, measures will have to be taken so that laggards do not slow down the progress of the whole team. It will be profitable to consider what contribution Article 101 can make in this direction.

The prospect of economic and currency union will not fail to influence the attitude of the governments with regard to future draft Council directives concerning distortions of the conditions of

¹ ART. 101

"Where the Commission finds that a disparity existing between the legislative or administrative provisions of the Member States distorts the conditions of competition in the Common Market and thereby causes a state of affairs which must be eliminated, it shall enter into consultation with the interested Member States.

If such consultation does not result in an agreement which eliminates the particular distortion, the Council, acting during the first stage by means of a unanimous vote and subsequently by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue the directives necessary for this purpose. The Commission and the Council may take any other appropriate measures provided for in this Treaty."

competition. It is inconceivable, for instance, that in the next ten years we should achieve concerted Central Bank policies and, at the same time, hesitate to adopt by qualified majority a Council directive requiring all enterprises in a sector of the Common Market to bear the cost of anti-pollution measures or of precautions safeguarding the health or safety of workers or of the general public.

No one can remain indifferent in the face of the growing anxiety which is emerging in the world as regards the rapid deterioration of the quality of life through an alarming modification in ecology and the proliferation of nuisances, linked with unprecedented industrial expansion. The first necessary step seems to be to find the most accurate measurement possible, based on unchallengeable scientific methods, of the results of nuisances. The ideal would be for all activities in this field to be coordinated at Community level. It would in fact be an action conducted in the spirit that guided Article 5 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.

Basing itself on the results of the research mentioned above, the Commission could begin by proposing the progressive definition of basic standards for general acceptance, being guided by the experience obtained in the Euratom context, more particularly of Chapter 3 of the Treaty.

It is clear that measures as drastic as those which the US Congress has recently approved regarding the automobile industry can only be taken for the Common Market as a whole. By 1976 American car builders will have to reduce the emission of noxious gases by 90 %, otherwise the production lines will be closed down. Who could imagine that such measures could be taken on a national basis within a common market ? Is there a single country in a common market that would act against marine pollution at the risk of putting its own ports at a disadvantage ? This is obviously out of the question. Such measures, at least within a customs, economic and currency union, are taken by all the Member States, or not at all. And in the meantime, the march towards gigantism goes on : the next supertanker will be a 477 000-tonner.

V

The Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme includes the following statement : "Advantage cannot be taken of

the possibilities opened up by the new economic area to improve the level and quality of life, without the participation of the employers and workers in the Member States and at Community level.”

What are these possibilities for new social progress opened up by a large market, compared with home markets that are much smaller and therefore far more dependent on the terms of trade with the rest of the world? Two figures clearly exemplify the new conditions. In Benelux, exports amount to something between 33 % and 36 % of the gross national product.¹ For the EEC as a whole this proportion falls to 16.3 %. This 50 % difference shows the far greater degree of autonomy achieved in relation to the earlier state of affairs.

It goes without saying that social progress will, as hitherto, remain closely linked to economic progress and therefore to productivity growth. But it will depend far less on the inadequate action taken by certain countries as regards laws and regulations, important on the social plane, but which cannot be adopted, generalized or improved because they would be an additional charge on firms and could thereby distort the conditions of competition.

VI

In the face of the progressive implementation of the economic and monetary union, the necessary coherence between the economic and social aspects of the integration process requires that the social policies of the different Member States should be better coordinated at Community level, at least on certain points, than they are at present; the lack of synchronization in the implementation of the economic and monetary side of integration on the one hand, and of the social side on the other, would jeopardize the success of the whole undertaking and would even create grave distortions liable to endanger what has already been achieved.

At the same time, economic and monetary union must promote the achievement of the major aims of society. It is only in so far as economic and monetary union genuinely contributes to better living conditions and to the well-being of all that European integration will gain the committed support of the European people as a whole, and in particular of the younger generation, who seek, in the

¹ Statistical Memento 1968/69 of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

establishment of the new Europe, the achievement of a society in harmony with their innermost aspirations.

It is important without further delay to identify the general objectives which are felt to be priorities in all the Member States :

(a) Better satisfaction of collective needs, especially as regards education, health and housing, to ensure balanced progress and an equitable distribution of goods and services. In most Member States this priority will imply that private consumption must increase a little slower than the national product, so as to allow faster growth of social benefits ;

(b) More vigorous campaigns against the harmful effects of growth on the environment (air and water pollution, noise, excessive urban concentration) ; the principle that the prevention or elimination of these nuisances is a charge on those who cause them should be progressively applied, taking the conditions of international competition into account ;

(c) More equality of opportunity for individuals, through a better education and training policy ;

(d) Fairer distribution of incomes and property ;

(e) Adaptation of welfare measures to the requirements of the modern world, and in particular their reinforcement in favour of those most deeply affected by structural changes and by technological progress, and of those unable to play their part in the production process.

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Given this context, the goal of social policy must be to promote optimal employment, to distribute more fairly the fruits of growth, to improve living and working conditions, to protect health and the environment, to ensure effective participation by all in both individual and in social progress.

Let us therefore mention, by way of example, some priority actions that should be undertaken.

(i) In this improved distribution of the fruits of growth we must think first of all of the marginal groups, and particularly of the millions of handicapped persons in the Community, most of whom can be rehabilitated, provided an adequate effort is made.

(ii) In the improvement of living conditions, the position of the three million migrant workers within the Community must first be bettered, but also the lot of those whose physical or mental health suffers from excessively heavy, monotonous or irregular work.¹

(iii) In the improvement of working conditions, special consideration must be given to the social status of mothers and to part-time work by women (without discrimination as regards pay or qualifications).

(iv) To meet the needs of an evolving changing society, it will be necessary to promote general and vocational training, adult education and retraining, giving the individual the fullest opportunities both of development and of adaptation.

Finally, to ensure the participation of all in community life it will be advisable not only to improve coordination between European public authorities and the two sides of industry in order to define the various aspects of economic and social programming, but also to go ahead resolutely in the direction opened up by the Commission's proposals on the European limited liability company, envisaging a form of co-determination.

The level of schooling is rising in all countries. At present about one-quarter of all eighteen-year-olds are at school, and this proportion is rapidly increasing. It was already 33 % for Belgium in 1966/67.² Under these conditions, it would be as unjust as unrealistic to imagine that company structures inherited from the 19th century, where the board of directors is appointed by the shareholders alone, can be maintained.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Mme' or similar, written in a cursive style.

¹ A recent example: the Bulletin of the Belgo-Swedish Chamber of Commerce reports that a medical survey among 2328 building workers shows that 22 % of workers suffer from serious hearing trouble. The most exposed group seem to be concrete workers, 75 % of whom were more or less seriously affected by deafness, while the proportion is 70 % for carpenters, 60 % for masons and 48 % for painters.

² Between 1958/59 and 1966/67 the percentage attending school at 18 rose from 16 % to 28 % in France; from 12 % to 14 % (full-time education) in Germany; from 14 % in 1959/60 to 21 % in 1966/67 in Italy, etc.

PART ONE

Features and documents

I. FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL UNION

The Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the Community held their first conference on political union in Munich on 19 November 1970.

It was the first meeting following the adoption by the six Governments of the "Report by the Foreign Ministers of the Member States on the problems of political unification",¹ drawn up pursuant to paragraph 15 of the Hague communiqué. Mr Walter Scheel, German Foreign Minister, chaired this consultative meeting.

According to Mr Scheel's statements to the press, the conference discussed the Middle East situation and took several procedural decisions. It also examined the problems of preparing a European security conference. "A new process has begun", said Mr Scheel, and he stressed the importance of the decisions taken by the Ministers to set up consultative machinery which would enable the six Governments to increase their political cooperation and harmonize their points of view on international policy matters. In this respect the Munich conference was a new stage and a decisive step along the road to the political unification of Europe. This was the substance of the German Foreign Minister's statement.

Mr Scheel would give no details of the topics discussed at the conference (such disclosures might make a closer alignment of the national position more difficult). He did, however, outline the different ways in which Member States' cooperation on foreign policy would be made possible and effective. The "Political Committee", proposed in the Ministers' report, comprising the heads of the six Foreign Ministries' political departments, will meet every three months. Its members will be able to maintain permanent contact with each other thanks to the installation of a special telecommunications network. The first meeting of the political department heads was set for January 1971 in Paris. At such time as is felt necessary, working parties or panels of experts will be set up to prepare the consultative meetings between Governments. The German Foreign Minister noted that, for an effective "system of cooperation" to come about, a real "political will" on the part of the Governments to align their points of view on concrete problems would be required, and, in his opinion, the Munich talks had shown that this will exists.

As regards the questions the Ministers considered, the chairman of the conference indicated that the most detailed exchanges of views had been on the Middle East situation. On some points difference of opinion had probably been narrowed, and on these a common attitude of the Six was not an impossibility.

¹ See Bulletin 11-1970, Part One, Ch. I.

On East-West relations and the possible European security conference, agreement would appear to have been reached on the idea that a satisfactory conclusion to the Berlin talks was a necessary prerequisite.

Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, had been invited to join the Foreign Ministers for this last part of the conference, devoted to Community relations with the USSR and those aspects of a European security conference of particular interest to the Communities.

Mr Malfatti outlined the Commission's point of view on East-West relations. He said that the situation existing in Europe demanded the active presence of the Community, more coherent action, and the full application of all commitments in matters of common trade policy.

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The day after the Munich conference, and in accordance with a procedure in the Foreign Ministers' report, Mr Scheel, as chairman of the conference, Mr Pedini, Italian State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Mr Malfatti took part in a meeting of the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, to which they presented the results of the Munich conference. The meeting was strictly confidential, but it would seem that particular stress was laid on the need to give full weight to those sections of the Foreign Ministers' report which provide for a six-monthly meeting between the Ministers and the members of the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament to discuss questions which are the subject of consultations in the framework of foreign policy cooperation.

At the request of Mr Scarascia Mugnozza, Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr Scheel agreed to hold a second meeting with the Committee on these questions, after it had been able to discuss the information provided on 20 November 1970.

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On 2 December 1970, also as part of the procedures agreed in the Foreign Ministers' report, the six Ministers met the Foreign Ministers of the countries applying for membership of the Communities (Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway). A working lunch was followed by a meeting at which topics raised at the Munich conference were discussed.

The four countries had already been informed of the results of the latter on 20 November 1970 by the Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, so that their Governments had been able to prepare for this meeting.

According to Mr Scheel's statements to the press, discussion had mainly centred on problems of the preparation of a European security conference, a

topic which had received insufficient attention at Munich because of the short time available. The German Foreign Minister also gave a detailed picture of the situation in and around Berlin.

This meeting "of the Ten", which was practically a political consultation, was welcomed by both the Member States of the Community and the applicant countries, which expressed their satisfaction.

The next consultation conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Six will take place in Paris in May 1971 and will be followed some days later by a further meeting of "the Ten".

II. THE ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION : ITS OBJECTIVE AND ITS PROBLEMS

*Statement by Mr Raymond BARRE, Vice-President of the Commission,
to the European Parliament*

(18 November 1970)

In the course of the meeting between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, devoted to a discussion of economic and monetary union, Mr Barre presented the proposals recently put forward by the Commission for the establishment by stages of such a union in the Community, highlighting its scope, its significance and its political importance.

Mr Barre began by sketching the background of internal developments since the Hague Conference, mentioning in particular the Commission Memorandum on a plan for the establishment by stages of an economic and monetary union (4 March 1970), the Council meeting of 6 March, which decided to set up the Werner Working Party, the Council meeting of 8 and 9 June leading to the adoption of the joint conclusions of the Working Party's interim report, the submission on 15 October of the Working Party's final report together with a report by the Governors of the Central Banks in the form of an annex. The Vice-President of the Commission paid tribute to the excellent work done by the Working Party which, although it did not bind the Community institutions or the governments, was nevertheless "an essential contribution". He stressed the gratitude of the Commission to President Werner, who "at a time when economic and monetary union was not fashionable and lacked champions as enthusiastic and zealous as those who have come to the fore in the last few months had always supported the Commission's efforts."

After this brief review of the developments leading up to the proposals, Mr Barre brought out the main lines of the documents the Commission had sent to the Council at the end of October, and in particular the draft general resolution.

This draft resolution comprises three parts : a definition of the final objective, a programme of action for the first stage and an undertaking for the end of the first stage.

The final objective

"Let us first consider the definition of the final objective to be attained in the course of the present decade. The Commission asks the Council to recognize that the process upon which we are embarking must be governed by three

principles, which must be implemented if possible by the end of the present decade, on condition, as the Werner Report states, that the political will of the Member States makes itself felt in this direction.

"The first principle is that of the establishment of a single economic area within which goods, services, persons and capital would be free to move without let or hindrance. This circulation of the factors of production must take place without social or regional disturbances within the Community.

"The second principle is that of the establishment of a distinct monetary grouping within the international monetary system, a monetary grouping which would not secede from the international monetary system but would contribute to the efficient functioning of international monetary cooperation. This monetary grouping should be administered by a Community system for the central banks. This was an idea set forth in the Commission Memorandum of 4 March 1970 which has been taken up in the Werner Report.

"The third principle is that of vesting in the Community, in the economic and monetary field, the powers necessary to ensure effective management of the union, subject to democratic control at Community level.

"I should like in this connection to state that the Commission's point of view is that powers be transferred to the Community, for the question of powers arises long before that of institutions. What would be the use of institutions if they did not have powers? As matters now stand, we are well aware that a number of powers are without the scope of the Community's responsibilities. If we go ahead along the road of economic and monetary union, the Community will need to have more powers. It will be necessary to define these in terms of the objectives to be pursued, that is, in order to ensure that the union holds together and is efficiently managed. The formula which we have used in our document is, I might add, that which also occurs in the Werner Report: it states that transfers of powers should not be unlimited, but confined to what is required so that the union can function.

"Once the problem of allocation of powers has thus been raised, another aspect of the question is the distribution of powers between Community institutions. We felt that it would be premature to give a verdict on this issue, in the absence of detailed studies, for which the Werner Report itself has called, and because we think that the final operation of the economic and monetary union will depend to a considerable extent on the conditions under which progress is made towards this goal.

"These are the principles which the Commission upholds in its document and which govern the task to be undertaken. The Commission has placed these principles at the head of its draft resolution because it considers that a perspective is needed within which to integrate the actions which must lead, stage by stage, to the final goal.

An action programme for the first stage

"The second part of the Commission's proposal contains an action programme for a first three-year stage. People will ask me — why three years? Because this seems a suitable period for achieving certain stages of progress which are both useful and necessary. Others could say two years or five years. For instance, the first stage could have been envisaged as lasting five years and linked with the implementation of the medium-term economic policy programme, so that a balance-sheet of the economic progress achieved within the Community could have been drawn up. But, since the Werner Report suggested a three-year period, we did not think it appropriate to alter this timing; it was far more important to try to define accurately the actions that should be carried out during these three years. I should say that, on this issue, we have taken over the Werner proposals as they stand, the more readily since the actions recommended there are the very ones which the Commission has not merely been recommending but has set out in detail for months, not to say years now, in documents tabled in the Council and which have not so far been discussed.

"This programme of action for the first stage will comprise measures for :

- (i) More efficient coordination of economic and currency policies,
- (ii) Greater harmonization of taxation systems,
- (iii) Progressive establishment of a European capital market, and
- (iv) The introduction of a specific system of exchange rates within the Community. On this last point the Commission, like the Werner Working Party incidentally, accepted the conclusions of the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks, for there could be no better goldsmiths to advise us here.

"Why is there only one stage in the Commission's proposals? Because, as we have just said, and as appears in the Werner Report, the opinion very quickly emerged, in the Community institutions, that a flexible method was required and that it was therefore necessary to focus thought and action on a number of measures that would define a consistent and effective programme for the first period. We propose a first stage because a start must be made, and if it is not made we shall make no progress; and, secondly, because detailed studies are required for the first stage.

"If we go back to the report of the Working Party over which Mr Werner presided, we shall see that a page and a half of general indications are given regarding the second stage. We note, for instance, in this part devoted to the transitional stage, the remark that the Community could create a European Monetary Cooperation Fund in the second stage but that, under certain conditions, this could be done as early as the first stage. Now, we do not really

know what this Fund is. We have little knowledge of its nature or of its functions. Can one take a decision — and we are asking the Council to take a decision — on the basis of elements that have not been carefully studied ?

”That is why we preferred to confine ourselves to actions which can be carried out during the first period, but we asked, in the draft resolution to the Council, that the latter should instruct the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Central Bank Governors to study in the coming 18 months how a European Monetary Cooperation Fund might function.

Preparation for later progress

”I now come to what I called the Commission’s undertaking for the end of the first stage. This undertaking is threefold.

”In the first place, the Commission undertakes to draw up a balance-sheet of those actions which have been successfully completed on the basis of the programme the Council will adopt and of economic development within the Community. For I must stress that we can build nothing solid if the economic infrastructure is unsound.

”Secondly, the Commission undertakes to present, on the basis of this balance-sheet and of further studies which will have to be carried out, the measures that must be put into effect in the course of a second stage.

”Finally, the Commission undertakes to present proposals for any amendments to the Treaty which may prove necessary to implement certain measures which cannot be applied on the basis of the Treaty as it stands.

”Here again, we are not in a position, *a priori* and *in abstracto*, to say how the Treaty should be modified or on what points. It is in terms of the steps to be taken, and in the light of experience acquired, that we shall be able to make proposals. I repeat that, on the basis of Article 236 of the Treaty, and in the light of the progress that has to be made on the various points, the Commission has undertaken to submit such amendments as might prove necessary.

A political matter

”To conclude this outline, which may be a little on the lengthy side, but whose subject matter is of great importance to the Commission and the Community, I should like to make three comments.

”It is very important — and this is my first comment — to achieve results by the end of this year. That is why we have made specific proposals, for we have less than two months left in which to arrive at Council decisions. It is vital that we should arrive at decisions, first of all because we must meet the expectations of Community public opinion, which has been sensitized to these

problems, not only through the Hague communiqué, but also through growing awareness of the difficulties which can face the Community when monetary crises rock the Common Market. It is also vital to arrive at decisions because we must show international public opinion that the Community exists as a fact and not only in words.

"My second comment will be that the credibility of the operation we are undertaking will depend less on ambitious decisions for the future than on concrete decisions taken in the coming months. The Community has often suffered from the disparity between the excessive generosity of its intentions and the poverty of its achievements.

"Thirdly, the building of an economic and monetary union is a major political matter. Who would deny that the economy and the currency are first and foremost political matters? Attention must be paid to the technical, political, social and international difficulties which we are going to meet on our way. That is why the economic and monetary union must be built up with tenacity, restraint and reasonableness.

"Such, I repeat, is the political inspiration of the Commission in this great political matter. For true politics consists in an exact appraisal of realities ; it is a continuous process and it is concern for efficiency in the cause we seek to serve."

III. THE OPENING OF DISCUSSIONS WITH THE EFTA MEMBER OR ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT ASKED TO JOIN THE EEC

Whilst the negotiations with the four countries which are candidates for entry into the EEC — the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway — have been continuing since their official opening in Luxembourg on 30 June 1970,¹ there have been two meetings at ministerial level in Brussels between the EEC and the EFTA member or associated countries which have not applied for membership. At the Hague Summit Conference, the Heads of State had decided that, in the words of their final communiqué, "as soon as the negotiations with the candidate countries had been started, discussions would be opened with the other EFTA member countries, if they should so wish it, concerning their position vis-à-vis the EEC".

These discussions began at ministerial conferences first, on 10 November, with Austria, Switzerland and Sweden, and then on 24 November 1970 with Portugal, Finland and Iceland. The following are the texts of the statements made by Mr Walter Scheel, President-in-office of the Council and spokesman for the European Communities, and those of the heads of the delegations of the six countries.

*Statement by Mr Walter Scheel,
President-in-office of the Council*

(translation)

At the beginning of this meeting, may I warmly welcome you in the name of the Community. Having done this, may I explain to you the spirit in which the Community will approach these discussions.

Our meeting is taking place in the very year in which the Common Market has entered into its final phase, and this has been possible, as you know, because of a series of decisions taken several years ago and also as a consequence of the Hague Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government on 1 and 2 December 1969.

Our States availed themselves of that occasion to reiterate their common belief that if an exceptionally fertile source of development, progress and culture was not to run dry, and if the balance and peace of the world was to be maintained, then a Europe must be created bringing together States which, whilst maintaining their national identity, are united in their essential interests ;

¹ See Bulletin 8-70, Part One, Ch. III.

this new Europe would have to be sure of its own unity, loyal to other friendly states and aware of its task in promoting international *détente* and in creating understanding between peoples, particularly between those of the continent of Europe in its entirety.

The decisions taken at the Hague Conference were decisive for this final phase of the Common Market, but also for the enlargement of the Community. The conference furthermore confirmed the irreversibility of the work already achieved by the Community.

We are also conscious of the important contribution which your country has already made towards European cooperation and will be able to make in the future.

We would like to take the opportunity of this meeting to stress how attached we are to what we have built up. You will therefore understand why we are so anxious to protect this achievement, particularly since the Community is the seed out of which European unity has grown and blossomed.

You are familiar with the Community's aims. These have been explained to the countries which have asked to join, and these countries have accepted the Treaties and their political objectives together with all the decisions reached since the Treaties came into force and the options taken in the development field. The candidate countries are also ready to take part in the development of Europe's political unity. For us, an enlarged Community is only conceivable if all Member States have the same rights and obligations.

We are of course aware that the enlargement of the Community will have repercussions for those EFTA member countries which have not applied to join. This is why point 14 of the Hague communiqué stipulates that as soon as negotiations with the candidate countries begin, discussions will be held, where requested, with other EFTA countries concerning their position vis-à-vis the Community.

The Community believes that these discussions should cover possible solutions to the problems which enlargement would involve for the other European states, which have not applied for membership. The Community also believes that these problems should be solved in such a way so as not to interfere with the enlarged Community's autonomous decision-making powers, its common policies, its smooth functioning and its prospects for further development. Finally, our international obligations must be safeguarded, particularly in the GATT setting.

I would also like to add that neither you nor we wish to see new barriers to trade arise in Europe, and we are convinced that both on our side and on yours no effort will be spared to bring our discussions, in the framework I have just sketched and under conditions to be fixed later, to a successful and speedy conclusion.

We do not doubt that you want the same thing and that you also have ideas concerning how you might best contribute to the building of Europe. We would, therefore, be pleased to be able to hear what you have to say on these matters. I am convinced that our views and yours will serve as a good starting point for our discussions, which seem to me to be making a very auspicious beginning.

*Statement by Mr Rudolf Kirchschräger,
Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria,
at the Ministerial Meeting in Brussels on 10 November 1970*

Allow me to thank you for the friendly words of greeting which you have just addressed to the Austrian delegation. You will doubtless understand that at this moment I think back to the time at which, — more than 8 years ago — an Austrian governmental delegation, under the leadership of the then Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now Federal Chancellor, Dr. Bruno Kreisky, first had the opportunity of explaining to the Council its ideas concerning the future form of Austria's economic relations with the European Economic Community.

At that time Austria pointed to its century-old traditional relations with the States of the EEC and expressed the conviction that with the aid of a policy of understanding and of friendship, a permanent economic link with the Common Market would be found.

We failed subsequently to achieve the goal which we had thus set ourselves. The fault certainly did not lie with Austria. Perhaps the time was not yet ripe. While it is true that the efforts made since 1961 by Austria and the Community, both individually and jointly, have not brought us the Treaty for which we were striving, they have deepened both partners' knowledge of the problems involved and have clarified many questions.

During these years, Austria and the Community have also concluded a series of agreements for regulating individual economic questions. I mention here only the various agreements in the agricultural sector. Similarly, the agreements between Austria and the European Coal and Steel Community have proved their worth and have made close cooperation possible. There are also encouraging developments in the work we have been doing together — within a wider framework — on patents and on the intensification of scientific and technical cooperation.

It has also been in line with this trend towards economic cooperation that in recent years Austria and the Community have taken the fullest possible account of each other's points of view on a series of questions which have been under discussion in international organizations.

In spite of this however, it is the opinion of the Austrian Federal Government that — particularly as regards global solutions — the last 10 years have not seen those advances in economic cooperation which were to be expected on the basis of the preceding, so promising and so successful years, from 1950 to 1960.

The Federal Government therefore welcomes all the more readily the readiness expressed by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the European Communities in The Hague, to give new economic and technical dimensions to the Communities by the accession of further members and also to create special relations with other European States which have expressed a desire to that effect.

We rejoice at this decision, which demonstrates the internal strength which the European Communities have acquired at the close of their transitional period and with which — aware of their share of responsibility for the future structure of the Continent — they have entered on their completion.

The Austrian Federal Government has readily accepted the invitation extended to it, in implementation of the decisions taken at The Hague, to set out before the Council of the European Communities its present ideas concerning Austria's future relationship with the European Communities. We hope that our meeting today and the conversations with the other neutral EFTA States, will inaugurate a decisive phase in the protracted efforts to advance European economic cooperation.

Austria will not fail in its determination to make its contribution to the success of these efforts.

I may remind you that, since the second World War, and even during the period when it was occupied by foreign troops, Austria has always embraced the cause of European cooperation. Together with other European States it took part in the Marshall Plan, the OEEC and OECD and — soon after the restoration of its full sovereignty — joined the Council of Europe in 1956. It took part with great interest in the preparations for the establishment of a broad European Free Trade Area and, after the failure of these efforts, cooperated in the establishment and implementation of the European Free Trade Association, in both cases in the expectation that, in so doing, it was following the road to the creation of an all-European market.

To this end, Austria has from the very outset welcomed the establishment of the European Economic Community, recognizing its crucial importance for the future of Europe in general and as a dynamic factor for the European economy in particular. Austria's application of 1961 and the negotiations with the EEC from 1965 to 1967, its readiness to take part in the Franco-German plans for the conclusion of trade arrangements, and, finally, its proposals for the conclusion of an interim agreement, all testify to our country's continuing and active interest in participating in the process of integration in Europe.

Austria's participation in the development and advancement of co-operation between European States continues to be regarded by the Federal Government as a prerequisite for the maintenance of Austria's independence and freedom.

However, independence and freedom are intimately linked with the permanent neutrality entered into by Austria on 26 October 1955 in the form of a constitutional law and notified to all States with which it maintained diplomatic relations at that time. The past 15 years have shown that observance of the commitments under the treaty of 15 May 1955 regarding the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria, and the permanent neutrality chosen by our country as the guarantee of its independence, have become firm pillars of a foreign policy which is internationally recognized as having contributed to the safeguarding of peace in Europe. Any departure from this policy would endanger peace in our area. In recent years our country's perpetual neutrality has become firmly established vis-à-vis both East and West, and has ensured for it a high degree of political stability. This situation is an essential factor in the ever-growing trends towards an easing of tension in Europe and, as such, may also be regarded as a positive element in cooperation which cuts across ideological borders. Austria's special international position is thus an advantage to every type of cooperation in Europe.

It follows from these considerations that the special relationship with the Common Market now being sought by us in the spirit of the Hague Declarations must be shaped in such a way that Austria will continue to be able to comply fully with the obligations proceeding from its permanent neutrality and from the neutrality treaty. For this purpose we must also be able to shape our foreign policy and our system of relations with third countries freely and independently, so that no doubts can arise concerning the decisions to be expected from Austria in situations of conflict. The settlement to be worked out in the coming negotiations must therefore correspond to these requirements.

This means having freedom to determine foreign trade policy relations with third countries ourselves as part of our foreign policy ; it includes also — taking into account, of course, the legitimate economic interests of the Community — non-participation in economic policy measures of the Community in respect of third countries when those measures do not have an exclusively economic basis. Austria's perpetual neutrality also implies, in particular, the need to ensure that our country has the right to suspend the application of individual clauses and, possibly, of the entire treaty, in the event of war or other armed conflicts, and also during periods of grave international tension involving the danger of an armed conflict ; it also makes necessary a provision which will permit withdrawal from the treaty under certain conditions.

These details are not a matter of more or less arbitrary wishes on the part of Austria, but, quite simply, the consequences of a situation which, as I have

just explained, it is in the interests of all those concerned to maintain. The fundamental task of the coming negotiations will be, therefore, to create a treaty instrument which takes into consideration the mutual economic concerns and interests of Austria and of the Common Market, in addition to the generally recognized need to preserve the political stability that has been finally achieved in this central area of Europe after many setbacks.

I should like now to turn to the economic reasons which plead for the conclusion of a treaty with the European Communities. Participation in the process of economic integration is desirable and necessary for Austria's independence because the economic developments of our time demand the progressive lifting of barriers between the separate national economies. Every country, particularly a small one like Austria, which exports approximately one third of its gross national product in the form of goods and services, must thus be more interested than ever before in seeing that it is not excluded from the dynamic economic development of larger markets.

Even for national economies larger than that of Austria, these factors are the prerequisites for keeping in line with technological development and ensuring increasing productivity and economic growth, both of which are conditions for a steady improvement in the working conditions and living standards of the people.

Permanent neutrality and the neutrality treaty do not point our way into isolation ; rather they offer the opportunity of taking an active part in the economic integration of Europe. This has been demonstrated by Austria's accession to the European Free Trade Association.

I hope that the following statistics will illustrate the importance that trade with the European Communities has for Austria at the present time and the trends that it shows in respect of the various European areas of integration.

No less than 41 % of Austria's total exports in 1969 went to the six countries of the Community. Thus, of all the industrial nations, Austria shows the highest proportion of exports of goods to the EEC. The law of special intensity of trade with neighbouring countries, to which other countries bordering on the European Community are also subject, resulted in 34 % of Austria's total exports for 1969 being destined for the neighbouring EEC countries, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. All in all, Austria occupies sixth place in order of importance among the Community's supplier countries.

The situation with regard to imports into Austria is similar. Of these, 56 % came from the Community in the past year. This means that Austria holds fifth place among the Community's customers.

In 1958 — that is, before the Common Market became operative — the Community's share of Austrian exports nevertheless amounted to 50 %. In this relative falling off in Austrian exports to the EEC from 50 % to 41 %, that is,

by almost one fifth, one can hardly fail to see the consequences of the division of Western Europe into two trade areas.

In contrast with Austrian exports to the Community, the relative EEC proportion of Austrian imports, with 54 % in 1958, 57 % in 1959 and 56 % in 1969, remained more or less constant, with some increase. The reason for this lies in the very marked differences in the export and economic potentials of Austria and of the Community, as well as in the difference between the relative share of Austria and the Community in the total imports of their trading partners.

Just like these relative figures, the absolute figures show what disadvantageous consequences the trade policy split in Europe has had for Austria, particularly for trade in goods with its traditional export markets.

In 1958 the Austrian foreign trade deficit with the Common Market amounted to 158 million dollars, or close on 36 % of our exports to the EEC : by 1969 however this figure had attained 596.3 million dollars. This corresponds to about 60 % of our exports to the Community. Austria's trade surpluses with EFTA, the East European countries and the United States are simply not enough to cover even a fifth of the deficit with the EEC.

Austria owes it to exceptionally favourable and prolonged boom conditions in the Community that these figures do not reflect to an even greater extent the difficulties encountered by exports of Austrian goods and the exclusion of the Austrian economy from the dynamism of the Common Market. The assumption that a fall in this economic prosperity might further adversely affect Austria's position as a supplier to the Community is justified ; the trading results for 1966 and 1967 are proof enough for us. The growth of imports and exports between Austria and the Community would continue to the detriment of Austria, since the Community would be able, for the same reasons, to maintain its share of Austrian imports at the same level as in the last ten years.

The tendencies of our reciprocal trade relations are expressed clearly enough in the figures I have just given you. I will therefore refrain from giving you details of the losses which the Austrian economy has suffered in recent years as a result of the division of Western Europe into two areas of integration.

These losses were partly responsible for the fact that Austria's hope that it would be able to continue the above average increase of its gross national product up to 1958 in the subsequent years, and reduce the gap between its per capita income and that of the other West European countries, has not been fulfilled.

But the extent to which the dismantling of tariff barriers can provide an economy which, like Austria's, is highly dependent on foreign trade, with a significant boost to development, is shown by the expansion in Austrian trade with its EFTA partners.

Between 1959 — the year in which the Stockholm Agreement came into force — and 1969, Austria increased the value of its exports to the EFTA

countries and Finland fivefold. Whereas in 1959 these countries accounted for only 12 % of Austria's total exports, this figure had risen to about 26 % by 1969. Similarly, there was a four-fold increase in Austrian imports from Finland and EFTA between 1959 and 1969.

By means of this development it was possible to more than offset Austria's deficit of many years' standing with these highly developed industrial countries.

If these welcome results of integration hold good in respect of Austria's relations with EFTA, then this can be expected to be even more true in the case of a satisfactory settlement of economic relations between Austria and the Community, which in spite of all difficulties is our most important trading partner.

This would only apply in full measure to a future Community of the Ten which would, on the basis of the 1969 figures, take some 51 % of Austria's exports of goods and deliver about 65 % of Austria's total imports.

In view of these figures the Austrian Government would like to state, most emphatically, that after the intensive efforts since 1958 the situation must not arise where trade barriers would continue to exist between an enlarged Community and those EFTA countries which do not become members, or where trade barriers between the new members of a ten-member Community and the remaining EFTA countries would once more be set up, after they have been removed with such favourable effects.

For this reason the Austrian Federal Government believes it can interpret the Hague decisions, mentioned earlier, of the Community Heads of State or of Government, in the sense that the acceptance of new members into the Community should in no way adversely affect or detract from the level of economic integration already arrived at between the new members and the other EFTA countries. Rather it sees in these decisions, and in the invitation to conversations about the settlement of Austria's future trading relations with the Community, an expression of the desire to maintain the level of integration attained in EFTA and to create a comprehensive European market.

The Austrian Government welcomes this intention and would suggest that, in order to realize it, an agreement should be concluded between Austria and the Community in keeping with Article XXIV of GATT.

The aim of this agreement should be the removal of all tariff barriers, quantitative restrictions and similar obstacles to trade, which still hinder the exchange of goods between Austria and the Community in the EEC and ECSC spheres.

In this connection I may point out that this has been for many years the constant desire of Austria, as expressed in the Austrian Government's application in December 1961.

In this regard our point of departure is the idea that while even a limited reciprocal grant of trade advantages certainly brings with it a certain degree of

relief, it is no substitute for the full dynamism of a unified market freed from all trade restrictions. We believe, moreover, that the forthcoming enlargement of the Common Market by the entry of Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland will make for such a concentration of economic activity in this one Market that smaller markets in the geographic centre of Europe, which would continue to be hampered by tariffs and administrative obstacles, would turn into veritable economic fringe areas, with all the disadvantages and consequences that this would entail.

Finally we are of the opinion that, after the conclusion of the transitional period, and with the forthcoming entry of the European countries to which I have just referred, the Common Market will be to a large extent "rounded-off" and consolidated. For this reason no difficulties of a technical or economic nature should stand in the way of a solution for countries like Austria which, for the reasons described at the beginning, are unable to contemplate membership. We must accordingly be able, together, to find a form of participation which, while fully maintaining the special status of Austria, would allow a considerable degree of economic cooperation.

A comprehensive settlement is also necessary if the free movement of goods already achieved among the EFTA States is to be maintained. The economy of Europe has been adapting to this free movement for many years. Its abolition would mean a severe set-back for the national economies of the countries concerned. Regulations established over the past years would be broken and investments made in respect of them would depreciate, not to mention the social repercussions of such a development. We must therefore ensure that the process of enlarging the Communities does not at the same time lead to the re-introduction of customs duties.

For the same reasons it is also imperative that the reductions in customs duties resulting from the treaties with the applicant countries and the other EFTA States should be harmonized and brought into force simultaneously.

Experience in EFTA, and also your own experience with the Common Market, shows that it is perfectly possible to carry out the process of reduction of customs duties and restrictions on trade in such a way as to ensure uninterrupted development of the national economies.

We would imagine that this first stage of our conversations, which is now beginning, should entail a very thorough exchange of views and ideas on all the economic and technical aspects of a total abolition of restrictions on trade. Following this, the conditions and possible methods of achieving the structure finally chosen for our future reciprocal relationship would have to be drawn up.

In the agricultural sector, urgent measures should first be taken on both sides to ease and to increase trade, in the process of which precautions would have to be taken to prevent or to eliminate distortions of competition. We are aware of the particularly difficult problems in this sector; nevertheless we think that here too there should be an investigation of all possible measures for

achieving free movement of goods at a suitable juncture, having regard to the policies of the Community and Austria.

As I have already mentioned, Austria is also extremely interested in technical and economic cooperation outside the trade sector, where completely new tasks are being set for the future. We have already been working with the European Communities for some time on technical research and on patents and we consider that this cooperation should also be governed by treaty to the necessary extent.

Economic planning and monetary policy will determine the economic structure of Europe to an increasing degree. Since these are closely interrelated with general economic and commercial policy, it appears to us necessary to find forms of closer cooperation between the European Communities and Austria in this respect as well.

We should take steps to ensure that, with respect to future developments on the large European market, Austria can bring her legitimate interests to bear in good time and to a sufficient degree. It should also be in the interest of the European Community to obtain the assurance of our country's cooperation in these fields.

I propose that our two delegations meet again as soon as possible, to continue the talks on a comprehensive agreement which have opened today. We should try to speed up these talks, so that they can move on to become formal negotiations as soon as possible.

In this connection, Austria and the Community will have to direct their efforts towards ensuring that such negotiations run parallel with those opened between the Community and the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway on the accession of those EFTA States, and also with the negotiations between the Community and other EFTA States. This is the only way to ensure that all these comprehensive agreements enter into force at the same time.

At this point, I would like to express the satisfaction of the Austrian Federal Government at the fact that the Council of the European Communities, at its latest meeting, authorized the Commission to enter into negotiations on a interim arrangement designed to permit prior entry into force of a part of the future comprehensive agreement.

Mr President,

In conclusion, I would like to stress the following points :

The Austrian Federal Government considers it most important that all European States, and in particular the Member States of the Community, should be aware of the great responsibility which they face in the present process of the further development of European integration. The efforts to overcome the present division of Western Europe into two areas of integration must not lead to the erection of new barriers which would force out precisely those States

which, because of their geographical situation and their particular international status, have the already difficult task of achieving a political balance in the interests of all.

I am sure that this view will meet with the agreement of the European Community and would like to thank you, Mr President, on behalf of the Austrian Federal Government, for the invitation to these talks and for today's opportunity to express the Austrian standpoint.

*Statement by Mr Kjell-Olof Feldt,
Swedish Minister of Commerce
at the Ministerial Meeting in Brussels on 10 November 1970*

The Swedish Government is happy to have this opportunity to present to the European Communities its views on the relationship between the Communities and Sweden. It marks the opening of the discussions we have agreed to conduct. The Swedish Government wishes already from the outset to express its hope that these discussions shall lead to an agreement which satisfies the essential interests of both parties and thus becomes a positive contribution towards cooperation for peace, progress and greater unity among the European peoples.

Twice during the course of a generation our continent has been devastated and torn apart by cruel conflicts. A new war between the peoples of Europe is regarded by all of us as an absurdity. It must not be allowed to happen.

A heavy responsibility rests on all the peoples of Europe to frame their policies, in accordance with their national characteristics, in such a way that they give a maximum contribution towards *détente* and peace, both regionally and within the entire European continent. Moreover, mutual peaceful cooperation between the countries of Europe can be of benefit to peace, economic and social development as well as to cultural progress in the whole world. By means of a policy of mutual solidarity, Europe can build a system of peace which becomes a contribution towards the necessary global solidarity.

Important steps on the road towards such a stabilization of the European situation have been taken. We respect the contributions made to this end through the achievements of the Communities. There is a growing spirit of conciliation among the European peoples.

The European countries have chosen different roads in their foreign and security policies. We in Sweden have concluded, for reasons of geography and history, that we serve the cause of peace and *détente* best by resolutely pursuing a policy of neutrality. We believe that this policy, supported by, for a small country, a proportionately strong defence, contributes towards calm and stability in Northern Europe. We have the impression that this view on our policy as a natural part of the European pattern is generally shared both in

Western and Eastern Europe and that the other European states thus regard a pursuance of the Swedish policy as a European interest.

Sweden has participated, to the full extent compatible with the requirements of our policy of neutrality, in the intensive and comprehensive cooperation which has developed between the peoples of Western Europe after the war. Sweden was among the States which created the OECD, the Council of Europe and EFTA. We wish to work actively for the closest possible international cooperation to further trade and promote full employment, rapid economic growth and increased social welfare and also to develop political freedom, human rights and cultural values. We wish this work to develop in such a direction and in such forms as to make possible close cooperation between all the European nations and to facilitate the on-going process of normalization and consolidation of the situation in the whole of Europe. In this spirit we now begin the discussions with the Communities. It is our aim to work together with you for the achievement of an agreement based on a community of interests.

What we seek is to participate in the enlargement of the European Communities through comprehensive, close and durable economic relationships with them, having regard to our policy of neutrality. We are confident that it will be possible to reach an agreement based on equal rights and obligations.

The customs union is a basic element of the Communities. We regard participation in the common market for industrial and agricultural goods as an essential part of a future agreement. This follows from the pattern of our foreign trade. Sweden's trade with the European countries has increased considerably during the last few years and there are good prospects for a continued rapid expansion in the interest of all parties. In 1969 Sweden's imports from the Common Market countries amounted to about 2 000 million dollars, which was one-third of our total imports. Our import surplus vis-à-vis these countries was 430 million dollars. Last year the Member States exported goods to the total value of nearly 5 000 million dollars to the Nordic countries. Next to the United States the Nordic countries are the biggest market for the members of the Communities.

After careful study of the rules of the Communities we are convinced that there are good prospects for a Swedish participation in the customs union. The guidelines indicated by the Communities for the adaptation to the common external tariff appear appropriate. We share the view that solutions should be sought in the establishment of transitional measures.

The objectives of the Treaty of Rome for the commercial policy conform well with the basic principles which Sweden has subscribed to for a long time. These objectives are, briefly, a harmonious development of world trade, a progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade, a lowering of customs barriers and fair competition. We all look forward to the day when the global efforts towards development of world trade, which gained such a

remarkable success through the Kennedy Round, will move a further step forward.

What appears to us to be very important in this connection is to affirm the solidarity with the developing countries in different parts of the world and the determination to cooperate on an increasing scale to ensure the development of their prosperity, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Trade policy measures which aim at facilitating exports from the developing countries are, in our opinion, important means for furthering these efforts.

The objectives of the common agricultural policy, as set out in the Treaty of Rome, conform with those on which the Swedish agricultural policy is based. Also, the Swedish market organization for different agricultural products is similar to that of the Communities. For this reason the Swedish Government does not anticipate any serious difficulties in adapting the Swedish rules to those which apply within the Communities. During the discussions we wish, however, to review in detail issues related to the framing of the transitional measures, Sweden's participation in the financial regulations, etc. It is desirable that adequate synchronization be ensured between the progress of freedom of movement of industrial goods and the achievement of the agricultural common market.

The Swedish Government is aware that for the common market to function it is not sufficient to abolish internal trade barriers and to adapt to the common external tariff, but also that a number of other economic and social measures are required.

We share the view of the Communities, as set out in the Treaty of Rome, that comprehensive cooperation is necessary if the full advantages of the common market are to be realized. Thus, measures are needed to achieve increased freedom of movement for labour, services and capital as well as cooperation in the fields of social and economic policy.

We are aware of the advantages that are to be gained by an intensified cooperation in various fields and we are therefore prepared to study how a Swedish participation should be arranged with due regard to requirements of national freedom of action determined by the policy of neutrality.

This brings me to the question of the Swedish policy of neutrality. Our basic views in this matter as set forth in our declaration before the Council of Ministers on 28 July 1962, and in our letter delivered on 28 July 1967, and the verbal statement of the same day, stand firm. This implies that Sweden intends to pursue a policy also in the future which preserves our possibilities to fulfil the obligations which rest upon a neutral state, and which give credence to our will and ability to observe neutrality in the event of war. For this intention to be clearly understood and respected, the policy must be pursued with determination and consistency. International ties cannot be accepted which make the possibility to choose neutrality in time of war illusory. The policy must be

supported by a strong military defence and the economic life so organized that the nation can endure a large-scale blockade during a fairly long period. We cannot participate in such forms of cooperation on foreign policy, economic, monetary and other matters which, in our judgement, would jeopardize our possibilities to pursue a firm policy of neutrality. This means that we cannot participate within a certain group of states in a cooperation in matters of foreign policy which is binding and which aims at the working out of common policies. Limits are also set to our possibilities to accept a transfer of the right of decision-making from national to international institutions within the framework of an economic and monetary union.

An important question for the Swedish Government is whether the measures which have been taken or are planned within the Communities could imply a hindrance in the way of one or more states to progress more rapidly in the field of social reform and to pursue a more far-reaching policy of social and economic equalization than other states.

In the preamble to the Treaty of Rome it is stated that it is the essential objective of the efforts of the Communities to improve the living and working conditions of their peoples. Mention is also made of the desirability to reduce the economic differences existing between the various regions and the backwardness of the less favoured regions. Article 117 points to the desirability of the progressive harmonization and improvement of the conditions of living and of work and employment for workers.

These objectives are in conformity with those which are behind the economic and social policies in Sweden. It is, *inter alia*, against the background of the present plans for the harmonization of taxation and economic policies, and also the creation of an economic and monetary union, that we are anxious to have an opportunity to discuss these questions in detail with the institutions of the Communities.

The solidarity among the Nordic countries, founded upon a common history and culture, is well known. The Nordic peoples have a very strong feeling of affinity and in this spirit they have for a long time conducted very close cooperation which has yielded important results. Passports have been abolished for inter-Nordic travellers. A common labour market gives all the citizens of the five Nordic countries the possibility to take up residence and carry out work anywhere in the Nordic area and immediately enjoy the same social benefits as the country's own citizens. Within the framework of EFTA there is completely duty-free trade between the Nordic countries for the whole industrial sector. As a result the exchange of goods and services has increased at a rapid rate. Trade between the Nordic countries has doubled during the last seven years. An extensive Nordic integration has been accomplished in the industrial field.

It appears to us self-evident that the achievements which have been made in Nordic cooperation must be preserved and that in general it should be

continued and strengthened. We know that this view is shared by the other Nordic countries.

The Swedish Government wishes to express its conviction that the Communities are as anxious as the governments of the Nordic countries to preserve the important results which have been achieved through cooperation between these countries.

The close solidarity between the Nordic countries and the similarity of their interests also lead to a mutual wish that their negotiations and discussions, as well as those of the other EFTA countries, shall result in agreements which enter into force at the same time. We have noted with great satisfaction that the organs of the Communities appear to take the same position. In this we see the expression of a positive attitude on the part of the Communities to the strong interest of the EFTA countries in safeguarding, as an important part of an enlarged European community, the free market which has been established in EFTA.

What I have now said is the reason for our wish to conduct, as far as possible, our discussions parallel with the negotiations with Denmark and Norway. We believe that such an arrangement would be of great practical value for the parties concerned. Many of the substantive problems are similar or identical. Moreover, the commercial and industrial exchanges between the Nordic countries are so extensive and their economies so closely interwoven that the solution of a given problem in relation to a certain country must be affected by the solution of the same problem in relation to another country.

For these practical reasons it would seem appropriate to postpone to a later date the discussions on the form for Sweden's participation in the enlarged Communities. In our opinion, such a procedure would also have the advantage that further material is obtained for an evaluation of this problem from the point of view of neutrality. As will be seen from our letter delivered to the Communities on 28 July 1967, and the statement of the same date, the Swedish Government leaves open the form for a Swedish participation in the enlarged Communities. This question must, for our part, in the first place be judged on the basis of what our policy of neutrality requires and, in our opinion, should be settled once the discussions on the substantive problems have been completed. We know that it is up to us to judge what our policy of neutrality requires just as only the Communities themselves can decide what their rules and structures require in respect of their relations with Sweden.

In presenting these views on the character of the negotiations we do not wish in any way to delay the work going on within the Communities. Our fundamental attitude is that we wish to make a positive contribution to cooperation in Europe.

It follows from the views which I have now presented that it is our hope to open, without delay, discussions with the Communities regarding all

economic and other substantive questions which concern the relations between the Communities and Sweden.

I have now come to the end of this declaration. Let me finally, on behalf of the Swedish Government, express a sincere hope that the negotiations and the discussions that have now begun will help build a peaceful, free, strong and, towards the rest of the world, open and generous Europe consisting of states which, in spite of their different national characteristics, are striving to achieve an ever closer unity while taking into consideration the essential interests of all of them. Europe can then play its full part in promoting relaxation of international tension and a rapprochement among all peoples.

*Statement by Mr Pierre Graber,
Head of the Swiss Federal Political Department,
at the Ministerial Meeting in Brussels on 10 November 1970
(translation)*

With the conclusion of the transitional period of the European Communities, the beginning of work for the deepening of cooperation, and the start of negotiations on the enlargement of the Communities, new perspectives of fundamental significance have opened on the European horizon. The Swiss Federal Council particularly appreciates that, at this juncture, the European Communities open talks with Switzerland and the other neutral members of the European Free Trade Area. The Communities thus show that an overall solution is to be sought, taking into account conditions shaped by organic growth over a long period of time, and avoiding new economic disruptions in Western Europe. This attitude fulfils a wish of long standing with the Swiss Government and which has repeatedly been brought to the attention of the European Communities.

Switzerland participated in European post-war reconstruction efforts out of the conviction that the solution of modern economic problems depends on close cooperation. My country has, from the outset, given its support to the European cause and has cooperated actively whenever and wherever there was a possibility of doing so. Measured against the difficulty of the task to be solved, the great expectations placed in economic integration have, to a considerable extent, been satisfied. Within the framework of both European economic groupings, the dismantling of trade barriers had a salutary effect and was a major contributing factor to greater prosperity, at the same time promoting the adaptation to modern market conditions of production and trade structures — and parallel with it the international division of work. The European Economic Community has, moreover, succeeded in taking a significant first step on the road to European unification by means of joint action with regard to important aspects of economic life. European integration has thus reached a degree of cohesion which should permit its geographic extension and an appropriate participation of neutral countries in the work of the Communities in the

economic field. The Swiss Government welcomes this development all the more as the objectives of the European Communities to give full scope to the creative forces of our Continent, to promote the welfare of its peoples, to create an economic climate favourable to free trade and less subject to disruptions, to overcome economic and social growth problems resulting from the impetuous development of science and technology — are priorities largely consistent with those considered essential by us. Through a strengthening of the economic position of Europe, the Communities also wish to be better equipped to do justice to the world-wide commitments of Europe and to consolidate partnership with the developing countries. In these fields too — and I might mention others — there is far-reaching agreement between us as to our mutual objectives and interests. For these reasons a close cooperation seems to be required. Its substance, form and modalities remain to be defined.

On the occasion of the Hague Summit Conference of early December 1969, the heads of State or government of the member countries of the European Communities emphatically reaffirmed their faith in the political objectives of the Communities and stressed the point that the enlargement of the Communities would help to widen them to dimensions more and more commensurate with the present standard of economy and technology. But they have recognized at the same time that apart from accession in the terms of the Rome Treaty, the establishment of special relations with other European countries — having expressed a wish to this effect — would be a further contribution to this end. It was, however, stipulated that candidates for membership should accept the treaties and their political objectives, the ensuing legislation, and the options made for additional fields of cooperation.

Switzerland with its policy of permanent neutrality takes note, with satisfaction, of this fundamental readiness to establish special links. We have always been conscious of the fact that the European Communities represent a new type or organization meant to lead to progressive political unification. This objective, repeatedly stated, finds expression, on the one hand, in the endeavours of the Communities to take a joint stand when dealing with third countries — the conduct of a common trade policy may serve as an example — on the other hand it determines the choice of subject-matters and methods for joint activity within. In each field — from the agricultural policy of the sixties to the new plans aiming at establishing an economic and monetary union in the course of this new decade — rights of national sovereignty on central issues of economic policy are to be transferred to Community institutions which have to carry out their activities according to a European point of view.

A permanently neutral country wishing to establish close links with the European Communities has to take these facts into account when considering the possible variants to achieve this. The policy of permanent armed neutrality of Switzerland has become, as is well known, an institution of international law such as expressly stated by the International Law Commission of the United Nations. The Paris Acts of 20 November 1815 solemnly declare that Swiss

neutrality lies in the true interest of all European nations. Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles and the London Declaration of the Council of the League of Nations of 13 February 1920 acknowledge that Swiss neutrality constitutes an international obligation for the maintenance of peace.

The policy of neutrality, based on the will of the Swiss people, represents also in the contemporary world an element of understanding and of *détente* ; it has grown from a merely European concept to world-wide significance and embodies a policy of peace in the proper sense of the term. Because it is definitely foreseeable, it constitutes an element of stability in world politics ; any restriction would create a new factor of uncertainty. The maintenance of international credibility of the Swiss policy of neutrality sets limits to restrictions in national sovereign rights. The confidence of the world in Switzerland's ability to safeguard its neutrality has to be preserved.

These considerations have to be weighed against the European Communities' political aims. In our days, however, these aims are seen not least in terms of promoting international *détente* and better understanding between the nations of the whole Continent of Europe. It is precisely in this context that Switzerland believes to be best suited as a permanently neutral country to make its own contribution. Any impression that Switzerland might deviate from its policy of neutrality would directly run counter to endeavours at *détente*. Both elements may, however, be reconciled : the forging of close links between Switzerland and the European Communities shall and will not render more difficult in any way the pursuance of the Communities' ulterior aims while permitting Switzerland to continue its policy of neutrality.

These considerations lead us to the conclusion that the establishment of special links — in the terms of the Hague Communiqué — to work out the relationship between Switzerland and the European Communities will be most beneficial to economic cooperation. With a view to our common aims and interests, but also mindful of the multiplicity of the spiritual, cultural and economic exchanges and of our immediate vicinity, we ought to strive for the most comprehensive solution possible. The rich variety of ties I have just alluded to between Switzerland and the countries of the European Communities shows that, in any case, new foundations will have to be laid to replace the existing bilateral agreements with the member countries of the Community which — with progressive integration — have become obsolete or devoid of substance. I shall subsequently specify in detail some problems which can only be solved within a broad regional context to illustrate that joint endeavours are indispensable.

A solution of this kind is also called for in the interest of our specifically Swiss variety of direct democracy and of the country's federal constitution. Our political structure warrants the inner cohesion of the nation which is made up of different linguistic and denominational groups. Institutions such as the right of initiative and of referendum enable the individual citizen to take a personal part

in fundamental political decisions. All these elements constitute the foundation upon which the whole structure of the nation rests, they are its very essence, deeply rooted in the thinking and feeling of our people, and provide the firm basis for the international activities of Switzerland. Deeply engrained traits such as these are not adversely affecting the Communities' aims and endeavours. We are jointly committed to democratic and liberal constitutional principles.

The Swiss Government knows — and I think you share our view — that with an arrangement of this kind, suitable for a highly industrial neutral country, new ground has to be broken. For this reason we are of the opinion that it is indispensable to hold preliminary exploratory talks to clarify ideas and concepts as to the substance and the relevant modalities of such an arrangement by joint endeavour and sympathetic understanding of mutual requirements. The Swiss Government has repeatedly declared — and I wish to reiterate this statement here and now — that we embark upon these talks without preconceived notions and do not consider it opportune to limit too much from the start the range of possible solutions as to the participation of Switzerland in European integration.

It would therefore not be in the spirit of these exploratory talks if I tried, at this juncture, to go into any details of the substance of the arrangements to be worked out between us. I give you every assurance, however, that the Swiss Government is prepared to make the contribution which is expected of it to the joint preparatory work.

Our Delegation endeavours to formulate our thoughts and to define them precisely in the course of our exploratory talks. If I now put before you some general ideas on the subject matters involved, it is not to anticipate the work to be done, but to facilitate and expedite its start. To conclude I shall try to outline our conception of the procedure to be adopted and of the objectives to be borne in mind once the talks are in progress.

The high degree of economic interpenetration between Switzerland and the European Communities is at its most evident in the field of trade, where about 75 per cent of Swiss imports would stem from an enlarged Community and almost 60 per cent of Swiss exports would go to the countries it comprises. The obvious interest of Switzerland to take part in a large European market might be matched by a like interest on the part of the Community to have, within its orbit, the Swiss market which, though small, has great capacities of absorption. Switzerland ranks already second among the customers of the European Communities with its import surplus of almost 1 500 million dollars, a figure unsurpassed by any other third country. In our opinion it would therefore suggest itself to give as liberal as possible a structure to these extensive trade relations which get additional impetus from the close vicinity between us.

We attach great importance to a settlement in conformity with Article XXIV of GATT, i.e. a dismantling of substantially all the barriers to trade. This

would also be an appropriate way of accommodating the interests of third countries and of taking into account the development of world trade.

Within the framework of an overall settlement, Switzerland would welcome a plan for the quick abolition of trade barriers and — to intensify the economic effects — for substantial tariff cuts.

I hardly need emphasize that foreign trade largely contributes to the Swiss national income; the share of exports in the gross national product is, in Switzerland, one of the highest of all countries. Although Swiss foreign trade is now rather Europe-oriented, our other markets which absorb, after all, forty per cent of Swiss exports, are of considerable importance. The high degree of dependence of Swiss economic development on foreign trade and the large area covered by it make Switzerland into a real world trading nation which — in terms of foreign trade — holds the twelfth rank in the family of nations.

To preserve visible independence in the shaping of its foreign trade relations, indispensable for the conduct of its policy of neutrality, Switzerland starts from the idea that it should negotiate and conclude tariff and trade agreements with third countries on its own and appear, in its own name, in international economic organizations.

We are, however, conscious of the fact that with the introduction of the free movement of goods, care has to be taken to avoid deflections of trade and distorted competition, which might arise from an independent trade policy vis-à-vis third countries. We welcome a joint examination of possible solutions to any problems that might develop in this context. On the basis of our experiences and investigations we have come to the conclusion that, under given circumstances, these dangers should not be overrated. We are convinced that it is possible to make mutually satisfactory arrangements, easily implementable in terms of administration.

We are aware that with the introduction of the free movement of goods the Communities intend to eliminate other possibilities of distortions in competition, specifically cartels and similar agreements, State trading monopolies and public undertakings, subsidies and other provisions of this kind. In our view, too, the abolition of trade barriers is a means of stimulating competition and we are therefore convinced that it is possible to find an adequate contractual solution for the economically relevant issues involved.

As to agriculture, our talks should lead to an arrangement based on a well-balanced overall solution on the principle of reciprocity and safeguarding the maintenance of a thriving farming community.

Swiss agricultural policies pursue, basically, the same objectives as those stipulated for the European Economic Communities in the Treaty of Rome, but the practical application in Switzerland has led to a much higher price level in the domestic agricultural production in comparison with EEC. This is due to topographical features which determine production and cost factors in our

country and above all to the fact that agriculture — according to the principle of income parity — is entitled to an income comparable to that of other economic sectors. The introduction of prices now prevailing within EEC on the basis of the agricultural agreements to Swiss conditions would reduce by an average of fifty per cent the net income of our farmers and thus — quite apart from the grave consequences to the farming community — lower the national level of nutritional self-sufficiency. At less than 60 per cent, this level has already dropped to the acceptable limit for a neutral State and, besides, leaves an exceptionally wide margin for imports. Almost half of Swiss agricultural imports stem from the EEC. In this respect and per head of the population Switzerland holds the highest quota of all 3rd countries. Finally, we have to bear in mind the important part played by Swiss agriculture in the regional policy of the country — especially in mountain areas where depopulation has to be prevented. All these points have to be taken into account when agricultural problems are discussed without, as stressed before, jeopardizing in any way the possibility of reaching mutually advantageous arrangements, capable of further development.

Economic interpenetration between Switzerland and the European Communities is not limited to trade relations, but covers every important aspect of the economic scene. In many respects it is even closer than among the Community Member States themselves, as is abundantly evident in trade with agricultural products, in the service sector, and in the exceptionally large number of foreign workers. I may also mention the fruitful cooperation between Switzerland and its European partners in the field of monetary policy, although it hardly catches the public eye, and the importance of easy access to the Swiss capital market for European industry. Interdependence in a wide variety of fields has created bonds between Switzerland and the member countries of the European Communities. It is a natural consequence of Switzerland's central geographic position and is in keeping with the prevalent tendency of achieving a meaningful division of work in the European economy.

Switzerland being ready now and in the years to come to make a contribution befitting a highly industrial country towards the further promotion of the European economy and to meet the ensuing obligations, we would welcome to examine with you, in the course of these exploratory talks, how relations existing at present between Switzerland and the three European Communities might be extended beyond the field of trade in the light of the objectives of integration policy.

Among the possible topics may be selected *inter alia* :

- the service sector
- questions of establishment
- technical barriers to trade
- drug legislation
- insurance

The cooperation of Switzerland in drafting a European Patent Convention is a good example to manifest our interest in a joint endeavour at establishing a European legal order.

With a view to the position of Switzerland in the heart of Europe, transport policy deserves special mention.

As to the free movement of workers, you are no doubt aware of the fact that in Switzerland the percentage of foreign labour in relation to the total population is several times higher than the EEC average. A number of grave economic and social problems have arisen on account of this which have to be taken into consideration. We welcome an exchange of ideas with you in this respect and a joint investigation of policy.

I have not yet mentioned the new spheres of integration which have been in the forefront of your efforts since the customs union was achieved and the transitional period concluded. These undertakings, often rightly called "second generation projects", are, in our view, just as important for the future development of the European economy as the work so far accomplished, all the more so as they are directly linked with the central issues of our economy. Your work in the fields of industrial policy, research, energy and regional policy, and above all the proposed gradual establishment of an economic and monetary union are, of course, arousing keen interest in Switzerland.

The fight against inflation and the creation of more stable monetary conditions are tasks which can only be partly solved within the national context; these are indeed common concerns. Switzerland therefore assumes that it should examine, jointly with the European Communities, which form of cooperation in the economic and monetary fields would appear desirable and indeed possible with regard to the degree of integration realistically to be expected. The same applies to the concept of free capital movement.

Moreover, it must be recalled that Switzerland is already actively participating in joint efforts of the European Communities and interested third countries with a view to achieving cooperation on a European range in the fields of technology and research. This kind of cooperation would benefit from further extension and intensification.

As to industrial policy, Switzerland is also interested in the creation of favourable general conditions for the adaptation of enterprise structures to the new market dimensions.

Let me also remind you that, in the watch sector, the agreement concluded in the course of the Kennedy Round between Switzerland and the European Economic Community has, for over three years, promoted active cooperation and a search for mutually satisfactory industrial solutions.

It will eventually be necessary not only to explore the form and the content of the cooperation to be achieved between us, but also the procedure to

be followed to that end. It is not possible to develop in advance detailed concepts on institutional rules of procedure as these will of necessity be a mirror reflection of the specific content of the arrangements under negotiation.

We acknowledge that cooperation with Switzerland is not to affect adversely the special decision-making mechanisms of the enlarged Communities. On the other hand, Switzerland expects to participate actively in keeping with the obligations which our country will have to assume. Experience has taught us that there are many modalities of cooperation to this effect.

What we are striving after are institutional mechanisms, efficient and easy to apply, which guarantee the smooth working of the provisions made, while permitting quick solutions in case difficulties should occur, and providing for periodical reviews of the state of cooperation, maybe with a view to a possible extension. Switzerland, let me be explicit on this point, wishes to conclude an arrangement which can be developed as is called for by the dynamism of modern economy.

It will therefore be our task not only to provide a suitable institutional frame within which the mutual obligations to be agreed upon in the forthcoming negotiations are to be fulfilled and supervised, but also to make provisions for exchanges of views and consultations in spheres of mutual interest, even if the need for a contractual basis may not or not yet be felt right now.

We are convinced that such mechanisms, which would facilitate cooperation and consultation, should prove useful to both sides. They would constitute the basis for deeper mutual understanding and take us a step nearer to the common goal.

These are but a few suggestions as to points which — in our view — ought to be considered, in an appropriate form, when working out an arrangement with the European Communities and when adopting the procedure to be followed to this end. As stated in the introductory passages, to hammer out an arrangement of this kind represents a task for which there exists no prototype to draw inspiration from. This is why I wish to conclude my exposition with a procedural proposal which, as I may presume, is likely to meet with your own concepts in this matter.

The Swiss Government asks for the opening of exploratory talks. The objective of these talks would be a thorough investigation as to the mutual interest in close cooperation on specific issues and as to considerations of principle to be observed in the process. An exact knowledge of the working methods of the Communities on the one hand and of Swiss conditions on the other is the first prerequisite when selecting a suitable basis for negotiation. Starting from an inventory of to-day's multiple ties between Switzerland and the European Communities, it should be possible to assess what course could best be taken to strengthen these ties and to determine the extent of a possible participation of Switzerland in the future development of integration.

We propose that these talks start immediately and that a date be fixed for a first contact between the two delegations. There is a certain urgency in two respects: first, our talks are connected with parallel negotiations on the enlargement of the Communities, and it is important not to fall behind the general time schedule; second, the Swiss Government is bound under the terms of the Constitution to inform Parliament and the nation in extenso prior to opening formal negotiations with the European Communities. An ensuing parliamentary and public debate is to be expected and should not be curtailed for pressure of time. May I particularly call to mind that a substantial arrangement such as we are trying to achieve will have to be submitted to public referendum after its conclusion. In this respect Switzerland is no doubt in a unique position. It will, however, only be possible to explain an issue of such complexity and wide range in a meaningful way once concrete solutions are more easily discernible on the basis of our exploratory talks.

As a fruit of these talks, the negotiations proper should require less time. We fully share, in any case, your point of view that tariff cuts between the Communities on the one hand, and the new members as well as those countries which, like Switzerland, seek a special relationship with the enlarged Communities on the other, should take effect simultaneously. This is called for already in the interest of an undisturbed transfer to a wider area of the free trade already achieved and practised within EFTA.

Let me put on record, in conclusion, that the establishment of special relations with the European Communities is, for Switzerland, not merely an end in itself. My country understands that it is in the interest of Europe to close ranks and thus to achieve greater economic power and a consolidation of the whole Continent. Switzerland's wish to participate in this great endeavour is rooted in its consciousness of being an integral part of Europe, and in its willingness to contribute its share towards the accomplishment of these common tasks.

*Statement by Mr Rui Patricio,
Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs
at the Ministerial Meeting in Brussels on 24 November 1970*

(translation)

I would like first of all to thank you for the kind words with which you welcomed the Portuguese delegation.

In 1962 the Portuguese Government had the honour of sending a letter to the Council of the European Economic Community expressing its desire to open negotiations with the Community with a view to defining the terms for the collaboration "which it hoped to see established between Portugal and all the

Member States of the Community". In a letter dated 19 December 1962, the President of the Council of Ministers informed the Portuguese Government that the Council had decided to grant it an audience and proposed 11 February 1963 as a date for the meeting. However, due to the breaking off of negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Community, this meeting with Portugal did not take place and, by joint agreement, was deferred *sine die*.

It was with the greatest satisfaction that the Portuguese Government took note of item 14 of the Hague communiqué of 2 December of last year and of the invitation addressed to it to begin discussions with the Community this autumn. I would like, therefore, to express my great satisfaction in being able to explain today the motivation and the object of our request to open negotiations.

The Portuguese Government feels that it is taking a new and, possibly, decisive step forward along the road which Portugal has followed since the second World War in respect of the initiatives aiming at organizing and developing economic and political cooperation amongst the nations of Western Europe. From the outset, Portugal has actively participated in the major ventures of European cooperation, both in the political and military fields and in economic and monetary matters. It appeared to us that a policy of combining our efforts represented a major step in safeguarding Western values. And, therefore, we believed that this objective was well worth the sacrifices we had to make to achieve it. This explains why Portugal was amongst the founder members of NATO and why, despite its limited resources, its contribution to the collective Western defence effort has been one of the highest in relation to its national income. It is also why, at the time when the OEEC was set up following the Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Europe, Portugal was amongst the founders of this organization, the same being the case when the latter became the OECD.

In the great work of liberalizing the movement of goods, services and capital accomplished by the OEEC, Portugal's role deserves, we believe, to be stressed. Portugal has in fact been able to take up its position alongside those countries which have reached the highest degree of liberalization, in this way confirming its destiny to cooperate as far as possible in the expansion of the economy of Europe and in the interpenetration of the markets of the different countries involved.

When Portugal joined the European Free Trade Association it was, as has been emphasized on several occasions, in the hope — which was also the wish — of contributing towards setting up an integrated European market, bringing together the largest possible number of western European countries, the essential condition for that unity which will be the principal, if not the only, guarantee of Europe's survival. In this context it will be easily understood why Portugal enthusiastically participated in the EFTA countries' decision to request that negotiations be opened with the European Communities in order to find, under the appropriate form for each State, the solutions which would allow the closest

and fullest participation possible of all the EFTA member countries in the grandiose task of European integration undertaken by the European Communities.

The work already achieved by the Communities and the results obtained in organizing the economies of the Member States within a large common economic area offer a sufficiently solid base to enable them to tackle the problem of their own enlargement and also to deal with that of creating, around the enlarged Community, an even vaster economic area by forming the closest possible links with those European countries which, at the moment, are unable to join.

In developing its policies, whose stages and main guidelines I have tried to define, the Portuguese Government has always been inspired by the sincere desire to contribute, to the limit of its abilities, towards the efforts of the different organizations set up to enlarge and strengthen European solidarity. By enabling us to continue our long-established policy of cooperation, the opportunity now offered of opening negotiations with the Communities is of supreme importance for us. We believe in fact that Europe's destiny is at stake at the present time and we feel that we should not forget the lesson of our historic past and in particular our important contribution towards the edification and expansion of Western culture. We believe that our destiny is tied to yours and that there will be advantages for the whole of Europe if we manage to find the balanced platform upon which our future relations should be based.

We believe in the future of Europe and are ready to provide our contribution towards the immense effort which the building of that future requires. We are furthermore convinced that the pillars supporting the new Europe can only be strengthened by the contribution that each of us can make towards them.

The importance of the step which my Government is ready to take would be better appreciated, it seems to me, and the reasons for our request more clearly understood if due attention is given to the present conditions of the Portuguese economy. Please allow me, therefore, to explain in outline the economic aspects which can be most closely linked with the negotiations for which my country has asked.

The essential points in this context are : on the one hand, the dependence of the Portuguese economy on outside countries, particularly in Western Europe ; on the other, the degree of development of the Portuguese territory.

It seems to me to be worthwhile making a few comments on these points, and I will begin with the question of Portuguese economic dependence on the outside world. External trade is a growing feature of the Portuguese economy. The figure at the moment as far as European Portugal is concerned is 26 % of the gross national product for imports and 17 % for exports.

This fact serves to show, to some extent, the effort made to integrate the Portuguese economy into the currents of world trade. It is only by doing this that we feel we shall be able to participate in an equitable international division of labour. To confirm this statement it is sufficient to recall either Portugal's efforts to liberalize imports of goods and services under the OEEC programme or the responsibilities which my Government has assumed by signing the Stockholm Convention and joining GATT.

Now, in Portugal's foreign trade, Western Europe in general and the Community in particular occupy a position of major importance. In fact, exports from European Portugal to the Community represent 24 % of our total sales abroad, and the corresponding percentage for imports is 40 %. If all the countries of the Common Market and EFTA are considered, the percentages rise to 72 % and 69 % respectively.

What I have just said gives a fairly clear idea of the interest with which, from the economic point of view, my country looks forward to the negotiations it has asked for with the European Communities. However, more than from a mere desire to maintain the present trade links, this interest arises from the fact that we feel that the future development of the Portuguese economy should be determined by ways and means other than those of protectionism, by calling upon the potentialities opened up by a vast integrated market. Faulty development is a burden which could not fail to create serious difficulties for a country such as Portugal.

As for the degree of development of the Portuguese economy, it would suffice to point out that at the present time there is an obvious gap between the average income in Portugal and in the Community member countries, even taking into account the internal purchasing power of national currencies. Portugal's degree of industrialization is still far behind that of the Community countries, as may be seen from such indices as the percentage of the working population in the secondary sector, the contribution of this sector to the internal product and the average size of the firms composing it.

The industrial development of my country has considerably speeded up since the second World War. Consequently, a large part of Portuguese industry is relatively new. Furthermore, despite the investment effort in the field of economic and social infrastructures deployed in recent years, industrial firms, even those newly set up, must face difficulties which prevent them reaching the productivity levels of the Common Market countries.

The conditions prevailing at present, and the prospects which may offer to solve the problems to which they give rise, point to intensified efforts to industrialize as the right road for us. With this in mind, my Government must not only commit itself to a policy of supporting and supplementing private initiatives, in order to offset the present difficulties to which I have just alluded, but it must also not forget its responsibilities as regards the conditions for the

establishment of the new industries absolutely necessary in the next few years if the standard of living of the Portuguese is to be brought more into line with that of the other peoples of Western Europe.

Similarly, in the agricultural sector, we are also faced with difficulties arising out of the low productivity which still characterizes our farming, and which is due to various factors not easy to correct quickly.

In these circumstances, it is easy to understand that my country, in the negotiations we wish to enter upon, will make a request for special provisions to enable it to adapt to the new competitive conditions for its industry and agriculture which might result from these negotiations.

The nature of the agreement which my country proposes to negotiate is decisively influenced by the special conditions of the Portuguese position, which I have briefly indicated. As I have just said, Portugal's interest in further strengthening the links attaching it to the destiny of Europe and in guiding its economic development with a European outlook in mind, lead my Government to hope that the agreement to be negotiated will establish the closest possible relations with the Community. However, the degree of economic development of my country and certain particular aspects of its constitutional principles mean that for the moment Portugal cannot envisage joining the Community.

Under these conditions, the Portuguese Government feels that it will be possible to find an appropriate formula to govern relations between the European Economic Community and the European part of Portugal, which could dovetail perfectly into Article XXIV of GATT, with the maximum content which the negotiations will determine, in particular in the form of an association agreement. My Government is of the opinion that, in the spirit of the Preamble of the Treaty of Rome, an agreement of this kind should be orientated in such a way as to stimulate the general development of the Portuguese economy, particularly in the direction of greater industrialization. Rapid progress towards industrialization is the indispensable condition which must be fulfilled if it is to be possible to narrow the gap existing at present between the level of income in Portugal and the level already reached by the highly industrialized countries. Considering my country's limitations, and in the light of past experience, this agreement should be based on the principle of progressively adapting the Portuguese economy to the requirements of economic integration within the Community.

As for the non-European provinces of my country, both their present state of economic development and their status as non-European territories would certainly mean that a very different method must be found for dealing with the problem of their economic relations with the European Economic Community. The particular nature of this problem does not allow me to go further here without determining more exactly, in consultation with the Community, the aspects which would have to be dealt with in considering it.

The scope of the agreement which my Government hopes to reach can only be fully defined, as I have already pointed out, during the course of the negotiations. Hence I shall not go into the detailed consideration of the particular problems which would have to be solved within the framework of this agreement. It is however worthwhile providing a few basic indications which might give an idea of the road my country has decided to follow henceforth, in the hope that it will obtain closer participation in the work of building a new Europe.

I will begin by emphasizing that my country is ready to accept the principle of progressively abolishing customs duties on trade with Member States of the European Economic Community and to study the problems of harmonizing customs tariffs and dealing with deflection of trade. However, the special situation of the Portuguese economy, as I have just explained it, means that, for certain products, special methods must be envisaged for adapting to the new conditions of competition brought about by the impressive reality of the economic potential of the Communities. We would also like to discuss transitional arrangements for the setting up of new productive activities.

I should also like to point out that in view of the interdependence between the principles of the free movement of goods and certain Community provisions concerning other sectors, we are fully aware of the necessity of accepting these provisions as far as is possible, even within the framework of an agreement of the kind which we hope to conclude, so that no imbalances emerge in relations with the Member States and also to prepare for the transition towards formulae for closer future cooperation.

The Portuguese Government is ready to accept a whole complex of obligations which, taking into account the degree of the country's economic development, will make it possible to prepare, within the appropriate time-limits, for Portugal's acceptance of the provisions in force within the Communities, particularly in the fields of the common agricultural policy, the right of establishment and freedom to supply services, capital movements, social policy, rules of competition, transport policy. None the less, it will be understood that in relation to some of these sectors Portugal needs a special system of progressive adaptation to Community rules.

My Government feels that strengthening our relations will also make it possible to find new means of cooperation in the field of technology — the essential basis for the industrial development of my country. It is by acquiring new technologies, and thanks to investments by the industrially advanced countries, that the Portuguese economy will be able to develop more quickly.

There is another point which seems to me to be of the greatest importance: I mean that there should be no backsliding in the degree of trade liberalization already achieved between the EFTA countries, both those which are now negotiating for membership of the Communities or those which, like my own, are studying other forms of close collaboration with them. This is why.

my country is pleased to be able to say that this principle is recognized by the Communities and by those countries which, linked with the European Free Trade Association, hope to find the means, under one form or another, of establishing close relations with the Community. It is with this thought in mind that my Government considers that it is of the greatest interest that the discussions under way, or those which are just beginning, and which involve all the EFTA countries, should be continued *pari passu*, so that all the agreements in view may be implemented simultaneously.

In all that I have said, Mr Chairman, I hope that I have clearly expressed the outward-looking attitude in which my country comes to these negotiations, which we would like to see reach a successful conclusion ; it was this same open mind which led us to take part in the work of the European conference on patents, and in the other conferences organized by the Community on cooperation in scientific and technical research, the results of which — we hope — will certainly allow us to create the necessary conditions for all participants to benefit effectively from the knowledge acquired.

Throughout all our discussions, we will be able to consider all the implications of economic and social progress and of the integration of a structure in a "great economic area". But my country's acceptance in principle of these implications cannot, of course, mean that it is able immediately to apply all the principles and all the prerequisites of integration.

Now that I have outlined in general terms the Portuguese point of view and the circumstances which justify it, I must thank you, Mr Chairman, for your attention and reiterate my Government's acceptance of the principles underlying the Community, its desire to find a formula for a reasonable agreement, and its firm intention to promote and support the process of structural adaptation which will be necessary if Portugal is to make an active contribution towards the building of Europe.

*Statement by Mr Olavi J. Mattila,
Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade,
at the Ministerial Meeting in Brussels on 24 November 1970*

As the representative of the Government of Finland it is a great honour for me to participate in this meeting which marks the beginning of the discussions on the problems and arrangements with Finland which are related to the negotiations on the enlargement of the Community. At the summit conference in The Hague the Community expressed its readiness to start these discussions. The decision taken in The Hague and the statement made by you today, Mr President, illustrate to us the willingness of the Community to develop trade and economic cooperation also with countries which do not aim at membership in

the Community. In your statement I noted with particular satisfaction that the Community does not want to see new barriers raised to intra-European trade.

Peace and stability in Europe have paved the way for the economic cooperation which has brought the peoples of Europe closer to each other. This again has further strengthened peaceful development in our continent. Finland has chosen to solve its own security by pursuing an uncompromising policy of neutrality. On this basis we are maintaining good relations with all countries, especially with our neighbours. We have also made our active contribution towards alleviating tension and creating favourable conditions for cooperation in Europe and also in wider connections. This policy has won international recognition from all sides and constitutes a part of the prevailing order in Europe. We believe that both East and West regard Finnish neutrality as a balancing factor especially in Northern Europe and, accordingly, consider it to be in the interest of all European countries.

On the basis of our neutral position we are determined to retain the integrity of our decision-making under any circumstances as well in regard to trade policy as to other matters. To compromise with this principle could undermine the credibility of our policy which is a precondition for its successful implementation. Correspondingly, we feel it is natural that the Community in its own affairs has full rights of decision and a decision-making procedure of its own, in which we would not participate.

We know from our experience in FINEFTA and from the development of the Community that economic cooperation with good will can progress also without political ties and friction, and without that this economic cooperation affects the political status of the participating countries.

It is in this spirit I express the willingness of my country to participate in the dismantling of barriers to trade and in economic cooperation in Europe. Our objectives are limited because we are aware that the Community also has political goals as well as arrangements which affect the sovereign decision-making power of Member States. Finland seeks optimal solutions to the purely economic problems which we are facing due to the possible remodelling of the present market constellation through expanding integration.

The elimination of trade barriers in Europe has proceeded by areas. Although it is our view that economic cooperation should be built on as broad a basis as possible we see in regional cooperation a positive way of furthering economic development through cutting down obstacles to trade. In this respect, we have noted the rapid internal development and increased economic growth of the Community, which in turn has created favourable conditions for expanded trade also with third countries. We note also as a positive feature the marked interest shown for increasing trade and technological cooperation between East and West, which tends to reduce the contrasting features that still exist on our continent. In the present situation we see an opportunity for participating actively in work that offers new possibilities of increasing trade

and international economic collaboration and, in this way, of improving employment, economic growth and living standards. This would also improve our chances of contributing towards closer economic cooperation on a broad base between the peoples of the whole of Europe.

Looking at the enlargement of the Community from the Finnish point of view, we realize, of course, that enlargement without special arrangements with the EFTA countries not applying for membership would endanger the free trade created within the EFTA and also weaken our competitive position in the markets of the Community. The general development of the market constellation in Europe takes place independently of the Finnish position. Therefore, our present situation is similar to the one we were in when the EFTA came into being. The difference in the present situation, however, is that also the free trade which exists between the EFTA countries and has become an integral part of our economic structure is endangered. Accordingly, it is natural that our broad coalition Government in its programme included as one of its objectives — evidently supported by the entire Parliament — the securing within a strict policy of neutrality of our commercial interests in the development of European integration.

Successful furthering of economic cooperation through mutual liberalization of trade generally presupposes that the economic structure and level of development of the participating countries are not too disparate. I would like, therefore, to provide some information on recent economic development in Finland, in view of the relations between the Community and Finland.

The last two decades have been a period of rapid economic growth in Finland. The gross national product has increased at an average annual rate of 5 per cent and is now over \$2 000 per capita. Lively investment activity and fast expanding exports have contributed to this high growth rate. During the 1960s, the average annual growth in exports was 13 per cent. Simultaneously, there has been a process of restructuring of the economy, and the contribution of agriculture to the GNP has fallen to less than 8 per cent. Parallel with this, the composition of our exports has been diversified considerably, with new export goods playing an increased role.

Our endeavours to attain a satisfactory growth rate and to improve the national economic structure have led us to adopt a liberal commercial policy. In this context, we have actively participated in the liberalization of trade within the GATT and EFTA and taken part in the cooperation within the OECD.

In Finnish foreign trade, the EFTA today accounts for 41 per cent, the Community for 26 per cent. Ten years ago the corresponding shares were about equal, i.e. 32 per cent each. Trade with the EFTA has grown at a faster than average rate and is, therefore, a good indicator to Finland and its EFTA partners in their relations to Finland of the benefits that free trade offers.

Parallel with the increase in EFTA trade, there has been a change in its structure. Our exports to the EFTA have been diversified and our industry has developed. The share of other than the traditional wood-based goods in our EFTA exports has increased from 23 per cent to around 50 per cent. The corresponding share of our exports to the Community was 12 in 1960 and, still today is only 23 per cent.

Another very important point about our EFTA cooperation is the influence it has had on economic relations between the Nordic countries. Our trade with the other Nordic countries has almost quadrupled and now accounts for over 20 per cent of our total trade. In addition to this, Nordic cooperation is far advanced in other fields. Examples I would mention are the common labour market, reciprocal social benefits, and widespread industrial cooperation. Traditionally the Nordic countries form a homogeneous area in many respects, in which it is of fundamental importance for Finland to ensure continued and developing cooperation.

Established economic relations with the Soviet Union have also reached an advanced stage of development. The exchange of goods represents some 15 per cent of our total trade and is based on 5-year agreements. For Finland, this long-term trade plays an important role also as a balancing factor in cyclical fluctuations and for the balance of payments. The continuity of trade with the Soviet Union has been secured by a tariff agreement concluded some ten years ago. It grants industrial goods duty-free entry into Finland and as the trade is balanced at the same time secures our exports to the Soviet Union. The Agreement between Finland and the EFTA includes a provision which entitles Finland to maintain quantitative import restrictions on certain commodities, mainly fuel. For Finland, it is important not only to ensure the continuity of this trade but also to develop this trade with our neighbour and, thus, it is essential to maintain the traditional arrangements connected with our Soviet trade. I would like in this connection to stress that these arrangements have caused no deflection of EFTA trade and no practical problems in trade with EFTA or GATT countries.

As I already said, we are prepared together with you to seek constructive solutions to the problems ahead of us, taking into account, on the one hand, that membership and solutions that can lead to membership are precluded and, on the other hand, that foreign trade is of great importance to economic development in Finland. This is evident from the fact that exports of goods and services, of which two thirds go to the Community and EFTA, run at 25 per cent of our GNP.

As we do not know yet the general framework into which the different solutions have to be fitted, nor the Community's views concerning Finland, we feel that the various questions and possible solutions should be explored by the two parties together. We are ready to commence joint explorations at a time

suitable to you. However, I would like at this point already to indicate the economic problems that we consider central to the issue.

As our starting point is to maintain our competitive position in Europe, we feel it is of focal importance to dismantle barriers to trade, above all through tariff arrangements for industrial goods in our trade with the Community in a manner corresponding to that of other neutral EFTA countries. In this context we expect practical solutions to be found permitting the continuation of our present duty-free trade.

We are also aware of the fact that the dismantling of trade barriers may have undesirable by-effects such as deflection of trade and unfair competition. We feel that such developments can be prevented in a suitable way.

In 1969, the share of industrial products in our foreign trade was about 90 per cent. Arrangements aiming at liberalization of this trade would thus cover substantially all the Finnish foreign trade and, would, in our opinion, form a basis for a solution in accordance with the provisions of Article 24 of the GATT.

In the agricultural sector, too, we hope that solutions can be found that will provide for the continuity of trade both with the Community and with the EFTA countries. We see in it a mutual advantage, and note that our agricultural imports are currently about double our exports of farm produce to the Community. Agricultural exports account for only 4.6 per cent of total Finnish exports and are insignificant in the dimensions of the Community. But for Finland, in contrast, the importance of agriculture is considerable when we bear in mind the social and demographic aspects, our underdeveloped areas and self-sufficiency. It is natural that participation in the common agricultural policy cannot be considered when looking for a solution to agricultural trade with Finland.

Our objectives foresee no participation in the existing institutions of the Community, but we feel that suitable ways of dealing with the problems that arise will be found through joint arrangements.

Mr President, I hope that my short presentation of the Finnish case has given you a picture of our position and constitutes an adequate base for continued deliberations that will, I hope, lead to a flexible solution serving the goals both of the Community and of Finland.

*Statement by Dr Gylfi Gilason,
Icelandic Minister of Commerce,
at the Ministerial Meeting in Brussels on 24 November 1970
(translation)*

On behalf of the Government of Iceland, I wish to thank the Council of the European Communities for giving us the opportunity of explaining our

views on the relationship between the Communities and Iceland in connection with the application for membership of three of our fellow-members of EFTA, Britain, Denmark and Norway, which are old and important trading partners of Iceland. I sincerely hope that our discussions may serve to increase understanding of the matters in question and lead to conclusions beneficial to both parties.

On this occasion, I want my first words to be, that we Icelanders are, and wish to remain, a European nation. We have lived in our country for nearly eleven centuries — an island on the northern edge of the Atlantic Ocean and about half way between Europe and America. When our ancestors founded a sovereign state over a thousand years ago their numbers were about a quarter of the population of Norway of that time. Iceland remained independent, with a high standard of living and flourishing cultural life from the tenth century to well past the middle of the thirteenth, when the king of Norway gained control of the country. Later it came under Danish rule and remained so for centuries, regaining its independence in the present century. Times were hard in Iceland during those years. The population showed scarcely any increase, so that by the end of the last century the Norwegians were thirty times more numerous than the Icelanders. But this little nation preserved its nationality, speaks the oldest national tongue still spoken in Europe, and fostered an independent culture, whose contribution to the culture of Europe has been out of all proportion to the number of its people which to this day is no more than 200 000.

But the age of technology, which opened for us at the beginning of the present century, transformed Icelandic economic conditions and living standards. It is doubtful whether any other country has experienced as radical a change in its way of life in such a short space of time as that which has taken place in Iceland in the past seventy years or so. In this time our country has been converted into a modern society with similar social conditions as found in the group of nations most closely related to us, the other Nordic states. The explanation is to be found first and foremost in the rich fishing-banks off our shores. When the Icelandic people began to exploit these resources at the turn of the century, and to process the fish-catch by modern methods, the country's economy was completely transformed. Then there is great potential power in the waterfalls and hot springs all over our country. Apart from its fishing-banks, waterfalls and thermal areas, however, Iceland has hardly any natural resources. There are no metals and few other raw materials that can be used by industry. Such agriculture as we have is founded on the cultivation of grass as fodder for sheep and cattle. Corn cannot be profitably cultivated. However, natural hot water is used for cultivation of market-garden produce in hot houses and extensively for heating of dwelling-houses.

Owing to its one-sidedness, the growth of Icelandic national production has inevitably led to a material increase in foreign trade. In fact, our foreign trade per capita is higher than that of almost any nation. Iceland spends over 45

per cent of its national income on imports of goods and services. For example, every Icelander annually buys German goods for about 100 dollars and British goods for about 90 dollars — Germany being our principal trading partner in EEC and Britain in EFTA. By comparison the British annually buy goods from Germany for about 19 dollars a head, and each German buys from Britain for about 16 dollars.

When Iceland's sovereignty was recognized at the end of the first world war, Iceland issued a declaration of permanent neutrality in foreign affairs. However, the second world war completely altered the country's international position. Its geographical situation proved to be of major strategic importance in modern warfare. The country was occupied by the British in the spring of 1940, while a year later the United States undertook its defence by agreement with the Government of Iceland. The armies stationed in Iceland withdrew at the end of the war.

Iceland became a member of the United Nations soon after the foundation of that organization, and from the start has taken part in all major international economic cooperation, for example, work of the International Bank, International Monetary Fund, and OEEC. Iceland also became a member of the Council of Europe, has now for several years been a contracting party to the GATT and joined EFTA on March 1, 1970.

However, Iceland took its most important foreign policy decision since acquiring sovereignty in 1918 when it joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on its foundation in 1949. Two years later, when world peace was threatened by the Korean War, the Governments of Iceland and the United States — the latter acting on behalf of NATO — made a new agreement on the military defence of Iceland. The Icelanders joined NATO and agreed to the stationing of foreign troops in their country because they understood its military importance and wished to strengthen and support the efforts of the defensive alliance of western nations to preserve peace and balance of power in the world. Naturally, the presence of a foreign army creates some problems for such a small nation. But we recognize the necessity. We wish to have close cooperation with our neighbours on both sides of the Atlantic. Our interests in international affairs are the same, and our policy in principle also the same. We accept the same ideals of freedom and democracy, of human rights and justice. We therefore wish to collaborate with these nations in the fields of politics, defence, commerce and cultural affairs. This is the foundation of Icelandic foreign policy.

Although Iceland has enjoyed excellent relations with its neighbours since it became a sovereign state, desire to participate in the economic integration of Western Europe initiated by the foundation of the European Economic Community took some time to develop. We took part in the discussions within OEEC on the establishment of a European free-trade area in the years 1957 and 1958. In fact, it fell to my lot to be a participant in these discussions having at the time recently become Minister and I have been dealing with these matters

ever since. We were not offered membership of the European Economic Community when it was founded nor would our membership have been natural, or even possible. However, at the request of the Icelandic Government in 1962, I, together with government officials, conducted discussions with all governments of the Member States of the EEC and with members of the Commission of EEC. The Icelandic Government was then and still is grateful for the understanding shown of our special position during the course of the discussions.

Iceland was not offered membership of EFTA when it was founded either, indeed, there could hardly have been any question then of Britain and Iceland, involved at the time in a serious dispute over Icelandic territorial waters, joining the same trade organization. However, this dispute was happily resolved. Nevertheless, many years were to pass before Iceland applied for admission to EFTA. The main reason for the delay was that the status and structure of the Icelandic economy made such cooperation with other countries difficult. During the past ten years the same political parties have held office in Iceland, supporting a policy which facilitates participation in free trade arrangements. Last year matters had reached a stage when we felt the time was ripe to negotiate about admission to EFTA. Negotiations were soon completed. We and the EFTA members share the conviction that the negotiations and Iceland's admission were in the interest of both parties, and we are anxious to safeguard the benefits agreed upon.

Should Britain, Denmark and Norway become members of the European Communities various disadvantages for the commercial interest of the Icelanders would follow, if no other measures were taken. We would lose our duty-free access to the markets of these countries for our industrial goods, which would hamper the necessary development of more diversified export industries utilizing available cheap electricity and educated manpower. Icelandic export production would also in other fields be faced with new problems. It is precisely the countries of the enlarged European Communities that have always been Iceland's chief trading-partners, and their share of total imports has been about 55 per cent and their share of total exports has been about 40 per cent. From the countries comprising the European Communities and EFTA the Icelanders buy about 68 per cent of their total imports, while 52 per cent of their exports go to these lands. Iceland's trade with the countries of the European Communities shows a considerable deficit, with 27 per cent of all imports, against only 16 per cent of exports.

With the proposed enlargement of the European Communities a totally new situation would be created for Icelandic trade and economic affairs. Having only recently become a member of EFTA Iceland has just begun its adjustment to European free trade. Membership of EFTA was designed, not only to ensure a more favourable position for traditional exports, but also to create conditions and climate for greater diversification, so that Iceland would no longer be so dependent on a single industry — the fishing industry — as in the past. It is vital

to us that this policy of industrialization be carried out by negotiations with the European Communities on problems that may arise.

We Icelanders hope that the development begun by our accession to EFTA may be furthered and strengthened through the extension of this collaboration to more nations. It is a matter of great importance to us that the development of our trade with the nations of Western Europe should continue. New tariffs on Icelandic industrial goods could undermine Iceland's newly initiated programme of industrial development, to which great hopes are attached. The admittance to the European Communities of the largest fish-producing nations in Europe could also restrict the markets for Icelandic fish products in the enlarged Common Market to such a degree as to cause grave difficulties to the people of Iceland.

It is therefore in the vital interest of the Icelanders that a solution be found to the problems which an enlargement of the European Communities will bring for them. It is our opinion that the finding of such a solution is also important for the European Communities, not only because the community has direct trading interests in Iceland — though these cannot be considered large from a financial point of view — but also because the geographical position of the country, the history of the nation, and its culture make the link between Europe and Iceland an important one. However, it is the view of the Icelandic Government that a solution is not to be found in terms of Iceland's membership of the European Communities. All parties in our parliament are agreed on this point.

Iceland's unique position as the smallest independent state in Europe — a state, moreover, that bases its livelihood for the most part on its fisheries — is quite clear, and explains why membership in the European Communities is not under consideration.

But since there can be no question of membership, a solution will have to be found in some kind of agreement of another sort. At this stage the Icelandic Government does not think it proper to put forward any definite ideas regarding the form and content of such an agreement, apart from mentioning the following points which it considers both natural and necessary to be included :

1. That Iceland should enjoy the same privileges with regard to unrestricted duty-free imports in relation to the countries of the European Communities as it enjoys at present with the EFTA countries.
2. That Iceland should be authorized to export free of duty its fish and fish products to the enlarged Common Market provided such exports will not disrupt normal market conditions.
3. That the European Communities should enjoy the same privileges in Iceland as the EFTA countries and acquire the same tariff privileges as these countries in the future in accordance with the terms and conditions for Iceland's entry into EFTA.

4. That Iceland should continue to have the same right as it now has within EFTA to control imports for a limited number of commodities of which petroleum products are most important.

The Icelandic Government considers that with such an agreement fair regard would be had for the interests of both parties, Iceland and the European Communities. The worst thing that could happen would be a failure to reach agreement. This would be found to result in a drastic reduction in trade between Iceland and the countries of the European Communities, especially in the long run. A reduction in trade is bound to be accompanied by a reduction of exchanges in other fields. Iceland would drift away from the nations with which it has had the closest intercourse for centuries and wishes to continue to be linked to with the strongest ties. We Icelanders would regard such a development as diametrically opposed to our interests and to those ideals which we hold and desire to strengthen. We believe also that such a development would be opposed to the interest of the nations of Western Europe. Although Iceland is a small nation, its part in western collaboration is by no means a negligible one.

It is therefore the sincere wish of the Icelandic Government that a solution to this problem may be found — a solution acceptable to both parties. The ties between Iceland and Europe will then not weaken, but be reinforced, and the friendship between us will be on a firmer and better basis than before.

This wish is the cornerstone of Icelandic foreign policy.

IV. AFTER THE FOURTH EUROPEAN SPACE CONFERENCE

The second session of the Fourth European Space Conference was held in Brussels on 4 November 1970. One of its tasks was to draw the conclusions from the delegation sent to the United States, under the leadership of its Chairman, Mr Lefevre, where it held preliminary discussions with a view to European participation in the post-Apollo programme; another task was to reach a decision on the draft programme tabled at the July session¹.

Conditions for collaboration in the post-Apollo programme

The information obtained by Mr Lefevre, while in the USA, and passed on to the Conference is summarized below.

Before the post-Apollo system goes into service, the USA is prepared to supply Europe's requirements for the conventional launchers needed, for peaceful purposes and in accordance with international agreements to which it is a party. This US undertaking is contingent upon Europe's taking a *substantial* share in the post-Apollo programme, 10 % being quoted as the minimum.

Regarding participation proper, the USA has an open mind about which portions of the programme Europe might choose to carry out, while showing some preference for Europe's working on the shuttle rather than the space station if it could not share in both.

By taking part, Europe would gain access to general technical information on the whole programme and detailed technical knowhow concerning those parts handled by it. Each partner will have a voice in decision-making proportional to its contribution and must finance the work carried out on its own territory.

The right to use the post-Apollo system would be established on a fair basis, i.e. usage would be shared in proportion to the contribution made by the parties, which would also pay their share of operating and maintenance costs.

Here again, the USA would allow only peaceful uses compatible with its international obligations.

Decisions required of the Conference

Mr Lefevre stressed the points that must be clarified and specified in future negotiations, particularly questions of compatibility with the Intelsat

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-70, Part One, Ch. IV.

agreements, access to information and the use of the post-Apollo system. He asked the Conference to nominate those who were to continue the negotiations and to lay down their terms of reference. After first mentioning the uncertainty still prevailing on the US side with regard to the post-Apollo programme, he proposed that, in Europe, the Europa III project be continued and re-oriented towards techniques usable in the post-Apollo programme, and that a specific programme on post-Apollo techniques be put in hand. Lastly, he asked the Member States to approve the programme of scientific and applications satellites and to give the go-ahead for the establishment of a unified European space organization.

Attitudes of the Member States

It emerged from the statements made by the representatives of the Member States that three of them (Belgium, France and Germany) were in favour of the "consistent, complete and balanced" programme, as proposed to the Conference by the Chairman. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, refused to join in the European launcher programme or the post-Apollo negotiations; Italy took the same attitude towards launchers, but was a little more favourable to the post-Apollo programme.

The three States in favour of a full programme then adopted a proposal put forward by the German delegation, binding them to carry out that programme jointly within a framework to be decided upon later. Those States wishing to join them in this were free to do so before 31 December 1970.

The outcome

The present situation has arisen because of differences of view between the Member States of the European Space Conference on three basic problems :

- the need for Europe to pursue its own launcher programme ;
- the degree of involvement in the post-Apollo negotiations ;
- the duration of the required financial commitments.

The result is a dispersal of effort in a field where this is recognized as particularly damaging in a number of respects, notably, the technical and financial aspects, operation of space hardware and the post-Apollo negotiations.

At present it is hard to make out how the situation will develop. The three States in favour of the full programme have not yet decided upon the framework within which they intend to work together. Following the Conference, the organs of ELDO and ESRO have continued to work without too much upheaval. The preparation of the terms of reference for the next round of negotiations with the USA is in hand.

The present situation is therefore marked by a certain degree of confusion and general uncertainty pending clear-cut decisions on how Europe will now pursue its space activities.

Belgium, France and Germany must realize the difficulties in store for them in finding a suitable framework in which to operate the products resulting from their joint space activities, the nature of which will probably provide encouragement for further regroupings.

Meanwhile this state of affairs may cause genuine concern, both about the promotion of an overall research and development policy within the Community and as regards the negotiations aimed at its enlargement.

PART TWO

Community activities in November 1970

I. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

Suspension of duties

1. At its meeting of 9/10 November 1970 the Council adopted a regulation temporarily suspending the CCT autonomous duties on spirits of turpentine and resins. Under this regulation, the duties in question will, from 1 January to 31 December 1971, be 3 % for spirits of turpentine and 3.5 % for resins.

Amendment of duties

2. A regulation adopted by the Council on 23 November 1970¹, on a Commission proposal, amends certain conventional CCT duties. This is in fact an accelerated introduction of the results of the Kennedy Round negotiations for certain products of particular interest to Latin America. The amendments to the CCT, involving 16 headings or sub-headings, are motivated by the desire to see good relations develop between the Community and Latin America.

Tariff quotas

3. At its meeting of 10 November 1970 the Council adopted two regulations² to increase the volume of Community tariff quotas for herrings and salted cod. From 16 June 1970 to 14 February 1971, this quota for fresh, refrigerated or frozen herrings is increased from 46 000 to 86 000 tons. The additional volume of 40 000 tons is to be put into the reserve, which now moves from 5 240 to 45 240 tons. For 1970 the Community tariff quota for cod salted in the normal way, pickled in brine or dried rises from 34 000 to 40 000 tons. The additional 6 000 tons is also put into the reserve which thus increases from 3 000 to 9 000 tons.

On the same day² the Council also amended, on a Commission proposal, the regulation of 27 July 1970 concerning the Community tariff quota for certain handicraft goods, by extending it to other such goods.

The Council further adopted a regulation³ opening, allocating and fixing the conditions of management of the Community tariff quota of raisins in

¹ *Journal officiel* No. L 258, 27 November 1970.

² *Ibid.* No. L 245, 11 November 1970.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 256, 25 November 1970.

packings with a net weight of 15 kilogrammes or less. The tariff quota in question, with a volume of 2 564 tons at a 1.2 % duty, has been opened from 1 December 1970 until 30 November 1971 and definitively allocated between the Member States. It involves in fact a non-discriminatory annual tariff quota of raisins of a volume equal to 15 % of the annual imports of this product from non-member countries not associated with the Community, as provided for under the trade agreement between the EEC and Iran.

Taxes having equivalent effect to customs duties

4. In a judgment given on 18 November 1970, the Court of Justice of the European Communities held that the duty of 0.50 % for administrative services imposed in Italy on goods imported from other Community countries was contrary to the EEC Treaty and to certain agricultural regulations and a directive¹.

COMPETITION POLICY

State aids

5. The Italian Government had referred to the Commission a Bill of the autonomous region of Sicily to provide for fresh funds, from the budget of the region, for capital subsidies for schemes to step up industrial activity in the areas hit by the earthquake of January-February 1968.

As the effects of this aid are not additional to nor stronger than those of other measures of the same type in force in southern Italy, the Commission, on 30 October 1970, decided to raise no objection to the implementation of the proposed Bill.

TAXATION POLICY

Tax harmonization

Excise duties on manufactured tobacco

6. On 20 November 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive for harmonizing the structures of excise duty on

¹ See "Court of Justice" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

manufactured tobacco. This new text replaces the proposed Council regulation concerning taxes on the consumption of manufactured tobaccos, other than turnover taxes, and the draft Council resolution concerning excise duties on manufactured tobaccos, submitted on 4 July 1967 by the Commission to the Council¹. In the light of the discussions on this matter in the Council, it became clear that an amended proposal would have to be submitted. It emerged from these discussions that it was almost impossible to reach an agreement on the basis of the harmonization criteria included in the proposed regulation of 4 July 1967.

In order to break this deadlock, the Council had adopted, on 21 April 1970, a resolution laying down some principles for harmonizing taxes on the consumption of manufactured tobacco, other than turnover taxes². In this way, the amended proposal for a directive is based on the harmonization criteria adopted by the Council in this resolution. It provides particularly for the following :

(a) The harmonization of the structures of excise duty on manufactured tobaccos will be carried out in several stages. The general criteria for harmonization together with the particular criteria applicable during the first stage will be determined forthwith. The particular criteria applicable during the following stages will be determined by a later directive which the Council must adopt before 1 January 1973.

(b) Chewing tobacco and snuff will be exonerated from the excise duties. Cigarettes will be subject to an excise duty combining a proportional with a specific taxation component.

(c) The first stage of harmonization will begin on 1 July 1971 and will cover a period of two and a half years. During this period a limit on the tax chargeable is provided for in the case of cigars, cigarillos and smoking tobacco. To this end, the incidence of excise duty in relation to retail selling price should never exceed 40 % for cigars and cigarillos and 50 % for smoking tobacco.

Turnover tax

7. The Commission has called together a panel of experts, in pursuance of Article 4(2) of the first directive on the harmonizing of Member States' turnover tax legislation (directive of 11 April 1967). The panel has been given the task of analysing the budgetary, economic and social effects of harmonizing turnover tax rates and exemptions.

¹ *Journal officiel* No. 198, 17 August 1967.

² *Ibid.* No. C 50, 28 April 1970.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Wholesale coal trade

8. On 30 November 1970 the Council adopted at the proposal of the Commission two directives concerning (1) the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed activities in the wholesale coal trade and for activities of intermediaries in the coal trade, and (2) transitional measures as regards paid activities in the wholesale coal trade and the activities of intermediaries in this field¹. These two directives, which aim at liberating commercial activities in the coal sector, are based on the EEC Treaty, since the ECSC Treaty does not contain any provisions relative to freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.

The activities of wholesale traders and of intermediaries in trade, industry and the handicrafts were already dealt with in two directives of a general nature of 25 February 1964. However, since the coal sector was not included in the scope of these directives, complementary rules and regulations were needed on this point.

Activities which have not yet been liberalized

9. On 30 November 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive on a batch of transitional measures to facilitate freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the following fields of activities, not yet liberalized.

Services: laundries, cleaners, manicurers, beauty salons, activities involving photography with the exception of press photography, the cleaning and upkeep of buildings and other premises, disinfecting and pest control, the hiring of clothing and storing of goods, matrimonial agencies and similar activities, cleaning services and connected activities, undertakers and the running of cemeteries, the hiring and exploitation of places for recreation and activities connected therewith, the hiring and use of sporting facilities and ancillary activities, the hiring of places for games establishments and connected activities, dancing lessons, libraries, museums, etc.

Industrial activities: shipbuilding and repair, construction of railway equipment, construction of aircraft and space equipment, the tobacco industry.

Auxiliary transport activities: the use of pipelines for oil and natural gas and other liquid chemicals, the maintenance of urban, suburban and inter-city passenger transport facilities, the maintenance of other passenger transport

¹ *Journal officiel* No. L 267, 10 December 1970.

facilities (taxis), the operation and upkeep of auxiliary road transport facilities (roads, tunnels, bus stations, etc.), the operation and upkeep of waterways, ports and other installations for inland navigation, towing and piloting in ports, setting of buoys, loading and unloading of boats and other activities involving inland navigation.

Trade : salt and tobacco retail trade.

Agriculture : sea fishing with fixed equipment on the coast (oyster and mussel breeding), fishing in inland waters, hunting, trapping of animals, and restocking of game.

This Commission proposal follows the one submitted to the Council in December 1969 concerning the suppression of discriminations still existing in these same fields of activity. The new text provides for two types of transitional measures, the first for those activities which can only be carried out after a fairly thorough professional training and which, for this reason, are rather severely controlled in the different countries ; the second type of transitional measure is for other activities.

The importance of the proposal for a directive arises from the fact that it concerns all the activities not yet liberalized, with the exception of those which may not be liberalized without the prior coordination of Member States' laws and regulations.

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At its session of 16 to 20 November 1970, the European Parliament adopted a resolution in which it approved, subject to certain amendments, the Commission's proposals concerning the introduction of freedom of establishment for certain self-employed activities in the pharmaceuticals field, but rejected another concerning a proposed directive on freedom to supply services for certain activities of lawyers¹.

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

II. PROGRESS TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Establishment by stages of economic and monetary union

10. In November this issue was discussed in the European Parliament and the Council. On 18 November 1970 the now customary exchange of views between the Parliament, the Council and the Commission was on "economic union and the prospects for monetary union within the Community".¹ During this exchange of views, Mr Karl Schiller, President-in-office of the Council, analysed the conclusions of the report drawn up by the Werner Committee,² and Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, commented on the recent proposals of the latter concerning the establishment by stages of an economic and monetary union, placing them in a broader context.³

According to the statement published at the end of the meeting the Council, at its session of 23 November 1970, "held an exchange of views on the major implications of the achievement of this union. This was based on the final report of the Werner Committee and on the Commission's memorandum and proposals. The various delegations and the Commission were thus able to express or comment on their points of view, stressing certain particular aspects. The Council debate was moved by the political will to adopt a phased programme before the end of the year".

For this purpose, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to prepare proposals on which decisions could be taken at a subsequent meeting. This work, which might be undertaken with the cooperation of senior officials of the Member States, would be based upon the guidelines established during the Council's discussions.

The economic situation in the Community

11. In its Quarterly Survey No. 3-4/1970 on "The economic situation in the Community" the Commission finds that the vigorous economic expansion recorded in the Community since the middle of 1967 continued in 1970.

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

² See Supplement to Bulletin 11-70.

³ See Part One, Ch. II.

However, production advanced less than in previous years. From 1969 to 1970, real gross Community product rose by 6 %, compared with 7 % from 1968 to 1969 and 6 % from 1967 to 1968. Since 1957, it has increased by 95 %, compared with 61 % in the United States and 42 % in the United Kingdom. The gross Community product in money terms expanded by 12¹/₂ % from 1969 to 1970, repeating the performance of the year before ; it is now slightly less than \$ 500 000 million, compared with \$ 970 000 million for the United States and \$ 116 000 million for the United Kingdom.

Overall demand in terms of money continued to expand rapidly in 1970. The Community's visible exports to non-member countries rose more vigorously than in 1969, despite the weak economic trend in the United States and the United Kingdom. Internal demand expanded at much the same rate as in 1969. Stockbuilding had a delaying effect on the upward trend, while gross fixed asset formation, up in terms of value by some 18¹/₂ %, as against 15¹/₂ % the previous year, provided very vigorous stimuli.

Expenditure on consumption expanded slightly faster still than in 1969, mainly owing to the sharp wage increases. Wage incomes rose by 10 to 20 %, according to the member country concerned. In contrast, the rise in income from entrepreneurship and property was weaker than from 1968 to 1969, entailing an appreciable shift in the distribution of incomes in favour of wage and salary earners.

Production failed to keep up with the expansion of demand. Agricultural production contributed little if anything to the increase in internal supply. Industrial production, on the other hand, rose by 8 %, but its growth slowed down distinctly, both in comparison with the previous year as a whole (11 %) and in terms of the trend during the year.

The growth in real value added was thus insufficient, measured against the rise in overall demand in money terms ; this was mainly because reserves of technical capacities and manpower were almost exhausted. In some industry groups, particularly some basic materials and consumer goods industries, however, the trend of stockbuilding by dealers and manufacturers also acted as a brake on the expansion of production. In certain member countries, the number of unemployed in the summer was down to a level that could hardly be reduced any further. In the second half of the year, however, there were already signs here and there of a tendency for the situation on the labour markets to ease.

Owing to the wide discrepancy between internal supply and overall demand, the growth in the Community's imports from non-member countries remained very dynamic in 1970. The Community thus made a major contribution to world economic activity.

Although internal production was well supplemented by imports, prices in the Community showed an unusually sharp rise. In no single year since the entry

into force of the Treaty of Rome have they climbed as rapidly as from 1969 to 1970.

Even though all Member States pursued a policy of monetary and credit restraint during the greater part of the year, the rise in the volume of credit was hardly weaker than in 1969. Surpluses from transactions with abroad, in addition, substantially augmented internal liquidity. The Community's current account deteriorated distinctly, but the capital account showed heavy surpluses, in contrast to developments last year. During the first ten months official gross gold and foreign exchange reserves in the Community rose by some \$ 6 800 million, whereas in 1969 as a whole they had fallen by \$ 1 700 million.

The slowdown in economic growth which started in 1970 will probably continue in 1971.

The expansion of overall demand in money terms is likely to slacken distinctly. Current expectations are that the Community's visible exports will grow by 8 %, following a rise of 14 % in 1970. Among the components of internal demand, gross fixed asset formation in particular will expand more sluggishly. As order books are still well filled, actual investment spending can still be expected to rise appreciably in the early months of 1971. Subsequently, however, the calmer tendency already to be seen in entrepreneurs' propensity to invest may gain ground more and more. All in all, expenditure on gross fixed asset formation is likely to go up by 10¹/₂ %, as against 18¹/₂ % in 1970.

The rise in private consumers' expenditure will not slow down quite as sharply, being expected to fall from 12 % to 10 %. The expansion of mass incomes is likely to remain strong and lose momentum only gradually.

At first the supply of goods will not keep up with the still comparatively vigorous expansion of overall demand. The Commission's departments expect that from 1970 to 1971 the real gross Community product will grow by 4¹/₂ %, taking into account the prospective increase in capacity and the available manpower, and assuming that in some industries the currently still extremely high degree of capacity utilization will fall in the course of the year.

This outlook implies that full employment will be maintained. At the same time, there is a great risk of prices rising further; the upward thrust of wage costs will play a major part here. Economic policy in 1971 will therefore be faced with the difficult task of stabilizing prices and costs while preventing a cumulative slowdown in economic growth.

Monetary Committee

12. The Committee held its 144th session on 18 November 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. It examined the economic and financial situation of the Federal Republic of Germany and exchanged views on certain

international monetary problems, particularly the possible termination of the European Monetary Agreement and moves to make the international exchange system more flexible.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

13. The Committee met on 19 November 1970 with Mr Brouwers in the chair. It reviewed the business situation in the Community countries and in particular exchanged views on the current inflationary tendencies.

Budget Policy Committee

14. The Committee held its 33rd session on 24 November 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Stamatii, when it examined a report by its alternate members on the computation of the incidence which public finances are having on the economic trend. It also examined the triennial projections for the Community budget.

Committee of Experts on Economic Trends

15. On 10 November 1970 the Committee held its quarterly meeting. It examined the economic situation in the Community and development prospects for 1971. The examination showed that there was a large measure of agreement between the views of the experts from the member countries and those set out in the draft report submitted by the Commission. The likely growth of gross Community product in 1971 in real terms is put at 4¹/₂ %, as against 5¹/₂ % in 1970.¹

Study Group on medium-term economic forecasts

16. The Study Group met on 19 and 20 November 1970, with Mr M.P. Wolff in the chair. The discussions were mainly on the analysis and the redrafting of certain chapters of the Group's report on the medium-term projections for 1970-1975. The business of the next meeting of the Group will be to adopt the final version of the report.

¹ See sec. 11.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

17. Two new applications for loans have been made to the Commission under Article 56 (2a) of the ECSC Treaty ; they concern two industrial conversion schemes in Germany.

Studies

18. The research institute studying the development of southern Belgium has submitted most of the sectoral analyses to the Commission ; the work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

SOCIAL POLICY

19. At its meeting on 26 November the Council dealt with social affairs for the third time in 1970, again paying special attention to problems connected with employment.

Firstly, it approved the formal decision defining the new functions of the European Social Fund, whose general lines had been decided on at the meeting of 27 July 1970.¹ In contrast to the present Social Fund, which finances national activities after completion, the new organization will be a dynamic instrument at the service of activities organized by the Community as such.

The Fund may be used in two sorts of situation : (a) when employment is affected by particular measures taken by the Council which lead to economic upsets and the consequent need to retrain manpower or enable it to migrate, or (b) when pockets of structural or regional unemployment, not resulting from Community decisions, or unsatisfied demand for labour with specific skills, are impeding the smooth progress of the Common Market. New implementing regulations will fix the detailed procedures by which the new Social Fund will operate.

The second decision concerns the setting up of a Standing Committee on Employment² to provide a forum for cooperation and consultation in this field between the Council, the Commission, employers and unions. The Council approved the Committee's terms of reference, at the same time deciding on the

¹ Bulletin 9/10-70, Part One, Ch. III.

² *Journal officiel* No. L 273, 17 December 1970.

number of representatives to be drawn from each of the participant organizations. This initiative is undoubtedly of great significance at a time when the progression towards economic and monetary union, with its inevitable social repercussions, is creating an employment problem of a new scale. It is virtually impossible to separate the various general, sectoral and regional economic policies from employment policy, either within the traditional framework of "full employment" or within what would seem to be a more modern concept, that of achieving "better employment". We must make possible the vocational fulfilment of the individual, the advancement of society and the maximum economic return, by means of the best possible careers advice, continuing vocational training and redeployment to keep step with technological progress. Only then will change be considered no longer as an evil but as an opportunity for the advancement of the individual and of society.

Labour problems were again raised during a discussion of the practical outcome of the Conference on Employment held in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 April 1970.¹ The institutions of the Community reaffirmed their will to continue with a certain number of current studies, especially in the fields of employment statistics and estimates, vocational guidance and training, the free movement of workers and correlation between employment policy and other common policies. Very special stress was laid on the problem of the vocational training of adults as an instrument of an active employment policy, and on the employment within the Community of workers from member or non-member countries. This last question is to be more thoroughly investigated.

The Commission put before the Council a number of surveys, together with a summary report, relating to the economic and financial problems of social security. The possibility was also examined of drawing up a "social budget" at Community level; this would be a document combining statistical data on income and expenditure not only for social security but for the various areas of social policy in general. The Commission will continue to consider these problems and will present the results of its research at a later date.

Employment

Joint seminar for employment services staff

20. On 26 and 27 November 1970 the Commission organized, in conjunction with the French Ministry of Labour, Employment and Population and the National Employment Agency, a joint seminar for staff from the national employment services in Paris and at Le Vésinet. This meeting formed part of the exchange of information and experience provided for in the plan for cooperation between the employment services of the six states and in the further

¹ Bulletin 6-70, Part Two, sec. 45 and Bulletin 7-70, Part Two, sec. 56.

training programme for specialized staff from the job-placement services. Those attending were able to gain a comprehensive picture of the aims, organization and working methods of the services of the National Employment Agency. Two questions received special attention: the use of data-processing in the employment services, and the improvement of labour market statistics.

Sample survey on the labour force

21. The Council agreed, on 26 November 1970, that a sample survey on manpower should be conducted in 1971 under the same conditions as the one in 1970. This will be the fifth survey of its kind on "work forces" since 1960, and will provide the Commission with reliable data, comparable as between Member States, on the level of unemployment and the state and trends of the labour market.

Vocational guidance and training

Advisory Committee on Vocational Training

22. The Committee held its second meeting of the year on 5 and 6 November 1970. After being informed of the Council's recommendation of 29 September 1970 to the Member States concerning the European career brief for the training of skilled machine-tool workers, the Committee discussed further studies to be put in hand later at Community level on the harmonization of vocational training.

The Committee also had a fresh exchange of views on the future of vocational training, and agreed to examine this problem in great detail, with particular reference to a report on "multi-skill vocational training in the Communities" which it adopted at the meeting. It gave its support to the Commission's proposal to promote and coordinate research into occupational trends and vocational training, and decided to draw up a report, based on information provided by the Commission, on the legal rules governing vocational training.

Another item on the agenda, "the training of training staff", led to discussion on future activities in this field and on the Commission's training programme for leaders of staff training, which takes the form of seminars organized in conjunction with the International Centre for Advanced Vocational and Technical Training in Turin. Finally, there was a preliminary discussion on correspondence courses.

Seminar for leaders of staff training in agriculture

23. An introductory seminar for leaders of staff training in agriculture was organized by the Commission from 26 to 30 October 1970 at the International

centre for Advanced Vocational and Technical Training in Turin. This seminar, attended by more than forty people responsible for training in the agricultural sector, was concerned with the adaptation of agricultural and rural training to the present and future needs of those working in this sector.

Vocational training of adults in the iron and steel industries of Great Britain and the Community

24. As part of the programme of the working party on social problems set up by the Steel Committee of the Council of Association between the Commission and the United Kingdom, a meeting was held on 24 November 1970 to discuss the vocational training of adults in the iron and steel industry. After an exchange of ideas on the problems of the vocational training of adults in general, the delegates from the Commission and the United Kingdom compared their most recent experiences in the field of refresher training and vocational retraining for adult workers in iron and steel plants. It was agreed that various forms of this training which have been introduced in the countries of the Community and in the United Kingdom would be examined at subsequent meetings.

Free movement of workers and social security of migrant workers

Social security of migrant workers

25. At its 113th session on 17 and 18 November the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers dealt with certain questions left pending at the first reading of the new draft of Regulation No. 4 revised. These included the rules on the reduction or discontinuance of a benefit when a disablement pension, old age pension or death grant duplicates another benefit, payment or income. The Secretariat's proposals and observations on this matter will be submitted to the bodies concerned before a final decision is made.

The Committee also discussed how to enforce the provisions of the German legislation on the surrender of industrial accident benefits in order to acquire real assets in a member country other than Germany. German legislation includes special provisions to prevent assets acquired with surrender capital being disposed of before a period of up to five years without the agreement of the accident insurance organization. One of the main points discussed was how guarantees equivalent to those given on German territory could be provided when the asset is situated in another Member State.

European symposium for young migrant workers

26. A European symposium for young migrant workers was organized in Düsseldorf by the European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the

Community (CESL) at the instigation of the Council of Young Trade Unionists of the Community and in conjunction with the Commission of the European Communities. The object of this symposium was to study the problems of young migrant workers in the light of experience acquired by union representatives and social workers. It consisted of lectures on the principles of the free movement of workers, the social security of migrant workers and the main human and social problems involved. In the broad exchange of views which followed, the position of migrant workers from non-member countries was also raised.

Joint seminar on the social aspects of the regional effects of free movement

27. A seminar, organized jointly by the Commission and by the provincial immigration and reception services in Liège, Charleroi, Mons and Namur, was held in Liège from 25 to 27 November 1970. The purpose of this meeting, attended by social workers and leading officials from certain Belgian and Italian regions (Sicily, the Abruzzi, Apulia and Calabria), was to stress the social aspects of emigration and immigration problems in these regions and study the part which regional and local structures can play in dealing with the various economic, social and human effects of free movement. The lectures were followed by discussions on the problems of regions of origin and destination of migrant workers. The conclusions of those taking part will be dealt with in a document which could serve as a basis for improving the position of migrant workers and achieving more effective cooperation between the social services of the regions concerned.

Re-employment and readaptation

European Social Fund

28. The Committee of the European Social Fund met in Brussels in plenary session on 10 November. It approved several draft opinions on applications for grants from the Fund totalling 23 800 000 u.a., and discussed the initial regulations necessary for the new Social Fund to be put into operation. It also heard a message from Mr Vercellino of the workers' group, on the findings of the inquiry conducted by the Italian National Council for the Economy and Employment into the social and employment problems and the legal recourse of migrant workers. On 26 November 1970 the Council of the European Communities adopted its formal decision on the restructuring of the Social Fund.¹

¹ See sec. 19, also Bulletin 9/10-70, Part One, Ch. III.

Social security and action

Housing

29. During November 1970 the Commission gave its approval to the financing, with the help of the ECSC Fund, of building programmes to provide housing for 353 workers in the mining and iron and steel industries in the following countries : Germany (193 dwellings : DM 993 000), Luxembourg (12 dwellings : Lfrs. 5 643 000), the Netherlands (148 dwellings : Fl 962 000).

Living and working conditions, industrial relations

Contact group : "Commission/European Teachers Trade Union Committee"

30. The first meeting of the contact group "Commission/European Teachers Trade Union Committee" took place in Brussels on 17 November 1970. At this meeting, the Chairman of the Committee formally presented to the Commission two reports on vocational training policy and on further training. The Committee representatives then stressed the importance of two other questions : the education of migrant children and "the training of training staff". These contacts will be maintained once or twice a year as necessary.

Contact group : "Commission/International Confederation of Executive Staffs"

31. At a meeting on 6 November 1970 the contact group "Commission/International Confederation of Executive Staffs" discussed the Commission's memorandum on industrial policy, especially its social aspects. The Executive Staffs representatives made some suggestions about future industrial policy and announced that a definitive statement on this subject would soon be placed before the Commission. They also supplied information on the present position of executive staffs in each country.

Joint Advisory Committee on the social problems of farm workers

32. The 19th plenary meeting of this Committee was held in Brussels on 19 and 20 November 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Zech. Three draft opinions drawn up by the relevant working parties were examined, and after extensive discussion the Committee unanimously approved opinions on the following subjects :

(a) Industrial safety and hygiene in agriculture : the Committee proposed that a dialogue should be started between employers, unions, representatives of the appropriate government departments and the makers of agricultural machinery and tractors, to enable all concerned to take part in research into essential industrial safety measures for this sector ;

(b) Seasonal agricultural labour, with a view to the improvement of working conditions : the Committee also instructed its working party to look into the effects of seasonal work in modern agriculture on the full employment of wage-earners ;

(c) The Commission's proposals on agricultural reform : the Committee demanded the creation of re-employment opportunities for workers obliged to leave the land, together with compensation for any drop in earnings regardless of individual old-age pension contributions. It also confirmed its general statement of 24 October 1969 on agricultural reform.

Health protection

Mines safety

33. On 9 and 10 November the "Explosives and Explosions" Working Party met at Dortmund in the test mine installations at Tremonia. Reviewing the research carried out to improve the methods of countering coal-dust explosions in mines, it noted, in particular, the initial results of the EEC-backed work on trigger barriers. These studies are being done both at the test mine and at the Centre d'études et recherches des Charbonnages de France (CERCHAR).

Mines Safety and Health Commission

34. During November the experts on difficultly flammable liquids met at Hamburg, Essen and Luxembourg to decide upon the common technical and physiological criteria for the authorization of these fluids.

The Select Committee met on 23 November 1970 to review the terms of reference of the working parties in the light of a move — taking into account present-day operating conditions, the accident statistics and the wishes of the European Parliament — towards setting up three new working parties on roof control, ventilation and firedamp control, and mechanization. It also examined the possibility of extending its work in three fields, namely medicine, salubrity and human factors.

Symposium on parasitic X-ray emissions from electronic systems

35. An international symposium on radiological protection problems associated with parasitic X-ray emission from electronic products was held at Toulouse on 3-6 November 1970 ; this was organized jointly by the Commission and the Atomic and Nuclear Physics Centre, University Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, and was attended by roughly 180 people representing 17 different countries and five international organizations.

This conference provided a meeting-point for the manufacturers of equipment liable to emit parasitic X-rays, the experts on soft X-ray dosimetry,

and the public health authorities, who were able to discuss all the problems that arise in radiation protection.

The discussions clearly showed the need for close collaboration between manufacturers and public authorities in matters concerning radioprotection standards and the checking and inspection of apparatus (this collaboration is already established in the United States). Basic radiation protection standards already exist in the Community countries; as regards their application to parasitic X-rays, the participants wished an effort could be made to bring about harmonization, based on the international criteria.

Many problems still need solving in regard to the measurement of parasitic X-rays; they include the question of X-rays with energies lower than 10 keV, for which there exists no adequate or practical measuring device, the difficulties of measuring X-rays in a high-frequency electromagnetic field of radiation and the problem of the limited sensitive surface of detectors.

Several speakers urged the need to develop, for the use of the industry, a measuring device that will meet the requirements of soft X-ray dosimetry and permit quick, exact measurements and also enable measurements to be compared with one another. It was recognized that research in this direction is needed from both the metrological and the technological standpoints.

The specific problem of colour television sets was dealt with in a special session. As regards the exposure of the general public, it is recognized that the sets on sale today do not entail any significant health risk, provided that the manufacturing standards are complied with. There is a certain hazard to repairers and inspectors of electronic equipment, but the exposure doses do not generally exceed the maximum permissible dose for workers.

Another field mentioned, about which little is known, is that of the potential effects on workers and the public of non-ionizing radiations emitted by electronic appliances, such as the microwave emissions from radars or high-frequency ovens. The radiation emitted by lasers raises similar problems. The participants hoped that the Commission would examine this question, which is closely linked with that of the emission of ionizing rays and also involves research and inspection measures.

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36. At its session of 25 and 26 November 1970 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an Opinion on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1969. It stressed in particular that, by systematically concerting their action, the promoters of social measures could help to fix concrete objectives for the implementation of a coherent social policy. The Committee also felt that the aim of economic and monetary union should be

to achieve social progress by means of economic expansion, full employment and fair distribution of national income.¹

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Common organization of the markets

Cereals and rice

37. Under the terms of a regulation of 10 November 1970, the Council amended certain rules concerning production refunds for starch, fecula starch and quellmehl.²

On 27 November 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation concerning the communication between Member States and the Commission of quantitative data on the import and export of wheat and wheaten flour.³ The regulation determines how this information is to be transmitted, and then passed on by the Commission to the Secretariat of the International Grains Arrangement in London,

Beef and veal

38. By a regulation of 4 November 1970 the Commission determined the intervention measures to be taken in the beef and veal sector in France,⁴ fixing amongst other things the upper and lower limits of the buying-in price for mature cattle free abattoir.

On the same date, the Commission also modified the implementing details of the premium system for the non-marketing of milk and milk products.⁴ The text it adopted concerns the circumstances justifying the non-recovery of the premium. This is the case particularly when the beneficiary is unable for reasons beyond his control to keep to the obligation to maintain the number of units of mature cattle at a level equal to or greater than that of the dairy cows which he had had when he applied for the premium.

Pork

39. On 27 November 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation concerning the marketing stage to which the arithmetical mean for prices of slaughtered pigs on the representative markets of the Community refers.³ This mean has to be compared with the basic price.

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

² *Journal officiel* No. L 246, 12 November 1970.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 259, 28 November 1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 242, 5 November 1970.

Milk and milk products

40. On 10 November 1970 the Council amended its regulation of June 1968 determining the groups of products and special provisions for the calculation of levies in the milk and milk products sector,¹ particularly with reference to certain cheeses.

On 30 November 1970 it also adopted a regulation again authorizing the system of inward processing of butter and milk products usable for butter manufacture.² Account was taken of the fact that the present market situation of this product has considerably improved.

Sugar

41. By a regulation of 10 November 1970 the Council amended certain general rules on buying-in of sugar.³ The aim is to stimulate free competition for the marketing of sugar by providing the possibility, particularly for independent companies, of offering Community sugar to the intervention agencies.

Fruit and vegetables

42. On 6 November 1970 the Commission fixed the reference price, valid from 1 November 1970 to 28 February 1971, for satsumas, mandarins, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrid citrus fruits.⁴ On 20 November 1970, it fixed the reference price for sweet oranges.⁵

The Council, on 23 November 1970, fixed the basic price and the buying-in price for mandarins and sweet oranges.⁶ During its meeting of November 1970, the Council also continued its study of the Commission's proposals for setting fruit production on a sound footing.

Fruit and vegetable processed products

43. On 10 November 1970 the Council amended, with regard to the calculation of levies for various sugar additives, its basic regulation on the common organization of the market in the processed fruit and vegetables sector.³ The text adopted lays down that this levy will in future only be fixed once every quarter.

At its meeting of 30 November 1970 the Council had an exchange of views on the problem of principle raised by the introduction of a floor price system for

¹ *Journal officiel* No. L 249, 17 November 1970.

² *Ibid.* No. L 262, 3 December 1970.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 246, 12 November 1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 244, 7 November 1970.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 253, 21 November 1970.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 256, 25 November 1970.

certain processed agricultural products or the application of other appropriate solutions.

On the same day, it also requested its competent authorities to finish their consideration of the proposed regulation completing the common organization in the fruit and vegetable processed products sector (by including certain provisions concerning the grant of export refunds).

Fisheries

44. On 30 November 1970 the Council adopted a regulation fixing common standards for the marketing of certain fresh or refrigerated fish.¹ With the aim of contributing to the improvement of the quality of fish brought onto the market and thus facilitating their sale, these standards include freshness and size categories. The text applies to about 60 % of Community fresh fish production and 80 % of imports from non-member countries.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

45. On 10 November 1970 the Council adopted two regulations on the financing of intervention expenditure on the internal market in the beef and veal and milk and milk products sectors.² These texts determine the conditions for eligibility to the EAGGF of various intervention expenditure in the two sectors in question.

On 23 November 1970 another regulation was adopted concerning an additional advance on the expenditure eligible for the EAGGF, "Guarantee" Section, for the "second half of 1969" accounting period.³

Conditions of competition in agriculture

46. On the basis of Article 93(3) of the Treaty, the Commission has reached a decision concerning two draft laws of the Trentino-Alto Adige autonomous region. The first of these provides for measures to promote and develop irrigation, the second authorizes later financing to promote and strengthen cooperative agricultural installations under the terms of a regional law of 1964.

The Commission held that the aid for promoting the irrigation of orchards was not compatible with the Common Market and has consequently

¹ *Journal officiel* No. L 264, 3 December 1970.

² *Ibid.* No. L 249, 17 November 1970.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 257, 26 November 1970.

inaugurated the procedure provided for under Article 93(2) of the Treaty. With regard to the second text, the Commission has asked the Italian Government to ensure that the investment aid provided for and attributed to the fruit and vegetable sector does not exceed 50 % of the current value of these investments. As for the other products, the Commission reserves the right to re-examine the contents of the two draft laws in question, in the context of its permanent survey of existing aids.

Harmonization of legislation in the animal feedingstuffs sector

47. On 23 November 1970 the Council adopted a directive concerning additives in animal feedingstuffs.¹ This directive aims at harmonizing the laws and regulations of Member States to ensure the proper functioning of the common market in this sector.

In addition to defining the terminology used, the directive stipulates that Member States may only authorize for animal feedingstuffs the additives fixed by the Council under the conditions indicated. However, by derogation, the Member States may still allow the use of certain substances in their countries for a period of five years. These derogations take into account the special situation of certain Member States and in particular the different feeding systems. If the use of a particular additive is likely to present a danger to human or animal health, a Member State may, for a maximum period of four months, suspend the authorization to use this additive or reduce the maximum permitted content.

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48. At its session of 16 to 20 November 1970, the European Parliament passed various resolutions, concerned with the following agricultural policy problems: amendments to the basic cereals and rice regulations; import and export certificates in the fats sector; fixing and amendment of common quality standards for fruit and vegetables; production and marketing of hatching eggs and poultry-run chickens; an additional advance on EAGGF "Guarantee" Section expenditure for the second half of 1969, and from the EAGGF "Guidance" Section for 1971, and approximation of Member States' legislation concerning pasta, conservation agents which may be used in foodstuffs for human consumption, and non-alcoholic beverages.²

49. At its plenary meeting of 25 and 26 November, the Economic and Social Committee gave its Opinion on the proposed regulation concerning honey production and trade, and also on a proposal for amending a Council directive on marketing material for the asexual propagation of vines.²

¹ *Journal officiel* No. L 270, 14 December 1970.

² See "European Parliament" and "Economic and Social Committee" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

General research and technology

Scientific and technical research policy

The Commission's proposals for comprehensive action in research and development

50. In a note sent to the Council¹ on 17 November 1970 the Commission took an important new step with regard to research policy, one designed to give practical expression to the political determination shown at the summit conference in The Hague and aimed at strengthening Community action in this field. In its note, the Commission outlined the Community's future research and development activities. Mr Altiero Spinelli, Member of the Commission, has already described the reasons and guiding principles behind this step²; the Commission's proposals are analysed in more detail below.

The approach to cooperation in science and technology adopted hitherto was such that the overall brief laid down at the time of the Conference could not be carried out. In view of this, and in order to ensure in future a rational division of tasks between national and Community projects and to facilitate concerted action on an international scale, the Commission feels that a European Research and Development Committee (ERDC) should be set up to carry out preparatory work on the decisions to be taken by the Community authorities, more specifically with regard to the following: deciding on those fields or sectors which should be covered by Community projects; framing joint programmes for those fields or sectors in which the implementation of Community projects would appear to be necessary or advisable; defining the aims of and procedures for cooperation between the Community and non-member countries and international organizations; deciding on the forms of action needed to achieve the Community's objectives (setting-up of information centres, dovetailing of the initiatives taken by the public authorities, promotion of the training and respecialization of research workers and technical staff, financial assistance for industrial research and development programmes, the granting of Joint Enterprise status, participation in the activities of other international organizations, and Community projects carried out at its own establishments).

The ERDC would thus be given a general brief to submit to the Commission all draft programmes involving cooperation and the coordination

¹ See the Supplement to this issue.

² See, in particular, the editorial to Bulletin 12-70.

of research and development within the Community which might form the basis for proposals submitted to the Council by the Commission. The ERDC would present its first batch of projects a year after it comes into being, and these proposals would key into a wider context the tide-over programmes adopted in the interim, with any changes that may subsequently prove necessary. This would involve, more particularly, proposals, to be formulated later, regarding Euratom, in which remedial action can be put off no longer, as well as proposals for specific cooperation projects now being worked out among the Six and the other European countries invited to collaborate with them.

The work of the ERDC could also extend to the whole of basic research, applied research on matters of public interest, industrial development and the conservation of the environment, fields on which the Commission, in its note to the Council, made a number of comments relating to the principles involved. Since work along these lines would raise problems for the countries which have applied for membership, the Commission feels that their views or suggestions should also be taken into consideration.

In the opinion of the Commission the task of managing and carrying out the various projects must be clearly divorced from programme definition and the preliminaries to decision-making, with the understanding, however, that the Community's scheme is to be no more than a focal point for the promotion of public or private ventures in research and development, of which there must be as many as possible. In view of this, the proposal to set up the ERDC, which must take the programme-planning aspect into account, will be backed up by another proposal for the creation of a European Research and Development Authority (ERDA), with its own Community fund. The task of this Authority, which will act under the oversight of the Commission and in accordance with the operations and multiannual programmes approved by the Council, will be to ensure that the modes of action defined by the ERDC are implemented. It will also administer the funds made available to the Community in accordance with the decisions taken on the subject of Community policy on research and development. From 1 January 1971 these funds will gradually come to be covered by the Community's own income. Since its functions may include the conclusion of agreements or contracts of participation with one or more member or non-member countries, the Authority must be given considerable discretion and, therefore, be organized in line with the criteria and requirements of modern industrial management. Once the Authority has come into existence, the Joint Research Centre will be placed under it.

The Commission feels that these proposals are a suitable basis for the new steps called for over the coming years in research and development. It is therefore aware that it must not only put forward concrete proposals but also formulate the guiding principles underlying them, in order to meet the wish expressed by the Council for an overall view of the problem.

European Space Conference

51. As was agreed when the Fourth European Space Conference¹ met in Brussels 22-24 July 1970, its second session took place on 4 November 1970. The aim on this occasion was to draw the conclusions from the mission to the USA led by Mr Lefèvre, with regard to the possibility of Europe's participating in the post-Apollo programme, and to give a decision on the proposed programme submitted in July.²

Training

52. On 30 November 1970 the situation with regard to scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows : 47 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged and two new ones accepted during November for a training period to start at a later date, and three extensions to training periods were granted ; 54 grant-holders were actively engaged, 40 of them preparing theses and 14 specializing in particular nuclear fields. Five further awards and eight one-year extensions to thesis awards were made in the same month.

Joint Research Centre

Reorganization of the JRC

53. On 17 November 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a decision on the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre. This step comes under the same general heading as the work done since spring 1970 by the competent authorities of the Council on the basis of an initial report from the Commission.

The aim of the said proposed decision is to decentralize the powers of the Commission by giving the Joint Research Centre both a structure appropriate to its particular task and a large measure of managerial autonomy.

As restructured, the JRC would have the following management machinery :

- the Director-General, to whom very wide powers would be delegated by the Commission (as regards both carrying out programmes and the running of the Centre) without prejudice, however, to the prerogatives conferred upon the Commission by the Euratom Treaty.
- The General Advisory Committee, consisting of equal proportions of delegates nominated by the six governments and drawn from ministries,

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-70, Part One, Ch. IV.

² See Part One, Ch. IV.

scientific circles and trade and industry. Its primary function will be to review the draft programmes submitted to it by the Director-General of the Centre for comment before the proposed programmes are finalized by the Commission for submission to the Council in the manner laid down by the Treaty.

- The Scientific Committee, consisting of representatives of the chief scientific units of the JRC and also of its scientific and technical staff. Its task will be, in particular, to contribute towards the formulation of the draft programmes.

In order to offset the delegation of powers proposed by it, the Commission has asked the Council to agree that henceforth research programmes need be fixed only as regards their general aims, the overall amount of funding for each major project and the overall manpower, by category, to be provided to carry out the programmes in question.

At the same time as it put to the Council the draft decision on the reorganization of the JRC, the Commission also put forward a proposal aimed at replacing the present budget, broken down by type of expenditure, by a functional budget giving priority to the functions of the JRC and the programme objectives.

Advisory Committee on Programme Management

54. The Advisory Committee on "heavy-water reactors" met on 5 November 1970, notably to discuss the problem of the light water loops to be installed in the ESSOR reactor at the Ispra Establishment. As prescribed in its terms of reference it gave an opinion in which it expressed the wish that the Commission should prepare, in close cooperation with the users in industry, and not later than 1 June 1971, a file enabling the competent authorities to take final decisions on the future of ESSOR.

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

55. To mark the tenth anniversary of its foundation, the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements held a series of open days on 19-21 November 1970, at Geel. In the presence of Mr Altiero Spinelli, Member of the Commission, the Director of the Establishment welcomed delegates from the member countries' permanent missions, the national research centres, the Council, the Commission and the press. The open days concluded with a round table scientific discussion, after a tour of the laboratories.

Dissemination of information

56. On 10 November 1970, the Commission's Centre for information and Documentation, located at the Kirchberg European Centre, Luxembourg,

added the millionth document to its semi-automatic nuclear documentation system. In operation since 1966, this system leans heavily on electronic computers and is a real achievement in the field of modern information processing. The CID took the occasion (adding the millionth document to a collection growing at the rate of 110 000 publications a year) to show a group of interested persons and organizations how the system supplies its users with information and to demonstrate the new methods of scientific information handling developed through it.

From 18 to 20 November 1970 the Commission took part in the deliberations of the OECD Working Party on scientific information policy. The main subject was the pricing of documentation services and the meeting opened with a report by the Director of the Commission's Centre for Information and Documentation.

Meetings were held in Luxembourg between representatives of the Commission and of the Danish Atomic Energy Centre to discuss the feasibility of the Danish nuclear documentation services using the CID's mechanized documentation system on a mutual exchange basis.

From 9 to 13 November Commission representatives attended Interocean 70, the international congress on oceanographic research and the exploitation of the sea, held in Düsseldorf. Others attended a meeting held in Rome on 20 November 1970 of the Working Party set up by the Executive Committee on "Measurement in the Iron and Steel Industry" on the application of patents and knowhow of which the Commission is the owner. The Commission was also represented at the International Automation and Instrumentation Exhibition held in Milan on 20-26 November 1970. Several devices developed by the JRC Ispra were on display.

Lastly, following negotiations during the past few weeks, a cinematographic technique developed by the JRC Petten which will constitute a major advance in the field of cine-endoscopy is to be marketed by two Community firms with world-wide reputations in the field.

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57. During its November 1970 session the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the present situation and future prospects of Euratom in which it declared that it expected the Commission to "state publicly and categorically that it will be unable to take responsibility for the present situation any longer if the Council does not show a clear determination to remedy that situation by approving: the reorganization of the JRC, the multiannual plan now being formulated and the steps proposed in order to produce, by 1 January 1971, an overall view of research and development policy in the context of the

Community". The Parliament also voted in favour of a resolution on "combating the pollution of riverwaters, particularly the Rhine".¹

ENERGY POLICY

Oil and natural gas

Meeting of petroleum experts

58. The governmental petroleum experts have discussed the state of the oil market, in connection with the review of the comparative tightness of the energy market as a whole in recent months. They also discussed buffer stocks of petroleum and petroleum products.

Coal

State aid for the coal industry

59. A memorandum prepared by the Commission from the Governments' declarations on financial action by the Member States to aid the coal industry in 1970 was laid before the Council on 9 November 1970. As the Council raised no objections, the Commission, on 24 November, formally authorized the planned 1970 aid to the collieries by Germany, Belgium, France and the Netherlands.²

Trend of capital expenditure and production potential

60. The annual average capital expenditure of the coal industry as per accounts from the first investment survey up to, but excluding, 1969 amounted, according to the enterprises' replies at 1 January 1970, to approximately 271 million units of account (thermal power-stations excluded). For 1969 the figure (including expenditure on mine-owned and independent coking-plants briquetting plants, and plants producing BKB and low-temperature brown-coal coke) was 107 million u. a. This is well below the enterprises' forecast of 153 million at the time of the previous survey. The difference is particularly marked in the Ruhr, probably by reason of the revision of investment programmes in connection with the replanning of coal production there. The level of

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

² See *Journal officiel* No. L 270, 14 December 1970.

expenditure in 1969 was far and away the lowest since 1954 ; a certain upturn may, however, be found to have occurred in 1970.

According to the estimates, annual coal production potential will contract between 1969 and 1973 by some 20 million tons, to stand by the end of that time at only 173 million tons in all. The shrinkage is expected to take place mainly in the French, Belgian and Dutch coalfields, with Ruhr potential remaining practically unchanged. However, recent experience has shown that forward estimates of contraction commonly fall short of the amount of capacity actually taken out of service in the event : thus, the slowdown in contraction suggested by the previous survey has not in fact materialized. Accordingly, it is not certain that potential in 1973 will even reach the 173 million tons indicated by the present survey.

The enterprises' figures suggest a slight upturn in the potential of the mine-owned coking plants from 1970 onwards, accounted for entirely by an expected increase in the Ruhr. This increase too, however, could be offset, altogether or in part, by closures of older plants. Even without these closures, the mine-owned plants' estimated 1973 potential of approximately 43.5 million tons works out at something like 20 % lower than in 1960. The corresponding estimate for the independent coking-plants is 3.5 million tons ; this gives a total 1973 potential, for the mine-owned and independent plants together, of 47 million tons, very little above the present figure. The steelworks-owned plants' potential on the other hand, after running level since 1964 at around 23 million tons a year, is expected to jump by 1973 by over 9 million tons, or about 40 %, bringing these plants' share in total Community coking potential up from 34 to 41 %, and that of coastal steelworks-owned plants from 10 to 16 %.

Nuclear energy

The Community supplies of enriched uranium and plutonium

61. In 1969, imports of enriched uranium by the Community countries, chiefly from the USA, amounted to 3 255 kg of uranium 235, representing about 110 000 kg of total uranium, according to a study published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

These imports have two end uses, namely covering the requirements for power reactors (84 % of total imports in 1969) and meeting research needs. Enriched uranium supplied in hexafluoride form has to be processed into dioxide for power reactors or uranium metal for research or test reactors. Most of the processing work is done in Germany and France. End-user demand for enriched uranium in the Community, broken down by country, is shown in the table below.

Table 1

(kg of U 235)

Year	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Euratom	Community
1968	254.7 15.9 %	405.7 25.2 %	684.9 42.6 %	189.6 11.8 %	36.9 2.3 %	35.1 2.2 %	1 606.9 100 %
1969	1 812.8 73.1 %	175.0 7.1 %	361.4 14.6 %	29.5 1.2 %	74.3 3.0 %	24.2 1.0 %	2 477.2 100 %

The Community's 1969 imports were largely earmarked for power reactors. This makes Germany the biggest user of enriched uranium in the Community at this time, since that country has embarked on a major nuclear power expansion programme based on enriched-uranium reactors. All France's imports went to meet the needs of research reactors and represent the biggest demand for research purposes among the Six.

The Community countries' plutonium requirements are still modest at the moment, pending the fabrication of plutonium fuel elements for fast reactors. Research requirements in this field, however, have resulted in a considerable rise in the demand for plutonium, which is met chiefly by the USA and United Kingdom. Germany is the leading importer (see Table 2).

Table 2

(kg Pu)

Year	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Community
1967	5.2	2.3	—	0.3	6.1	13.9
1968	53.7	29.8	—	0.1	—	83.6
1969	120.7	—	3.0	—	21.3	145.0

The listing of actual imports (of enriched uranium and plutonium) rather than orders, as in the past, has substantially improved the statistics on the nuclear industry. To the requirements for new plant now under construction must be added those for the first refuelling of plants already in operation, and expansion tends, in both cases, to be uneven in the present period of industrial

growth. Annual import levels may therefore differ considerably from one year to the next.

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62. At its session on 25-26 November 1970 the Economic and Social Committee approved, subject to certain amendments, the proposals formulated by the Commission regarding the notification of investment projects affecting the Community in the oil, natural gas and electricity sectors, and hydrocarbon import programmes.¹

TRANSPORT POLICY

Colloquium with trade union organizations

63. On 19 and 20 November 1970 a colloquium was held in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr Coppé between the Commission and the Committee of ITF (Transport) Unions in the EEC. The following topics were discussed :

- (i) Application of present Community regulations on social matters and the pursuit of social progress and safety in the transport field ;
- (ii) Prospects for a Community policy coordinating infrastructure investment ;
- (iii) Possibilities for developing a structural policy in the transport field ;
- (iv) Action to be taken in the direction of a Community policy in the sea and air transport fields and a harbour traffic policy.

The ITF representatives stressed their desire to be associated with the establishment of Community regulations to implement the common transport policy. They announced that a document would shortly be submitted pointing out the problems which their unions feel should have priority in this field.

Access to the market

64. On 17 November 1970 a meeting was held in Brussels between the representatives of the Commission and of the European Liaison Committee of Common Market Forwarding Agents (CLECAT). The Committee gave its opinion on the access of transport agents to the market and also submitted a memorandum to the Commission setting out in detail its views on the personal and objective conditions to be fulfilled in order to have access to the occupation of transport ancillary.

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

Transport rates and conditions

65. At their ordinary meeting in May 1970 the ECSC /Austria and ECSC/ Switzerland Transport Committees decided to hold an extraordinary meeting on 3 and 4 November 1970 to fix the terms of a system for the publication of rates and conditions for the transport of ECSC products by rail between Member States via Austria or Switzerland. However, no agreement on a joint position was reached at this meeting, which was held in Lausanne ; the Transport Committees therefore decided to meet again during the first quarter of 1971 to go through all the possibilities of finding a common solution.

On 23 November 1970 consultation meetings were held in Brussels as provided for in Article 80(2) of the EEC Treaty, on exceptional tariff No. 201 of the Italian State Railways (FS) and on Annex B ter to the general conditions for the application of tariffs to goods transport of the Société nationale des chemins de fer français (SNCF) where these tariff measures apply to the transport of fruit and fruit preserves other than citrus fruits.

On 16 February 1962 and 26 February 1964 respectively, the two tariffs had been the subject of authorizing decisions taken by the Commission on the basis of Article 80(2). Bilateral consultation meetings with the French and Italian delegations preceded the multilateral consultation with the delegations of all the Member States. At these meetings, the French and Italian delegations were asked for information.

Rate system for the use of infrastructures

66. In accordance with Article 1(4) of the Council decision of 27 January 1970,¹ the Member States concert together to divide between them the study of the general theoretical and practical aspects of the problem of the rate system for the use of road infrastructures in urban centres. The government representatives carried out this division at a meeting in Brussels on 13 November 1970 of the Committee of government experts helping the Commission in its studies of transport costs. According to the plan decided on at this meeting, the studies will be carried out by the German government (cost of nuisances caused by motor traffic), the French government (transport demand) and the Belgian government (problems relating to systems for the collection of dues for the use of infrastructures).

Article 3(e) of the Council regulation of 4 June 1970 setting up a system of accounting for expenditure on rail, road and inland waterway transport² infrastructures states that accounting of infrastructure expenditure is not applied for inland waterways of a maritime nature, a list of which will be drawn up by

¹ *Journal officiel* No. L 23, 30 January 1970.

² *Ibid.* No. L 130, 15 June 1970.

the Commission. The Committee of government experts mentioned above met in Brussels on 23 November 1970 to examine the exceptions proposed by each Government, taking into account, for each waterway, the elements necessary for an assessment of the utility of introducing a system of accounting for infrastructure expenditure. On the basis of the opinions presented, the Commission will shortly draw up the list of waterways to be excluded from the application of the regulation.

Consultative Committee on Transport

67. On 13 November 1970 the Consultative Committee on Transport examined an interim report drawn up by a working party on distortions of conditions of competition in international transport by rail, road and inland waterway within the Community. The Committee requested the working party to continue its study on the basis of the observations presented at the plenary session and to submit a draft opinion for its next meeting, arranged for 22 and 23 April 1971.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Negotiations with the countries applying for membership

68. Following the statement made by the Community delegation at the second ministerial session on 27 October 1970 on the future work of the conference, the Commission, at the request of the Council, submitted a memorandum on the transitional arrangements for the enlargement of the Community.

This memorandum on the transitional period stresses the need for an overall period of five years in the various sectors and for the different applicant countries. These countries should thus be able to integrate themselves harmoniously and gradually into the existing Community.

The Commission felt that the transitional period should not be too long so that the applicants would be able to participate rapidly in Community institutions, but that it should be long enough for them to adapt themselves gradually and smoothly to the existing rules and procedures.

The Commission is of the opinion that the transitional period should apply not only to trade in manufactured goods between the candidates and the member countries and the alignment of the candidates' tariffs on the Common Customs Tariff but also to the adoption by the candidates of the Community regulations on agricultural policy, the gradual alignment of their prices to the common prices, and the immediate establishment of a Community preference. This global approach also covers the adoption by the applicant countries of the Community rules on the financing of the common agricultural policy and the special problems arising out of the United Kingdom's sugar imports from Commonwealth countries and dairy products from New Zealand.

The question of financing the common agricultural policy has been dealt with in two working hypotheses submitted to the Council by the Commission. The first possibility is for the British share of the agricultural expenditure to begin at the same level as the French and German contributions, and then, by means of a brackets system similar to those used by the Six, to bring it, at the end of the transitional period, up to the level at which it must be when Community decisions are applied in their entirety and without any corrective adjustments.

The second system would be gradually to increase the United Kingdom's share of common expenditure in proportions corresponding to its degree of integration in the Community. These two systems aim at avoiding, at the end of the transitional period, too sudden a changeover from fixed contribution rates to the free play of the financial regulations which must then apply to the ten member countries of the enlarged Community.

As part of a clearly defined transitional period equipped with exact, predetermined procedures, the Commission's two working hypotheses are intended to achieve the same result.

The Commission also submitted to the Council a number of documents on various subjects and in particular an initial interim report on technical changes to be made to derived law, containing general comments and an inventory of customs legislation.

The following time-table was decided on for the ministerial sessions : 8 December 1970 for negotiations with the United Kingdom, 15 December 1970 for negotiations with Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

Problems concerning the EFTA members or associates which have not applied for membership

69. The first meetings at ministerial level between the Communities and the members or associates of the European Free Trade Association which have not applied for membership took place in Brussels on 10 November 1970 with Austria, Sweden and Switzerland, and on 24 November 1970 with Portugal, Finland and Iceland.¹ They were devoted to opening statements by the heads of delegations of the six countries, on "their position in relation to the EEC", to quote the final communiqué of the Hague Summit Conference.

After this ceremonial opening, the beginning of exploratory talks with each of the six countries was fixed as follows : Switzerland, 16 December, Sweden, 17 December 1970 ; Austria, 5 January, Finland, 6 January, Portugal, 7 January, Iceland, 8 January 1971.

RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Greece

Implementation of the EEC-Greece Association Agreement

70. "The Commission remains convinced that the position it adopted after the *coup d'état* in Athens on 21 April 1967, as it appears in replies to written

¹ See Part One, Ch. III.

questions from members of the European Parliament, is the logical consequence of the new situation in Greece."

This view was expressed in a reply¹ to the written question from Mr Glinne, Belgian member of the European Parliament, about the implementation of the EEC-Greece association agreement. The Commission also states that it "is following with special attention developments in the situation in Greece. Like the honourable member, it has, in recent months, noted certain facts, but it is still too early to assess their importance and significance.

"In view of these circumstances, only the day-to-day running of the agreement should be ensured."

Turkey

Changeover to the transitional stage of the Ankara Agreement

71. The additional protocol and the various other acts relating to the changeover to the transitional stage of the association between the EEC and Turkey² was signed in Brussels on 23 November 1970 by the Presidents of the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the six Member States and of Turkey.

At the ceremony marking the changeover to the second stage of the Ankara Agreement, Mr Walter Scheel, President-in-office of the Council, stated that with this signing, success of the joint undertaking begun in 1963 was complete. "This success is due primarily to the far-sighted and tenacious efforts which the Turkish authorities and people have never ceased to put forth since the agreement came into force, to further the economic development of their country and to adapt the economy to the new conditions created by the Common Market. This success is also evidence of the value of our association agreement, which has proved to be a particularly satisfying and effective instrument of cooperation." Mr Walter Scheel went on to emphasize that the association had now entered an irreversible stage, the ultimate aim being to make it possible for Turkey to participate completely in the work of European integration.

For his part, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, stressed the special political importance of the additional protocol to the Association Agreement. "By creating close and permanent links between Turkey and the Community, this protocol marks a fundamental step in the development of their relations. Turkey thus fits into the process of European unification and makes its own contribution to this great and historic task", thus following the path set out by Kemal Ataturk. President Malfatti said he was convinced that the entry into this new stage of the association would see the birth of a new

¹ *Journal officiel* No. C 139, 20 November 1970.

² See Bulletin 9/10-70, Part One, Ch. I.

solidarity between the Community and Turkey and would promote Turkey's economic and social development.

Mr Caglayanil, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed Turkey's attachment to Europe which "appears today in the shape of a union of both economic and political destinies". He emphasized that the successful conclusion to their efforts was "due, above all, to the will, which Turkey and the Community have shown, to complete the task which they undertook in signing the Ankara Agreement in 1963". The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs noted constructive understanding for the specific problems of the Turkish economy. that the negotiations had proved long and arduous ; he paid tribute to the negotiators and representatives of the Community who throughout had shown

Included in the act signed at the same time as the additional protocol, there was a financial protocol providing for further Community aid to Turkey and an agreement concerning ECSC Treaty products.

Malta

72. At its session of 26 November 1970 the Council formally approved the texts of the agreement creating an Association between the Community and Malta¹ and the Final Act.

Tunisia and Morocco

73. On 23 November 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on a system which could be applied to fish products originating in Tunisia and Morocco, following the coming into force of a common market organization in this sector. The arrangements in the association agreements with these two countries were for import systems, varying according to Member States and products, which are incompatible with the market organization and whose validity thus expires on 1 February 1971, the date when this organization takes effect. The Commission therefore proposed to the Council negotiations with these two countries with a view to replacing the national systems by a Community system.

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74. At its November 1970 session the European Parliament adopted two resolutions approving the trade agreements concluded by the Community with Spain and Israel and added some comments of its own. The resolution voted by

¹ See Bulletin 12-70, Part One, Ch. II.

the Parliament on the agreement with Spain requested that the EEC's commercial policy for agricultural products originating in the Mediterranean basin should be based more and more on the need for a unified and balanced view of the problems. The second resolution maintained "that relations between the Community and Israel can only move to a satisfactory solution by the creation of a free trade area or a customs union".¹

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association

Mr J.F. Deniau in Chad and Cameroon

75. At the invitation of Mr François Tombalbaye, President of Chad, and Mr El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of Cameroon, Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, visited Fort-Lamy and Yaoundé from 15 to 19 November 1970.

With the new Yaoundé Convention about to come into force, the discussions with the Heads of State of the two countries were concerned with the chief lines of the Association as it is at present and its future prospects. The main projects for cooperation between the EEC and these two countries were also examined. A further topic of discussion was the activities of the African, Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization, of which Mr Tombalbaye is currently President.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

76. On 30 November 1970 the Commission of the European Communities took three new financing decisions involving grants from the second European Development Fund (EDF) to a total amount of 922 000 u. a. The schemes concerned had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 50th meeting on 10 and 11 November 1970.²

Mali : Technical aid for the slaughterhouse and refrigeration plant at Bamako :

Seventy million Mali francs, or about 126 000 u. a. The scheme is to ensure the smooth operation of the Bamako slaughterhouse and refrigeration plant, built with a grant of 2 712 000 u. a. from the first EDF and in use since 1965.

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

² *Journal officiel* No. C 147, 16 December 1970.

Ivory Coast : Study of the asphaltting of the San Pedro-Soubré Issia road :

Frs. CFA 40 000 000, or about 144 000 u. a. A technical survey will be made prior to a project for asphaltting the 230 km of the San Pedro-Soubré Issia earth road now being built.

Cameroon : Crop improvement schemes for 1970/71 :

Frs. CFA 181 000 000, or about 652 000 u. a. The programme mainly covers structural improvements in cotton, groundnut and coffee cultivation ; payment of part of the cost of fertilizers, insecticides and spraying equipment ; continuation of agricultural research ; and the building of a factory to process coffee.

As a result of the financing decisions just taken, the total commitment of the second EDF to date amounts to approximately 707 333 000 u.a. for 368 financing decisions. This sum does not include advances to stabilization funds financed from EDF resources under Article 20 of the first Yaoundé Convention.

Meetings and visits

77. On 3 and 4 November a delegation from Madagascar, led by Mr Natai, Minister of Agriculture, had an exchange of views at the EDF on agricultural investment to be financed from the third Fund. Mr Paul Marc Henry, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), was received at the EDF on 5 November to discuss action planned by the UNDP in some Associated African States.

On 12 and 20 November 1970 a delegation from the Netherlands Antilles, led by Mr Tromp, Minister of Development, had talks at the EDF on the execution of projects under the second Fund and on projects to be financed from the third. At the same time the Convention for financing the port of Willemstad was signed ; this scheme comes under the second Fund.

On 27 November 1970 Mr d'A. Colling and Mr Ouattar, representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), discussed policies of aid for developing countries with EDF representatives.

On 30 November and 1 December 1970 a meeting was held between the EDF and representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), with a view to coordinating and exchanging information on action planned by the IBRD and the Community in the AASM in coming years.

A mission led by the Deputy Director-General of the EDF was in Somalia from 16 to 24 November 1970, to help the Government complete plans for schemes and investment programmes to be financed by Community aid under the third Fund. In November, representatives of the EDF went to observe progress on projects already under way and to finalize details for new schemes

in Togo, Niger and Rwanda. A mission also visited the United States and Canada in connection with studies on a major railway project in Gabon.

Training and seminars

78. By 26 November 1970, 2 073 grants for study or training in the AASM and in the EEC Member States had been awarded to students.

The Commission sent representatives to Luxembourg on 26 November 1970, to attend a working session of the Administrative Council of the CESD (European Training Centre for Statistical Economists) of the developing countries, and also to the fourth seminar on international voluntary service, in Strasbourg from 2 to 6 November 1970.

From 9 to 13 November 1970 the Commission arranged a seminar in Brussels on the different aspects of the EEC-AASM Association for 57 AASM nationals at present studying in Italy. A series of seminars on the same topic was organized at Kaolack (Mali) from 19 to 26 November 1970 and at the Ecole nationale d'Administration in Dakar (Senegal) from 29 November to 7 December 1970.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

Japan

Mr Ralf Dahrendorf in Tokyo

79. At the invitation of the Japanese Government, Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, visited Tokyo from 16 to 21 November 1970, when he met the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other members of the Government. These discussions were a follow-up to the first round of negotiations for the trade agreement between Japan and the Community, which were held from 17 to 24 September 1970.

The reason for these contacts was the desire by both sides to go into further details of certain aspects of the negotiations — in particular the safeguard clause — on which the two delegations had not managed to bring their positions closer together to any appreciable extent. The outcome of the talks will be incorporated in a report to the Council. During his visit to Tokyo, Mr Dahrendorf remained in close contact with the ambassadors of the Member States in the Japanese capital.

Austria

80. The negotiations for the partial interim trade agreement between Austria and the Community opened in Brussels on 25 and 26 November 1970. At this

initial round of negotiations, the Community's delegation submitted to its Austrian counterpart the Community's offers, established on the lines laid down by the Council at its meeting on 25 and 26 October 1970, while the Austrian delegation stated its position on the various aspects of the negotiations. Although this was only the first round, the two delegations were able to note their agreement on a number of points and to clarify their positions on others. The delegations set up industrial and agricultural working parties to go more deeply into certain subjects. They agreed to resume their work in February 1971.

Iran

81. The commercial agreement between the Community and Iran, which expired on 30 November 1970, was renewed for one year as from 1 December 1970. This EEC-Iran agreement, signed on 14 October 1963 and amended in 1967, had been extended on several occasions. The further renewal, carried out by means of an exchange of letters, had been decided on by the Council on 10 November 1970.¹ When renewing the agreement, the Iran Mission to the Communities drew attention to certain difficulties confronting Iranian exports to the Community and expressed the desire that suitable steps be taken to strengthen and improve the structures of the existing agreement, in order to ensure the harmonious and balanced development of trade.

Latin America

82. Community relations with Latin America were mentioned on several occasions and under different circumstances during November 1970. On 16 November, the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum in which it presented its standpoint on the Buenos Aires Declaration adopted on 29 July 1970 by the Special Commission for Latin American Coordination (CECLA) and officially handed to the Presidents of the Commission² and the Council in September. In this memorandum, which stresses the political importance of the Declaration, the Commission states that, in their reply, the Communities must place themselves on the same political plane, show their readiness to enter into the dialogue which the Latin American countries request and, if necessary, fix its objectives, scope and procedures. It then emphasizes that the Communities should insist that the conference at ministerial level to establish the system of cooperation should be prepared thoroughly; such a conference could only be convened if progress was achieved in the preliminary conversations at ambassadorial level.

¹ *Journal officiel* No. L 250, 18 November 1970 and No. L 271, 15 December 1970.

² See Bulletin 11-70, Part Two, sec. 60.

For its part, the Council, at its session of 23 November 1970, held a general exchange of views on questions concerning relations between the Community and Latin America. It "noted with great interest the Declaration and Resolution adopted in Buenos Aires", and stated that all the problems raised by the Declaration, the Commission and the Council's own departments, should be carefully considered and re-examined. The Council did, however, adopt forthwith, on a Commission proposal, a regulation providing for an acceleration of the implementation of concessions resulting from the Kennedy Round for a number of products coming from Latin America.¹

83. At the same session of 23 November 1970, the Council decided, on the basis of Article 113 of the Treaty, to authorize the Commission to undertake negotiations for a non-preferential trade agreement with Argentina. The Council also provided the Commission with the directives necessary for the conduct of these negotiations. On the commercial plane, the purpose of this agreement is to contribute towards the harmonious development of trade between the Community and Argentina. To this end, the Council directives envisaged, among other things, possible arrangements in the sectors of greatest interest to Argentine export trade, including beef and veal. The directives also make provision for the possible setting-up of a joint commission, empowered to make a periodic examination of the trends in trade between the two parties and to draw up, in an atmosphere of cooperation, any appropriate suggestions for trade development. While recalling that detailed studies were taking place within the Community on the general approach to the problem of relations between the EEC and Latin America, the Council stressed the importance it attached to the negotiation of such an agreement, which fell within the context of the traditional links existing between the Member States of the Community and this important Latin American country.

84. Finally, there were talks at the Commission with representatives of Latin American regional or international organizations. It was in this context, that on 12 November 1970, Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission with responsibility for external relations and external trade, received Mr Gorge Valencia Jaramillo, the Colombian Minister for Economic Development, in his capacity as President of the Commission of the Andean Group (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). Mr Valencia Jaramillo requested that the Andean Group and the European Communities should establish a system for working in close cooperation and suggested that a joint committee of representatives of the Group and of the Communities could be set up.

85. Mr Galo Plaza Lasso, Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS), visited the Commission on 18 November 1970. This meeting provided the opportunity to discuss in detail questions of common interest, in

¹ See Part Two, sec. 2.

particular the strengthening of relations between the OAS countries and the Community ; the Secretary-General of the OAS announced that the organization's liaison office in Europe was to be transferred from Geneva to Brussels in order to facilitate cooperation between the two institutions.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

Common arrangements for state-trading countries

86. On 13 November 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a new proposal to include a third instalment of products from the USSR in the Annex to the Council Regulation of 19 December 1969 establishing common arrangements for imports from state-trading countries. As a result of this proposal, the liberalization list in the Annex would contain 438 headings from the Common Customs Tariff for the USSR and 585 headings for the other East bloc countries (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania).

Trade agreements : renewal, derogation or authorization

87. On 23 November 1970 the Council authorized the tacit renewal of a further batch of trade agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries ;¹ this is the fourth such decision taken since the beginning of 1970.

At its sessions of 9/10 and 23 November 1970, the Council, on proposal from the Commission, also authorized certain member countries to open negotiations for agreements or trade protocols with East bloc countries. Thus, Germany can negotiate a commercial protocol for 1971 with Rumania, and a trade agreement for 1970-1974 with the USSR. France was authorized to negotiate with Poland and Czechoslovakia, Benelux with Rumania, and Italy with Poland (trade protocols for 1971).

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Cereals

88. The International Wheat Council, meeting in London from 27 October to 6 November 1970, decided to convene a conference to negotiate a new

¹ *Journal officiel* No. L 262, 3 December 1970.

International Grains Arrangement ; this will be held in Geneva from 18 January to 26 February 1971. The Arrangement concluded in 1967 is due to expire on 30 June 1971, but until recently the positions of the countries concerned remained so far apart — with regard to both the content and the scope of a new agreement — that it was difficult to say whether a conference would have a reasonable chance of success, or even of being convened.¹ As the positions of the United States and Canada became appreciably more flexible after the discussions at the end of September 1970 in the preparatory group created by the International Wheat Council, it was agreed that a conference should be held.

Coffee

89. In reply to an oral question on the International Agreement, put by Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) at the November 1970 session of the European Parliament, the Commission's position was confirmed by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, the President. He felt that it was too early to raise the problem of Community participation in the Diversification Fund, but said, "we have begun talks with a view to coordinating the technical aspects of action undertaken by the European Development Fund and by the Diversification Fund".

On the more general and basic question of Community participation in the International Coffee Agreement, Mr Malfatti stated : "I will only refer to the Commission's memorandum to the Council in 1968 on the practical implementation of the International Coffee Agreement, and to a resolution of the International Coffee Council, also dating from 1968, which authorized the Community to participate as such in the Agreement. It is of course our desire to transform this possibility into a positive act. I must add that this question has been examined by the Permanent Representatives and is at present being studied by the experts."

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Meeting of an intergovernmental group

90. As agreed in the joint statement issued at the second UNCTAD session in New Delhi relating to the expansion of trade, economic cooperation and regional integration between developing countries, an intergovernmental group, assigned the task of examining unsolved questions in this field, met in Geneva from 2 to 19 November 1970.

¹ See Bulletin 12-70, Part Two, sec. 101.

The group reviewed progress achieved in the expansion of trade and regional integration between developing countries. It also examined problems of commercial policy and questions raised by linked aid and payment agreements in the context of regional integration. When its work was finished, the group felt that it would be possible to convene *ad hoc* meetings in UNCTAD to study concrete projects which would be presented by regional groupings of developing countries, in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Trade and Development Board.

In a general statement issued on behalf of the Community, the Commission representative outlined certain views drawn from the experience of the EEC which might help to guide the developing countries' efforts at regional integration. He also reviewed EEC activities to promote regional integration between developing countries and in particular between the AASM.

Food aid

91. In November 1970 agreements were signed in Brussels for the granting of food aid to Peru and Jordan¹; the Community also decided to grant emergency aid to Pakistan.

The agreement to supply aid to Peru following the natural disaster which struck this country was signed on 6 November 1970, and, as previously announced, provides for 15 000 tons of non-durum wheat (delivered in the form of 9 934 tons of non-durum wheat flour) and 1.000 tons of skimmed milk powder (deliveries cif).

An agreement was signed on 20 November 1970 to provide aid of 15 000 tons of non-durum wheat to Jordan², following recent events in this country. The Community also decided to offer an additional gift of 250 tons of skimmed milk powder to be distributed by the ICRC.

Following the cyclone which devastated East Pakistan, the Community granted this country food aid of 35 000 tons of cereals (a direct gift to the Government and delivery cif). As delays would be certain to occur in the internal procurement procedures and in sea transport, and in view of the exceptionally serious nature of the disaster, the Community decided to provide immediate emergency aid to be distributed by the International Red Cross; this consisted of 1 000 tons of soup of complete food value for adults and 200 tons of broth of complete food value for children.

It was also because these deliveries had to be made with utmost urgency, that the Community decided, exceptionally, to finance an airlift (organized by the Red Cross) for the transport of these goods, the first loads leaving on 27

¹ See Bulletin 12-70, Part Two, sec. 105.

² *Journal officiel* No. L 259, 28 November 1970.

November 1970. In all, food aid for victims of the East Pakistan disaster (cereals, broth and soup) amounts to some \$4.5 to 5 million.

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At its November session the European Parliament asked the Council and the Commission to do their utmost along with the International Red Cross, "to intervene at once to help find a solution to the countless problems facing the population of Pakistan and to study a programme of aid to assist the recovery of the different economic sectors".

THE COMMUNITIES' DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

92. On 26 November 1970 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Ely Ould Allaf (Mauritania), who had assumed his functions as representative of his country with the European Economic Community (EEC) on 30 October 1970. The new Ambassador succeeds H.E. Dr Mamadou Toure, who has been called to another post.

On 26 November 1970 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission also received Their Excellencies Ambassadors Muhammed Aminou Sanusi (Nigeria) and Lij Michaël Imru (Ethiopia), who presented their letters of credence as Heads of their countries' Missions to the European Economic Community (EEC). The new Ambassador of Nigeria succeeds H.E. Ambassador Dickson Ch. Ingwe, who has been given another appointment. The Ambassador of Ethiopia is the first representative of his country with the EEC.

On the same day His Eminence H. Eugène Cardinale, Apostolic Nuncio, presented his letters of credence as Head of the Holy See's Mission to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC). In accordance with a decision taken by the Commission and the Council, the Apostolic Nuncio will assume the functions of Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps.

Again on 26 November 1970 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Ambassadors Adib Daoudy (Syria) and Mohammed Masood (Pakistan) who presented their letters of credence as Heads of their countries' Missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC). The Ambassador of Syria is his country's first representative with the Communities. The Ambassador of Pakistan is the successor to H.E. Riaz Piracha, who has been called to another post.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

November session

The European Parliament met in Strasbourg from 16 to 19 November 1970 under the Presidency of Mr Scelba. Before passing to the agenda, the Parliament observed a minute's silence in homage to the memory of General de Gaulle. Mr Scelba said that the General had made an indelible impression on the history of France and many other nations. Joining in paying homage, Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, recalled the significance of the June 1940 appeal to the French people, which had been a major step on the road back to democracy and the rebirth of Europe.

During the session¹ the Parliament had its annual exchange of views with Council and Commission, the theme of which was "economic union and the prospects for monetary union within the Community". The President-in-office of the Council presented the Communities' budget for 1971, and the Commission replied to oral questions on the situation and prospects of Euratom, the approximation of tax legislation and the International Coffee Agreement. The Parliament approved the EEC commercial agreements with Spain and Israel, and examined proposals regarding freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for certain activities of lawyers and in the pharmaceutical sector. Several common agricultural policy matters were studied; there was a call for effective control of river pollution and aid was requested for the victims of the disasters in Pakistan, Italy and France.²

Mr Scelba welcomed Mr Kuipers, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, whose presence emphasized the extent of the cooperation between the two institutions.

The Parliament approved the appointments of the 17 UDE, five Liberal and allied and two Socialist delegates nominated by the French National Assembly, which left the French delegation unchanged. It also approved the appointments of Mr J.B. Broeksz (Socialist), nominated by the First Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament to replace Mr Burger, who had resigned, and Mr Razio Fabbrini (Communist), nominated by the Italian Senate in place of the late Mr Bertoli.

¹ The full text of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session can be found in *Journal officiel* No. C 143, 3 December 1970.

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

Joint Meeting of Parliament, Council and Commission (18 November 1970)

This year's annual exchange of views between the three institutions concerned the economic union and the prospects of monetary union within the Community. Mr Schiller, German Economic Minister and President-in-office of the Council, stressed that this topic was an opportunity to exchange views on a vital Community subject and thus have a policy discussion with the Parliament before a decision was taken in Council.

After stressing the significance of the "Werner Report"¹ and the Commission's proposals², Mr Schiller pointed out that the decisions the Council was to take involved setting the aims to be achieved and choosing the road that would lead to their attainment. With frequent references to the Werner Report, he expressed his belief that the achievement of the economic and monetary union would lead to the creation of a real internal Community market, one which would ensure high employment and satisfactory growth within the Community. It would also increase the Community's contribution to world economic and monetary balance and make of the Community a stable focal point. The Council thought the union could be achieved in the present decade as long as it enjoyed the continued political support of the Governments. The questions affecting the Community bodies called upon to take the decisions were so complex and so interdependent, Mr Schiller emphasized, that not only insight, courage and an awareness of the responsibilities, but also patience would be needed to solve them. Since the first stage of the Werner Plan was inseparable from the general process of union — economic and monetary — a firm and sure foundation should be laid. Speaking of what would happen at the different stages of the union, the President of the Council said that, however useful it was to have a predetermined programme, the union was a venture of such proportions that it could not be tackled without a certain flexibility or without regard to lessons learned as it proceeded. In closing, Mr Schiller stressed that in the years ahead the work to be undertaken would call for perseverance and application by the Community institutions, and by national governments and Parliaments, and above all the maintenance of the political will which was at the root of the Hague decisions.

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, outlined the principal measures taken at Community level in the domain of economic and monetary union,³ paying tribute to the quality of the work done by the Werner Committee, and sketched the main lines of the Commission's proposals to the Council at the end of October.

In conclusion, Mr Barre stressed three points: (1) It was important to achieve results by the close of 1970 to show international public opinion that

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 11-70.

² See Bulletin 11-70, Part One, Ch. II.

³ See Part One, Ch. II.

the Community existed as a fact ; (II) The credibility of the whole operation would mainly depend on the concrete decisions which would be taken in the coming months ; (III) The creation of the economic and monetary union was a matter of great political import.

Mr Bousch (UDE, France) then presented the interim report of the Economic Affairs Committee on the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community. The rapporteur recalled the main conclusions reached by the Parliamentary Committee pending examination of the Werner Report and the Commission's proposals. He pointed out that the terms of the EEC Treaty allowed progress towards harmonizing the economic and monetary policies of the Member States, but the achievement of the monetary and economic union required some additions to the Treaty. The Committee supported a parallel development of the economic and the monetary unions, and did not exclude the possibility of reducing exchange rate fluctuations in the Community. The harmonization measures must be accompanied by a social, regional and structural policy of broad scope. The Economic Affairs Committee asked for regular consultations between management and employees and stressed on the need for guaranteed democratic control at Community level when power was transferred from national to Community hands. Its report also dealt with the approximation of tax legislation, liberalization of the capital market, provision of information for the candidate countries, and the problem of sterling.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, Mr Boersma (Netherlands) felt it was possible to support most of the Werner Report's proposals. He emphasized the need for a mutual aid system, mentioning the struggle against inflation, participation of workers and management, and action required in the regional policy sphere. As regards transfers of powers, adjustments would be necessary at the first stage already. Mr Löhr (Germany), for the same group, said that an autonomous Community body should be set up from the first stage.

Mr Oele (Netherlands), speaking for the Socialist group, thought it was necessary to achieve tighter integration, and emphasized the considerable task of supervision involved in economic and monetary union, where the first stage would be the decisive one. The Socialists wanted to see a genuinely parallel approach on the economic and monetary fronts. Mr Biaggi (Italy), on behalf of the Liberal and allied group, said that the economic and monetary union was the most considerable venture the Community had ever planned and would prove to be the crucial means of achieving real European integration.

Mr Cousté (France), speaking for the UDE group, explained the amendments tabled by his group to round off and update the draft resolution. In these amendments the group stressed the importance of the first stage, which involved no changes at all to the Treaty, and requested increased coordination of the economic policies of Member States and control by the Parliament of the new process of economic cooperation. Other amendments asked for the deletion

of the references to the role of sterling, and for arbitration between national and Community powers at each stage. Mr Cousté hoped finally that the Council would speedily take practical decisions in accordance with the Commission's proposals.

Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) felt the procedures ought to be changed and the success of the customs union appraised before entering the stage of economic and monetary union. The Community should give more consideration to the views of all social organizations, as it was imperative not to underestimate the forces which would be set in motion by the economic and monetary union. Therefore, we should not stop short at a technical organization bereft of political responsibility.

Replying to the different speakers, Mr Schiller, President-in-office of the Council, stressed the importance of matters under discussion, which would be vital in laying the foundations of a Community Europe. Effective parliamentary control must also be allowed for, since, without it, nothing could be achieved. There could be no political union without a firm foundation of common economic interests. At every stage decisions would be taken, not blindly and automatically, but in the light of experience. After the first stage of transition and adjustment, further progress would only be possible if political changes were accepted. Mr Schiller insisted on the need for economic and monetary policies to run parallel.

Mr Bousquet (UDE, France) pointed out the risks of attempting to change the Treaty. It was essential to try and achieve the aims set stage by stage, without upheaval, and with the minimum of additional legal burdens. Mr Wolfram (Socialist, Germany) thought the economic and monetary union must be accompanied by decisions of a political nature. Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) said it was not possible to preach the harnessing in a joint effort of national impulses if, at the same time, independent joint organs were refused.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, reminded those present that the plan for economic and monetary integration would act as a framework for other forms of integration. The Commission, following the Werner Report and giving it concrete expression, had prepared proposals and these had been submitted to the Parliament. Mr Malfatti urged the need for a parallel development of monetary and economic policies and noted that such a process of union could only be successful if gradual and spread over a period of time, with planned transfer of powers from national to Community levels. Similarly, on the point of supervision, he thought an increase in the democratic control of the European Parliament would be required. In all such matters the Commission will rely upon experience gained during the first stage and make concrete proposals in good time. Concluding his speech, Mr Malfatti stressed the significance of the step about to be taken, and hoped the Council would accept

the Commission's proposals so that political decisions could be made before the end of 1970.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament decided to accept the proposal of Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany), chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, and returned the draft resolution to the Committee, as requested by Mr Triboulet, chairman of the UDE group, in view of the new aspects which had emerged since the report was drawn up.

Present situation and future of Euratom (17 November)

The European Parliament discussed oral question No. 10/70 with debate, put by the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems. The Commission was asked to give its opinion on the situation and prospects of the Joint Research Centre, failing a Council decision on its reorganization and future. The parliamentary Committee also asked how far the Commission, as the executive of the Communities, thought it could accept responsibility for the situation when the Council had been unable to carry out the agreed aim of the Hague Conference with regard to the reorganization and reorientation of Euratom.

After Mr Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) had elaborated on the question for the Committee, Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission, pointed out that the crisis of the JRC sprang from the Community's inability to choose an R and D policy for science and technology. This was not because of any unawareness of the sector's importance, but because of the absurd method hitherto employed by governments to solve the problem. Mr Spinelli then criticized the intergovernmental approach, which had proved unfruitful, as the recent failure of the space conference and the unwillingness of European nations to give a common answer to the United States invitation to join in the post-Apollo programme had confirmed. True, the Commission was in part responsible in that it had agreed, with resignation, to accept a sterile working method, but it had now decided to change this attitude and to submit to the Council a batch of measures which would give flesh and bones to the Hague directives. The Commission suggested that the JRC should enjoy generous autonomy. It would have to be administered on the basis of modern industrial criteria and staffed by researchers, not by officials. The Commission would draw up a multiannual nuclear and non-nuclear research programme which would open new fields of action to the Centre. These proposals would grapple with the most urgent problems and would need to be followed by other measures. The Community should have its own consultative body, made up of representatives of national research policies and of industry, and independent experts who would lay down the Community's major joint programmes and main fields of activities. A European R and D agency endowed with its own resources would have to implement the Community programmes and be free to act within its own field of competence. The JRC would become the Agency's research organ.

In conclusion, Mr Spinelli said the Commission saw the only possible solution to the present situation in the setting up of bodies which, contrary to present-day intergovernmental conferences, will make possible the definition of common research policies with orders of priority, and have adequate resources at their command to implement these. The Council would have to shoulder its responsibilities in the matter, as would the members of the House by speaking out strongly in their national Parliaments.

Speaking for their respective groups, Mr Noè (Christian Democrat, Italy), Mr Flämig (Socialist, Germany) and Mr Romeo (Liberal, Italy) regretted Euratom's present situation and criticized the Council's failure to act. They called upon the Commission to take the lead in the vital sector of research. All felt cooperation was possible but the governments had to show political will to realize the hopes raised after the Hague Conference. Mr Bousquet (France) for the UDE group, noted that the Commission's proposals were similar to the views expressed by France, which had always wanted a thorough reorganization of the JRC to give it greater autonomy. He also supported the idea of setting up a European R and D agency and the multiannual research programme.

In a resolution approved by all four political groups at the end of the discussion, the Parliament said it expected the Commission to state publicly and categorically that it could not continue to take responsibility for the present situation if the Council did not show a clear determination to improve it.

External relations

EEC - Spain commercial agreement (16 November)

The Parliament approved the EEC-Spain commercial agreement signed on 29 June 1970. Mr Boano (Christian Democrat, Italy) presented a report for the Committee on External Trade Relations describing the agreement as preferential in nature, providing for a gradual removal of obstacles to most items of trade during the first two stages. Only the provisions for the first six-year stage were contained in the agreement, which was purely commercial. Transition to the second stage will take place by common agreement of the contracting parties, assuming all conditions to have been fulfilled. After describing the provisions of the agreement, the rapporteur concluded with the hope that, by appropriate expansion of economic and trade relations between the two parties, the agreement would promote the conditions necessary for a positive evolution and future strengthening of EEC links with Spain.

In his opinion drawn up for the Committee on Agriculture, Mr Blondelle (Liberal, France) thought that all in all the main lines of the common agricultural policy had been followed. Mr Werner (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr van Offelen (Liberal, Belgium) approved the EEC-Spain agreement for their respective groups. Mr van Offelen hoped that in the six

years, changes in ideas and institutions would make it possible for Spain to take a more active part in the process of Community integration.

Because of the political situation in Spain, Mr Cifarelli and Mr Bermani, both Italian Socialists, would vote against the agreement. Mr Angelosante (Communist, Italy), Mr Radoux (Socialist, Belgium) and Mr Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany), stressing their support of its strictly commercial elements, voted in favour.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, informed the Parliament that a debate could be held on the theme of the Community in the Mediterranean basin, on the basis of a Commission document. He emphasized the point that transition from the first to the second stage of the agreement was not automatic, which was a proof that the political problems had not been left out of consideration.

The Parliament approved the agreement in a resolution voted after the discussion, hoping for expanded economic relations between the parties and a unified balanced vision of EEC commercial policy in the Mediterranean. The Parliament asked to be consulted before any such agreements were signed.

EEC - Israel commercial agreement (16 November)

The European Parliament approved this agreement, and hoped that its application would permit a suitable increase in trade between the parties. The Parliament thought the only satisfactory solution to EEC-Israel relations would be the creation of a free-trade area or a customs union. As in the case of the EEC and Spain, the Parliament asked to be consulted before the signature of any such agreement.

In his report, Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) outlined the main provisions of the agreement and the problems it raises. Mr Blondelle (Liberal, France) spoke in support of the agreement on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. Mr Angelosante (Communist, Italy) criticized it as posing considerable political problems. The Community chose its partners according to political criteria, which led to disparities between countries of one and the same geographical area and unacceptable discrimination. Mr De Winter (Belgium) for the Christian Democrat group, approved the agreement, regretting that the Council had not deemed it necessary to consult the Parliament. Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) recalled that, if there was an agreement with Israel and none with the United Arab Republic, the reason was that Israel had opened contacts with the Community in 1964.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, also stressed this fact and pointed out that the agreement under discussion did not discriminate against other countries and did not conflict with GATT.

Imports of citrus fruit from Morocco and Tunisia (19 November)

The Parliament approved two regulations amending regulations on imports of citrus fruit from Morocco and Tunisia along the lines of a report by Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) for the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar, presented by Mr Dewulf (Christian Democrat, Belgium). The amendments were purely formal and necessitated by an amendment to the regulations governing the Community fruit and vegetable market. Mr Cipolla (Communist, Italy) voted against the two regulations to show his opposition to a policy which was unfair to some European countries and to the developing countries.

International Coffee Agreement (16 November)

On behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations, Mr Vredeling put an oral question with debate (No. 11/70) to the Commission on the progress of talks concerning Community adhesion to the International Coffee Agreement. He asked for details of the conditions for membership, of the share the Community would bear in the Diversification Fund of the Agreement, and of the possibility for the Parliament to voice its opinion.

In reply to Mr Vredeling's last point, Mr Malfatti said that the Commission had suggested to the Council that it consult the Parliament. As regards the Diversification Fund, economic and technical coordination was at present being studied, and the same was true of the Community's participation as a unit. Mr Malfatti said it was the Commission's task to represent the Community, and that the Commission was endeavouring to give a wide interpretation to its powers in common trade policy matters. Mr Boano (Christian Democrat, Italy) spoke of the disagreement existing between producer and consumer countries, and Mr Vredeling supported the Commission's point of view.

Taxation policy

Approximation of tax legislation (17 November)

In oral question with debate No. 9/70, the Committee for Finance and Budgets asked the Commission to make known its present ideas about the harmonization of taxes and to list the proposals it intended to present, the difficulties it foresaw and the timetable it hoped to follow.

In presenting the question, Mr Artzinger (Christian Democrat, Germany) asked for the establishment of a permanent Commission-Parliament dialogue on tax harmonization; the Commission should use every means to make progress in this field. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, told the Parliament that new proposals would soon be presented on matters concerning

VAT and the tobacco sector, and that studies were being made of the effects of VAT in Member States and its consequences for trade in the Community. After speaking of the problem of local taxes, Mr Haferkamp emphasized the importance of the economic and political aspects of tax harmonization and called for a speedy end to customs checks for private travel within the Community.

For the Socialist group, Mr Koch (Germany) criticized the Commission's reply and pointed out that tax harmonization should be the motor of European integration. The awkward problems resulting from this harmonization should be settled as early as possible, particularly as concerned the approximation of VAT rates, consumer tax and the question of tax havens. Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands), chairman of the Liberal and allied group, noted the continued existence of very distinct differences in taxation between Community countries. He hoped a single basis of assessment for VAT would be introduced and that the harmonization of tobacco taxes could be achieved. Mr Haferkamp replied to the speakers, confirming that the Commission had decided to go ahead and hoped that the process of integration in the coming years would lead to freer movement of people and goods within the Community.

Control of river pollution (18 November)

The Parliament discussed the report, presented for the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection by Mr Boersma (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), on the control of river pollution, particularly of Rhine waters. The rapporteur examined the present alarming situation, summarizing current action and schemes in preparation by the countries bordering the Rhine and by international organizations. He went on to describe the reaction of public opinion to the increase in river pollution and examined the legal possibilities of action by the Communities. In its opinion, drafted by Mr Oele, the Economic Affairs Committee stressed the economic damage caused by water pollution, and the distortions of competition which could ensue as a result of differing measures being taken by Member States to control it.

Speaking for the Socialist group, Mr Oele stressed the urgency of preventive action. His group thought the Commission ought to have wide powers in this matter, and that it was important to see that the competent bodies were decentralized. The problem of the Rhine should have priority. Mr Burgbacher (Germany) said the Christian Democrat group regarded the environmental problem with growing concern and asked that a too unfair distribution of control costs amongst industries be avoided. Mr Gerlach (Socialist, Germany) spoke of the pollution in the Ems estuary, and Mr Noè (Christian Democrat, Italy) expressed concern at sea pollution.

Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission, said that the latter would shortly frame an overall pollution policy, when studies now under way were

completed. Several articles of the EEC and ECSC Treaties could serve as a legal basis for measures in the field. But where pollution was concerned, preventive harmonization was of particular importance. Mr Spinelli concluded that the solution was not only technical; it depended on the peoples themselves. Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, spoke of the problems caused by the use of herbicides and pesticides in agriculture, and the tragedy of the havoc caused to bird life.

After the discussion the Parliament approved a resolution asking the Commission to present proposals for the organization of a Community pollution control programme. It proposed several measures, including coordination of control of Rhine pollution with the agreement of industry and the public authorities, establishment of water purity standards, approximation of Member States' legislation, Community rules for the transport and unloading of dangerous substances carried by waterway and coordination of programmes for the siting of nuclear power stations.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Activities of lawyers (17 November)

The Parliament discussed the report presented by Mr Jozeau-Marigné (Liberal, France) for the Legal Affairs Committee on a proposal for a directive concerning arrangements for achieving freedom to supply services for certain activities of lawyers. Earlier the Parliament had rejected a request for reference back by Mr Dehousse (Belgium) on behalf of the Socialist group, which was based on the claim that, during preparatory work on the EEC Treaty, Article 55 of the Treaty had been considered as not applying to the profession of lawyer. According to Mr Dehousse, it was therefore necessary to study the accuracy of this allegation and the real significance to be attached to the preparatory work. Mr Lucius (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) supported the request and pointed to the uncertainty which persisted as to the interpretation of EEC Treaty Article 55.

Mr Jozeau-Marigné opposed the request. As far as concerned the legal basis of this directive (whose scope in any case was modest), he said that the Committee on Legal Affairs had not attempted to solve the problem of the relevance of Article 55 of the Treaty, and the directive had been based solely on Article 3, which invested the Commission with general powers. He also emphasized the fact that the directive was intended to sanction at Community level a factual state of affairs which existed at national level. Mr Boertien (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee said he could see no reason to refer the report back to the Committee.

After rejecting the request for return, the Parliament began its discussion of the report. Mr Bermiani (Socialist, Italy) spoke in favour of approving the directive, and Mr Romeo outlined individual aspects of the lawyer's profession. Mr Laudrin did not understand why lawyers in the Community should not

enjoy freedom of establishment on the same terms as the other professions. Mr Jozeau-Marigné replied that freedom of establishment raised the awkward question of equality of degrees and diplomas. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed that the legal foundations of the directive were, on the one hand, Article 63 of the EEC Treaty, and, on the other, the general programme for achieving freedom to supply services; reference to Article 3 alone was insufficient.

After Mr Boertien had declared that he would abstain from voting and Mr Dehousse had opposed the resolution on behalf of the Socialist group, the Parliament rejected the text presented by the Legal Affairs Committee. After the voting, there was a discussion as to whether or not the Parliament had rendered an Opinion by this vote. Mr Jozeau-Marigné, Mr Dehousse and Mr Habib-Deloncle (UDE, France) all considered that the discussion was closed, and that it was for the Commission to draw the appropriate conclusions and possibly submit a new proposal. Mr Westerterp suggested that a vote be held on the wording of the proposed directive. This was refused by the President, Mr Scelba, as not being provided for in the Parliament's rules of procedure.

Activities in the pharmaceutical sector (18 November)

The European Parliament accorded general approval to several directives liberalizing and coordinating the manufacture of drugs, their retail sale and the recognition of pharmacists' qualifications. A recommendation regarding the special position in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was also approved. Along the lines of the report presented by Mr Dittrich (Christian Democrat, Germany) for the Legal Affairs Committee, and approving two amendments proposed by the rapporteur and Mr Lautenschlager respectively, the Parliament asked for changes, particularly with a view to laying down provisions for the supply of drugs in the event of disasters and to organizing an adjustment period for those pharmacists who migrate to another Member State. The other changes referred to the exercise of a pharmacist's activities, the geographical distribution of pharmacies, the replacement of a pharmacist on his death and the laboratory medical examinations which pharmacists were authorized to make. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, examined the various changes called for in the report and outlined the importance of the directives for health protection and from the economic angle.

Agricultural policy

EAGGF (Guidance Section) aid for 1971 (17 November)

The European Parliament approved a proposal for a regulation on EAGGF (Guidance Section) aid for 1971 as recommended in the report presented by Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) for the Committee on

Agriculture. The rapporteur stressed that the Commission was for the seventh time asking for a postponement of the date by which the decision should be taken regarding the financing of schemes receiving support from the Guidance Section.

The liveliest criticisms by the rapporteur and the various speakers were directed at the amount set to reserves under the regulation, to finance future action under proposals to reform agriculture. In its resolution, the Parliament approved an amendment presented by Mrs Orth (Socialist, Germany) which urged that this sum be used in 1971 and stressed that it was the last time such a policy could be allowed as regards the constitution of reserves.

Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mrs Orth and Mr Cointat (UDE, France) approved the resolution on behalf of their groups, strongly criticizing the structural improvement policy followed and the method of building up reserves, which Mrs Orth said verged on illegality. Mr Cointat protested against the arbitrary distinction drawn between independent and Community schemes, the upshot of which was that practically no scheme for structural improvement received support, since the Commission did not finance the individual schemes and had to finance only a few Community ones, moreover of doubtful value (premiums for uprooting fruit trees or for slaughtering dairy cows). Mr Cipolla (Communist, Italy) said that the Communist members would vote against the proposed regulation. He protested at the constitution of reserves and measures such as the slaughtering of livestock, which tended to discredit the Community.

Mr Aigner (rapporteur for the Committee for Finance and Budgets) opposed the constitution of reserves, which was contrary to all budgetary rules. Mr Gerlach said the action was illegal, and Mr Cifarelli abstained from voting because he opposed the Community policy of economic Malthusianism in agriculture.

Mr Mansholt admitted that the present operation was not without risk, but justified the Commission's position by saying that it was better not to spend money than to spend it unwisely. He recalled the Council's unwillingness and refusals, which explained why the Community had undertaken few schemes in the sphere of agricultural structures.

Additional advance payment of EAGGF (Guarantee Section) expenditure (18 November)

Acting on a report presented by Mr Cointat (UDE, France) on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the Parliament endorsed a proposal for a regulation granting an additional advance payment on Guarantee Section expenditure for the second 1969 accounting period. The Parliament asked for steps to be taken so that in future there should be no delay in definitely settling the accounts.

Pasta products (19 November)

The Parliament again discussed this question on the basis of an amended Commission proposal for a directive, reported on by Miss Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg) for the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection. Miss Lulling said it was a question of knowing whether the description "pâtes alimentaires" (pasta products) should apply to products made from durum wheat and from wheat other than durum, or be reserved for durum wheat products only. The Committee rejected the definition proposed by the Commission, namely to introduce a grade of "pasta for soup-making", for which common wheat alone or mixed with durum could be used, and favoured the wording proposed by the Committee on Agriculture in its Opinion presented by Mr Riedel (Christian Democrat, Germany). In a resolution the Parliament expressed its support for the latter solution, which authorized the manufacture of pasta products from durum wheat alone or mixed with other wheat, on the condition that the raw materials used be clearly indicated on the packaging. The Parliament asked for supervision measures to be issued simultaneously with the directive, and once again deplored the working methods of the Standing Committee on Foodstuffs.

Mr Zaccari and Mr Ricci (Christian Democrats, Italy) and Mr Cipolla (Communist, Italy) opposed the resolution. The proposed solution was contrary to the interests of durum wheat producers and represented no guarantee of higher quality to the consumers. Mr Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) said the choice should be left to the consumers. Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, spoke in favour of the solution proposed in the resolution and hoped the Council would approve it.

Non-alcoholic beverages (19 November)

Subject to certain amendments, the Parliament approved a proposal for a directive (report by Mr Ricci for the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection) to determine the constituents of non-alcoholic beverages, the rules for their labelling and putting up for sale and permitted additives. The Parliament came out once more against the "regulating committees" which the Commission proposed.

Preservatives in foodstuffs (19 November)

After hearing a report presented by Mr Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, the Parliament approved a proposal for a directive amending a previous directive by adding three new permitted substances and excluding one. The Parliament asked the Commission to allow the use only of those substances proved to be harmless and economically necessary. It also asked for a general

directive to fix the conditions for the use of preservatives. Mr Mansholt said he favoured the submission of such a directive.

Common organization of the cereals and rice markets (19 November)

On the basis of a report presented by Mr Riedel for the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament approved a proposal for a regulation making mainly technical changes to the regulations organizing the cereals and rice markets.

Common organization of the oils and fats market (19 November)

The Parliament approved a regulation amending one article of the regulation on import and export certificates for oils and fats on the basis of a report presented by Mr Dewulf (Christian Democrat, Belgium) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture.

Production and marketing of hatching eggs and farmyard chicks (19 November)

After consideration of a report presented by Mr Estève (UDE, France) for the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament approved a regulation containing provisions relating to the statistics to be supplied to the Commission and to the marketing standards for hatching eggs and chicks. The Parliament thought that the application of some provisions should be simplified and asked for the publication of the data supplied to the Commission so that those concerned could orientate their activities. Mr Mansholt expressed his readiness to act on the Parliament's requests.

Common quality standards for fruit and vegetables (17 November)

After studying a report by Mr Liogier (UDE, France) for the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament approved a proposal for a regulation modifying the fixing of common quality standards and the list of products coming within the scope of the common organization of the fruit and vegetable market.

Community budgets and financing

The Communities' 1971 budget (17 November)

Mr Emde, the President-in-office of the Council and State Secretary at the German Finance Ministry, presented to the Parliament the Communities' draft budget and the draft Euratom Research and Investment budget for 1971. As Mr Spénale (Socialist, France), chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets,

pointed out, the President-in-office was introducing a new procedure which indicated his intention to strengthen the inter-institutional dialogue and take account forthwith of procedures laid down by the new treaty on "own resources", which was not as yet definitively ratified.

Mr Emde outlined the points which had attracted the Council's special attention, particularly because of their political significance. He stressed the size of EAGGF expenditure, which made up 94 % of the budget, and raised the question of supervision to prevent fraud and abuses. He noted that the Euratom draft R and D budget was no more than a repetition of the 1969 one. Nevertheless, studies and discussions were in progress on a new Euratom programme.

Mr Spénales asked the Council to motivate fully and clearly the Communities' draft budget before the Parliament. Similarly, any decisions on laws and regulations involving operational expenditure should be submitted to the Parliament with all necessary information regarding their financial repercussions. He also discussed the working of EAGGF, the Commission's staff needs, and the Euratom budget. He asked the President of the Council to give additional replies during the debate on the Communities' budget in the Parliament's December session.

The Communities' 1970 supplementary budget (18 November)

In his report for the Committee on Finance and Budgets, Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) noted that the aim of the budget was to attribute an overall credit to meet the expenditure of the EAGGF (Guarantee Section) for the period 1 July 1969 to 31 December 1970. On a proposal of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the Parliament noted this draft budget and refused to grant its approval. In a resolution the Parliament doubted whether the funds would be used with the necessary effectiveness because of the lack of supervision due to the inadequate resources at the Commission's disposal. The Committee on Agriculture had rendered a favourable opinion on the draft budget. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, admitted that the situation was not satisfactory. It was the result of the Council's inability to agree in good time.

Communities' 1968 budget. Audit Committee's report (17 November)

On the basis of a report presented by Mr Lemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium) for the Committee on Finance and Budgets, the Parliament approved the Communities' administrative accounts and balance-sheets for 1968 and the Audit Committee's report on these. The Parliament made several comments on the various European Funds and spoke in favour of stricter control in the context of the new budgetary powers it was to receive. It asked the Council not to take any decision on discharge before the Parliament had stated its position.

In a second resolution the Parliament gave a discharge to its President and its Secretary-General in respect of the administrative accounts for 1968.

During the discussion Mr Houdet (France) called for stricter supervision of the EAGGF Guarantee Section's funds. To ensure this, the Commission needed to be given adequate means and aids should be granted only to operations which were really justified. Mr Wohlfart (Socialist, Luxembourg) entrusted with the study of the financial management of the European Social Fund, criticized the shortcomings of the Fund's system of operation and asked for tighter supervision. Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) was not pleased with the Council's attitude in taking a decision on the discharge without waiting to hear what the Parliament thought.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, assured the Parliament that the comments in Mr Leemans' report would receive careful study, particularly as regards the supervision of EAGGF operations.

Aid to disaster victims (17 November)

The Parliament approved two resolutions presented by the four political groups, asking the Community institutions to grant aid to the victims of the disaster in East Pakistan and the floods in Liguria and the South of France. Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, told the Parliament that the Commission had at once studied concrete ways of helping the victims and 35 000 tons of cereals were to be sent forthwith to Pakistan. As regards Liguria, the Commission was prepared to study an operation which should be an expression of the will of the Council and of the Italian Government.

COUNCIL

The Council held four sessions¹ in November.

130th session — Mainly agriculture

(9 and 10 November 1970)

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Heinz Dieter Griesau, State Secretary at the German Ministry of Agriculture. Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, was present.

On the announcement of the death of General de Gaulle, former President of the French Republic, the Council expressed its deep sorrow and the President-

¹ For the various items examined at the Council's sessions, see the chapters of this Bulletin corresponding to the matters dealt with.

in-office offered the French delegation his sympathy for the great loss the French people had suffered.

The Council agreed with the contents of the directive on additives in animal feedingstuffs and examined the following questions : approximation of Member States' legislation on pasta products, health problems in trade in fresh poultrymeat, health precautions for imports of cattle, calves and pigs, and fresh meat from non-member countries, measures to reorganize fruit production, and transitional arrangements for Algerian wines.

In addition to these agricultural matters, the Council decided to renew for one year the EEC-Iran commercial agreement, authorized certain Member States to negotiate an agreement and two trade protocols with east European countries and approved the conclusion of an agreement for the supply of food aid to Jordan.

The Council adopted a batch of regulations on tariff quotas, decided to suspend some CCT duties, amended several agricultural regulations and approved regulations on the financing of intervention expenditure (milk, milk products and beef and veal).

The Council formally approved the granting of three loans to finance conversion schemes, and was consulted on Member States' financial measures to help the coalmining industry in 1970.

The representatives of the Member States' Governments decided on certain measures to be applied to state-trading countries in respect of iron and steel products.

131st session — General matters

(23 November 1970)

This session in Brussels under the successive chairmanship of Mr Karl Schiller, German Economic Affairs Minister, and Mr Walter Scheel, German Foreign Minister, brought together the Foreign Ministers, the Ministers of Economic and Financial Affairs (at times accompanied by colleagues), Mr Malfatti, President, Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission.

In the economic and monetary sphere the Council held an exchange of views on matters relating to the achievement of economic and monetary union, on the basis of the Werner Report and the Commission's proposals. It also made a thorough examination of the problems of instituting medium-term financial aid machinery.

The Council agreed with the contents of the regulation implementing the Council decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of Member States' contributions by the Communities' own resources.

The enlargement of the Community was once more on the agenda, and the Council heard a Commission memorandum on transitional arrangements for the progressive integration of the British economy into the Community. In the field of external relations, the Council authorized the Commission to negotiate a non-preferential commercial agreement with Argentina, and exchanged views on matters affecting Community relations with Latin America and Algeria.

The Council formally approved the additional protocol, the financial protocol, the agreement on ECSC products and the Final Act regarding the changeover to the transitional stage of the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement.

Pursuant to Commission proposals, the Council decided to grant urgent food aid to the flood disaster victims in Pakistan.

In the sphere of commercial policy the Council approved the renewal of certain trade agreements and authorized several Member States to negotiate trade protocols with east European countries. It also gave its definitive approval to various regulations in the following sectors : EAGGF expenditure (Guarantee Section), citrus fruit imports from Morocco and Tunisia, tariff quotas, the fixing of basic and buying-in prices for mandarins and sweet oranges and additives in animal feedingstuffs.

Five grants of financial aid for "Coal Technology Research" and a loan to finance a conversion scheme were formally approved.

132nd session — Social matters

(26 November 1970)

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Walter Arendt, German Social Security and Labour Minister. The Ministers for Social Affairs and Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, were present.

The Council approved the decision on the reform of the European Social Fund and the plan for the Standing Committee on Employment. It also discussed the economic and financial problems of social security, referred to it by the Commission. The latter was invited to continue its studies in various fields and to submit conclusions *inter alia* on the creation of a Community "Social Budget".

The Council considered manpower along the lines of the results of the conference on employment problems and reached certain conclusions. It also dealt with adult vocational training, employment in the Community of workers from Member States and non-member countries and the labour market situation (agreeing to the organization of a further survey into "work forces") and heard a statement by the French delegation on future action in the vocational training field.

The Council approved the definitive versions of the agreement setting up an association between the Community and Malta.

133rd session — Agriculture

(30 November 1970)

Sitting under the successive chairmanship of Mr Griesau, State Secretary at the German Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr Joseph Ertl, German Minister for Agriculture, the Council met in Brussels, with Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, in attendance.

At this session the Council approved in their final form, various agricultural regulations (common marketing standards for certain fish, cereals, rice and broken rice, fruit and vegetables and milk products) and two directives on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the coal sector.

Lastly, the Council approved the budgetary arrangements needed to cover expenditure incurred by aid to the disaster victims in Pakistan.

COMMISSION

Official visits of the President of the Commission

Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, accompanied by Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, went to Paris on 12 November 1970 to attend the memorial service for General de Gaulle in Notre-Dame. When the death of the former President of the French Republic was announced, Mr Malfatti sent the following telegram, on behalf of the Commission, to Mr Pompidou, President of the Republic: "The news of the death of General de Gaulle, former President of the French Republic and a man whose exceptional career has so strongly influenced the history of our times and particularly of Europe, comes as an intense shock to the whole world. On behalf of the Commission of the European Communities, I wish to convey to Your Excellency the expression of our profound sorrow. My colleagues and I feel with the French people in their loss, and we would ask you to transmit our respectful sympathy to Madame de Gaulle." A second telegram was sent to the Prime Minister, Mr Chaban-Delmas: "The Commission of the European Communities shares in the sense of loss caused by the death of General de Gaulle. It wishes to express to the French Government and people its sympathy with them in their grief. The whole world will be touched by the death of General de Gaulle, especially Europe, whose recovery he inspired, and the developing countries to whom he showed the path to independence. In General de Gaulle we have lost one of the men who have shaped the history of our time passionately and with determination."

In reply, Mr Malfatti received the following telegrams :

"I was deeply touched by the message which you sent me on behalf of yourself and your colleagues. Your presence at the ceremony in Notre-Dame was especially appreciated. I offer you my sincere thanks and would ask you to pass them on to your colleagues at the Commission of the European Communities — Georges Pompidou."

"I was greatly moved by the words of condolence you addressed to me on behalf of your colleagues on the occasion of the death of General de Gaulle. I would like to thank you sincerely for the respect you paid to General de Gaulle and for the sympathy you showed. Your presence in Notre-Dame was especially appreciated — Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Prime Minister."

On 13 and 14 November 1970 the President of the Commission paid an official visit to Rome, thus completing his "tour of the capitals" of the six Community countries. Mr Malfatti was received by Mr Saragat, President of the Republic, Mr Fanfani, President of the Senate, and Mr Pertini, President of the Chamber of Deputies. He also had talks with Mr Colombo, Prime Minister, Mr Moro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ferrari Aggradi, Minister of the Treasury, and Mr Natali, Minister for Agriculture.

In an interview on Italian television, Mr Malfatti, who had examined with his hosts the concrete problems of special interest to them, stressed the most important topics concerning the present and future Community and drew the conclusions from his talks in the six Member States. "After my visits to the capitals of the six Community countries, I think I can express a reasonably optimistic judgement," he stated. "The political will to change the present Community into an economic and monetary union, with a common European currency as the ultimate goal, is not now manifesting itself for the first time. It was already visible at the Hague Summit in December 1969. It seems to me that this political will still exists today."

Speaking of the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market, Mr Malfatti stated, "We are in the middle of negotiations and we still cannot tell how they will end. But we may hope that they will reach a successful conclusion."

On 14 November 1970 the President of the Commission was received in the Vatican by His Holiness Pope Paul VI.

Staff movements

Mr Willy Schlieder, formerly Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, has been appointed Director-General for Competition, thus succeeding Mr Albrecht. Mr Schlieder, a former legal adviser to the confederation of German trade unions (DGB), and a former lawyer,

entered the service of the Commission in 1958, when he became Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Competition, before taking up the post of Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Haferkamp in July 1967.

The Commission has appointed Mr Loeff, formerly Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Sassen — member of the Commission until the end of June 1970 — Director in the Directorate-General for External Relations. Mr Loeff will head a new Directorate comprising all departments handling relations with Mediterranean countries.

Mr Guy Mines, at present Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Borschette, member of the Commission, has been appointed Director for Credit in the Directorate-General for Credit and Investments in Luxembourg. Mr Mines will take up this post at a later date.

Mr Dietrich Hammer has been appointed Executive Assistant to Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, replacing Mr Benno Risch, who has taken up another post. Mr. Hammer, who belonged to the Directorate-General for External Relations, had been a member of Mr Dahrendorf's private office since July 1970.

The Commission has also appointed Mr Vittorio Pons Adviser to the Directorate for Translation, Interpreters, Library, in the Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration, Mr Joachim Bachrach Head of the Medium- and long-term translation service Division in Luxembourg, and Mr Wolfgang Ruhe Head of the Administration Division, also in Luxembourg.

European Communities Prizes and research scholarships

The Vth European Communities Prizes, of a value of 100 000 Belgian francs for each category (law, economics and political science), have been awarded by an international board meeting in Brussels, to two university students, selected from 73 applicants. The two prizewinners are Mr Seung Soo Han, a Korean (University of Heslington, York) for his thesis on "The growth and function of the European budget" and Mr Hans Muth, a German (University of Columbia, New York) for his thesis "Towards an ever closer union among the European peoples". The board did not see its way, this year, to award a prize in the law category.

As part of its policy to encourage and support university research on European integration, the Commission has also awarded five research scholarships of Bfrs. 100 000 each.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 61-70 Commission official v. Commission

This is a request for the annulment of administrative decisions taken by the Commission concerning the plaintiff.¹

Case 62-70 K.G. in Firma Werner A. Bock, Hamburg, v. Commission

On 12 November 1970 an appeal was filed before the Court of Justice by a German firm for the annulment of a Commission decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to exclude from Community treatment preserved mushrooms of Chinese origin, in free circulation in the Benelux countries.²

Cases 63 to 75-70 Commission officials v. Commission

These appeals, entered by Commission officials, aim at obtaining recognition of the Commission's failure to take the necessary measures to make good salary losses suffered by the applicants through the DM revaluation of 24 October 1969.²

Case 76-70 Firma Ludwig Wünsche & Co., Hamburg, v. Hauptzollamt Ludwigshafen Rhein

This is a request for a preliminary ruling lodged on 17 November 1970 with the Court of Justice by the Finanzgericht Rheinland-Pfalz, as to whether it was or was not appropriate in the computation of the intra-Community levy on cereals, to deduct from the threshold price an amount equal to the national compensatory tax of turnover tax levied on imports.

Case 77-70 Commission official v. Commission

This is an appeal for the annulment of a Commission decision, rejecting the applicant's request as regards his grading.

Judgments

Case 8-70 Commission v. Italian Republic

On 4 March 1970 the Commission applied to the Court of Justice for a ruling that the Italian Republic, by levying a duty of 0,50 % for administrative

¹ See *Journal officiel* No. C 142, 1 December 1970.

² *Ibid.* No. C 145, 8 December 1970.

services on goods imported from other Member States, had failed to honour its obligations under the EEC Treaty. In a ruling of 18 November 1970 the Court considered that the disputed duty was a tax of equivalent effect to a customs duty, and that its maintenance was therefore incompatible with the regulations on the agricultural market organizations, and with Article 13(2) of the EEC Treaty, taken in conjunction with EEC directive 68/31 of 22 December 1967. The Court therefore acceded to the Commission's request.

Case 15-70 Dott. Amedeo Chevalley v. Commission

On 9 December 1969 Dr Chevalley drew the Commission's attention to an Italian Bill on the method of determining rural rents, which appeared to him to threaten his interests as a landowner, and to give rise to a conflict between national law and Community regulations. In a request dated 13 April 1970 he placed the matter before the Court of Justice, requesting it to establish, in the first place, the infringement of Community law by the Italian State and, recording the illegality of the refusal to take a decision with respect to him, to declare that the Commission had infringed Article 155 of the EEC Treaty by its failure to take a decision containing the rules to be followed in order to apply in practice, without infringing Community law, an Italian law still in process of framing.

On 18 November the Court issued its judgment dismissing the request as inadmissible. It stated in particular that the decision sought by the applicant was tantamount to a judicial opinion and that the necessity for previous consideration of the compatibility of the Bill with the Treaty was a measure outside the range of those covered by Article 175, paragraph 3, of the EEC Treaty.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 90th plenary session of the Committee was held on 25 and 26 November 1970 in Brussels, with Mr J.D. Kuipers in the chair. At this session the Committee heard an address by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission. Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, attended that part of the discussion which dealt with energy problems.

Address by the President of the Commission

The President of the Commission, who made economic and monetary union the main theme of his address, referred in turn to the issues of political union, social policies and the widening of the Community, in the perspective of economic and monetary union. He also stressed the role of the professional and trade union organizations in the achievement of this union, and as regards

institutions, he considered that it would be appropriate to strengthen the role of the Economic and Social Committee.

The President of the Commission stated that "the plan for economic and monetary union, and the procedures that will make its realization possible should, in the Commission's view, constitute both the context and the objective of Community activities in the next decade". He added that the achievement of this union would cause the necessity and the urgency of a more active social policy, which is the deep underlying justification of the economic and monetary union, to be felt more keenly than hitherto. President Malfatti invited the representatives of the active forces in the Community to join in achieving these economic and social objectives, and said that the Commission was awaiting with interest the information report which the Economic and Social Committee is compiling on the Werner Report and on the Commission's communication of 30 October 1970.

As regards the enlargement negotiations, President Malfatti considered that it was not possible to conduct the accession negotiations effectively and successfully, to establish new relationships with EFTA countries not applying for membership, and to resolve the complex commercial policy issues raised by the widening of the Community, if the political will to consolidate Community development — expressed at the Hague conference — was not positively implemented.

In the context of this action, the President of the Commission stressed the unique and irreplaceable role of management and labour. He paid tribute to the Economic and Social Committee for the considerable number of Opinions it had formulated and their quality, and gave an assurance that the Commission intends to work for a reinforcement of the Committee's role and for its closer involvement in the activity and development of the European institutions.

Finally, the President called on Governments, Parliaments, employers and workers, and on public opinion, to help to "create not only a Community of growth and stability, but also a new society capable of supplying the appropriate responses to the challenge of our time".

Opinions issued by the Committee

Opinion on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1969

Following on a report by Mr Fassina (Italy, Workers' Group), the Committee approved by 71 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions, its Opinion on "The development of the social situation in the Community in 1969". In accordance with the Commission's wish it paid special attention to the guidelines it felt it should suggest, regarding the development and reinforcement of social policy in the Community. The Committee stressed the fact that systematic cooperation

between all the promoters of social measures could facilitate the definition of concrete objectives with a view to the implementation of a coherent Community social policy. Such cooperation must be understood as a confrontation and a search for agreements between the interested parties, with absolute respect for the autonomy and the responsibility proper to each of them.

As regards work on economic policy in progress within the Council, the Committee considered that the final aim of economic and monetary union must be social progress through economic expansion, full employment and an equitable distribution of incomes. At the same time it noted with satisfaction that this need is increasingly recognized by the Governments of the Member States. As regards the proposal to create a "European social budget", made by one of the Member States, it considers that such a budget should be drawn up by the Commission in close collaboration with government experts as well as with the representatives of organizations from all categories of economic and social life, and that it should link up with the Community's economic and financial projections.

At the same time the Committee's Opinion reviews a number of specific problems, such as the establishment of a Standing Committee on Employment, and the importance of a genuinely coordinated Community policy in this field, a policy which is seen to be closely linked with the achievement of economic union. The Committee considered that the principles adopted by the Council, as regards the reform of the European Social Fund, were "calculated to transform the Fund into an instrument making possible a more active employment policy in the Community". The Committee also called for speedy implementation of a number of measures to facilitate the social and cultural integration of migrant workers. Finally, it considered that, in substance, the concern expressed on various matters by the participants in the "Youth Symposium" generally coincided with its own preoccupations.

Opinion on proposed Council regulations concerning the communication to the Commission of the European Communities of oil and natural gas import programmes and of investment projects of Community interest in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors

On the basis of a report by Mr Janssen (Netherlands, Miscellaneous Activities Group), the Committee approved its Opinion by 53 votes to 27, with 4 abstentions. While recording its agreement in principle as regards the establishment of an information procedure enabling the Commission to obtain the most homogeneous and comparable data that can be assembled, the Committee made a number of comments regarding the arrangements proposed to that end. The Committee considered that this information could be obtained and circulated either directly or through the Member States, and it endeavoured to give a more flexible character to the transmission of data which firms would be required to supply to the Commission. It dwelt on the need also to request information concerning the effect of investments on the level of employment,

and to have workers' and users' representatives participate in the regular consultation of interested circles envisaged by the Commission.

Opinion on the draft Council regulation concerning the production and sale of honey

The Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously (less one vote) after hearing a report by Mr Wick (Germany, Employers' Group). Though approving the Commission's proposal in broad outline, this Opinion, nevertheless expresses certain reservations and puts forward a number of amendments.

Opinion on the draft Council directive modifying the Council directive of 9 April 1968 regarding the sale of equipment for the vegetative reproduction of vines

It was also on the basis of a report by Mr Wick (Germany, Employers' Group), that the Committee unanimously approved its Opinion on this proposal, whose object is to amend marketing standards for equipment for the reproduction of vines in accordance with the development of regulations concerning vine-growing and wine-making in the Community.

Visits by the Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee

Mr J.D. Kuipers, Chairman of the Committee, was received on 10 November 1970 by Mr Walter Scheel, President-in-office of the Council, with whom he discussed relations between the Committee and the Council, and certain questions in connection with the "Werner Report" and with the United Kingdom accession negotiations. On 17 November, Mr Kuipers was received by Mr Scelba, President of the European Parliament, to discuss the relationship between the Parliament and the Committee. Previously, on 3 November, in Paris, Mr Kuipers had met Mr Emile Roche, President of the French Economic and Social Council. At the session of 25 and 26 November 1970, the Chairman of the Committee announced his intention of pursuing his discussions and contacts with other leading personalities.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loans granted

Cameroon

On 3 November 1970 the European Investment Bank signed with the firm "Cotonnière industrielle du Cameroun — CICAM" of Douala a loan agreement

for 1 800 000 units of account, or about Frs. CFA 500 million, to finance extensions to its spinning and weaving mill at Garoua. CICAM has already obtained two loans from the Bank, the first of 1 215 000 units of account in 1965 to set up its plant at Douala and Garoua, and the second, of 1 013 000 units of account in 1969, for extensions to these works.

The annual production capacity will be increased by about six million metres of "wide" unbleached fabrics, which will be exported for conversion into bed sheets, and 6.25 million metres of "narrow" fabrics of the same type as that already being made in Garoua. The overall capacity of the Garoua works will be about 18 000 000 metres of "narrow" material and 6 million metres of "bed linen material" — that of the CICAM textile complex as a whole will therefore be raised to nearly 30 000 000 metres. The completion of this project will make the spinning and weaving mill the most important industry in the northern part of the country, and create 570 new jobs.

The total cost of the project is estimated at 11 million units of account (about Frs. CFA 3 000 000 000). The bank loan is granted for twelve years at 8.50 % interest. An interest rebate of 3 % per annum from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF) has been applied for. The French Aid and Cooperation Fund and the Caisse centrale de coopération économique will also participate in the financing. The loan will be guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Cameroon. This is the sixth operation by the Bank in Cameroon.

Interest rates on loans from the Bank

In its meeting on 4 November 1970 the Board of the European Investment Bank decided to set at $8\frac{3}{4}$ % per annum the uniform interest on loans from the Bank irrespective of their duration.

COMMUNITY BUDGETS AND FINANCING

"Own resources"

At its session on 23 November 1970 the Council, on a Commission proposal, approved the main principles of the procedures for implementing the Council decision of 21 April 1970 on replacing the Member States' financial contributions by the Community's own resources. This regulation itself has not yet been approved. Once the texts have been finalized, they will again be submitted to the Council for approval.

On 30 November 1970 the Commission also submitted to the Council a draft for a new financial regulation concerning the budget of the European Communities from the date of entry into force of the decision of 21 April 1970 on own resources.

Budget matters

Following the Council decision of 20 October 1970 on the common organization of the fisheries market, the Commission has attached an amending letter to the draft Community budget for the 1971 financial year in order to include in the special EAGGF section the necessary credits for the new market organization. The 1971 estimate for the common organization of the fisheries market — which will take effect on 1 February 1971 — amounts to 7 030 000 u. a. and will cover a period of eleven months.

On 23 November 1970 the Council, on a Commission proposal, adopted the draft of supplementary budget No. 3 of the European Communities for the 1970 financial year, providing for a maximum increase of 600 000 u. a. in budget resources. With the addition of other availabilities found in the 1970 budget, a total of 1 100 000 u. a. could thus be brought together to supply appropriate aid to the victims of the disaster in Pakistan.

International ECSC loan

The Commission is to issue on the European market an international ECSC loan, the proceeds of which will be reloaned to firms in the Community. This will be the first issue made in European monetary units, to be symbolized by the letter \mathcal{E} . For the whole duration of the loan, this new unit will be binding on the currencies of the Community member countries only, on the basis of their official parities at the date of issue. Subscriptions will be accepted in any one of the six currencies in accordance with these parities.

This new formula is one move in the establishment of a European capital market, which was recently evoked in the report of the Werner Working Party and in the memorandum of the Commission to the Council on the establishment by stages of an economic and monetary union. It offers the public a particularly attractive investment in fixed-income securities because the payment of interest and reimbursement of capital can be made whenever due in whichever Community currency the holder chooses according to the parities fixed initially.

The negotiations on the issue of this international loan have led to an agreement in principle between the leading banks concerned and the Commission. Invitations have been sent to other banks with a view to obtaining their participation. The banks which have already given their agreement are as follows : Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Amsterdam), Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Rome), Banque internationale à Luxembourg S.A. (Luxembourg), Deutsche Bank A.G. (Frankfurt/Main), Dresdner Bank A.G. (Düsseldorf), MM. Lazard Frères et Cie (Paris), Société générale de Banque S.A. (Brussels).

PART THREE

Information and sources



Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

5 November 1970

- The Council of the Western European Union (WEU) appointed Mr Georges Heisbourg, at present Ambassador of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg accredited to this body, as Secretary-General of WEU in succession to Mr Maurice Iweins d'Eeckhoutte, who has resigned. Mr Heisbourg will take up his post on 1 January 1971.
- Speaking of Britain's accession to the EEC, Mr Edward Heath, the British Prime Minister, said: "We believe that fair and reasonable solutions" can be found for the problems that have been identified. Reasonable progress has been made up till now."
- The Italian Government officially recognized the People's Republic of China.

6 November 1970

- Addressing the French National Assembly, Mr Jacques Duhamel, the Minister of Agriculture, stressed that the financial agreements reached this year made it possible to implement two basic principles: financial solidarity and Community preference. The establishment of a common budget, financed by the Community's own resources and drawn up under the reinforced control of the European Parliament, was a landmark in European institutional progress.
- Reiterating his loyalty to the Western Community, Mr Willy Brandt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, insisted very strongly on the fact that his Ostpolitik had a solid Atlantic and European basis, and that the two main directions of his foreign policy were complementary.

Mr Brandt also confirmed that his Government would remain the "driving force" behind the movement aimed at enlarging and strengthening the Community. He stressed the "five fundamental targets" he has set himself for "the next decade": entry of Great Britain and the other candidate countries, creation of an economic and financial union, development of a political Community, establishment of a system of cooperation between Europe and America and possibilities of cooperation with the East.

7 November 1970

- During the examination of the foreign affairs budget, Mr Maurice Schumann, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke about the building of Europe and stated that the strengthening of the Community should not be sacrificed in favour of enlargement, or vice versa. Two dangers were therefore to be avoided: "The first danger: allowing the negotiations to jeopardize Community achievements and to water down the Community to a free-trade area. The second danger: the over-hasty construction of an institutional framework, which by appearing to give the Community the features of a super-state, would arouse unnecessary fears."

8 November 1970

- The results of the Landtag elections in Hesse showed that the Liberals had not lost ground but maintained their position. The SPD was weakened to the advantage of the CDU. The NPD practically disappeared.

9 November 1970

- General de Gaulle died suddenly at Colombey-les-deux-Églises.

11 November 1970

- The Danish Parliament adopted a motion instructing the Government to continue negotiations with the EEC and to join the Community at the same time as Great Britain.

12 November 1970

- Speaking at a meeting of a group of members of the European Parliament about the Commission's proposals on economic and monetary union, Mr Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister, stressed that "the management of the common monetary policy presupposes effective and properly supervised institutions, capable of acting quickly in specific cases". On the other hand Mr Werner concluded that, although the political implications of monetary union were weighty, they were confined to basic economic and financial orientations ensuring stability with growth.

13 November 1970

- Mr John Marshall, New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister, said in Paris that "New Zealand is the only Commonwealth country whose economy would collapse if special arrangements were not made for it once Britain is admitted to the Common Market. The New Zealand Government", Mr Marshall pointed out, "would like the Community to allow Britain a lengthy transitional period, so as to permit gradual harmonization of the price of butter. This would attenuate the downward trend in consumption, which will inevitably follow from increased prices, and would enable New Zealand to maintain its position on the British market." The object of the campaign undertaken by Mr Marshall is to convince all concerned "that no other market in the world will be able to absorb the quantities of dairy produce which New Zealand supplies to Britain".
- The French Organization of the European Left, meeting in congress in Paris, hoped for enlargement of the EEC, since it feels that "participation in the common task by British Labour and by the Scandinavian socialist countries would give a new impulse to socialist forces in Europe".

16 November 1970

- Speaking at the launching of the monthly journal "Vision", Mr Maurice Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, said, among other things: "This is the year of European irreversibility: when we decided that common expenditure would be covered by common revenue we took not a decisive step but *the* decisive step."

Regarding the Werner Report and the Commission's memorandum on the stages of economic and monetary union, Mr Schumann went on: "We must avoid supranational over-bidding. We must begin by completing the first stage before we think of anything else. We must avoid getting tangled up in institutional red tape, and this both for the sake of efficiency and in order not to jeopardize the chances of enlarging the Common Market.

- In an interview which he granted to "L'Express", Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, spoke of his conviction that "the European currency will come into being", stressing that there is not one government which considers that the Common Market is adequate as it stands, and which does not recognize that the economic and monetary union will call for a reinforcement of the Community's institutions.

The President further pointed out that the Commission did not regard new institutions as necessary during the first phase of economic and monetary union but considered that they would become so as decisions came to be made

on a Community basis, and that it would be necessary to take the first step by 1 January 1974.

Regarding Britain's accession, President Malfatti stated: "It seems to me however — and this is plain common sense — that we shall not need two years for the Community and Great Britain to see whether they do, or do not agree. If I were a journalist, I would readily put forward the hypothesis that to all intents and purposes negotiations will be finished next year, and that all Parliamentary ratifications being completed, Britain will be able to join the Community on 1 January 1973. The economic union will be more powerful with Great Britain than without it."

17 November 1970

- The Board of Directors of the Bundesbank decided to lower discount rate from 7% to 6 1/2%.

18 November 1970

- The treaty on the normalization of relations between Bonn and Warsaw was initialled in the Polish capital by Mr Walter Scheel, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Stefan Jedrychowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Poland. The Federal Republic of Germany and Poland agree, in particular, to note that "the existing boundary line, as drawn in accordance with Chapter IX of the Potsdam Conference agreements of 2 August 1945, is the Western state frontier of the Polish Republic".

19 November 1970

- The first of the political consultations between the Foreign Ministers of the Six, which are to take place twice a year, in accordance with the Davignon report on political Europe, was held in Munich. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, participated in part of the conference.
- Speaking at a French Press luncheon, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, British Minister responsible for European affairs, stressed that it would be contrary to the very spirit of the EEC that the British contribution should damage Britain's economic stability and thereby, indirectly, that of the enlarged Community.
- By 215 votes to 165, the United States House of Representatives approved the Mills Bill, which extends protectionist measures in favour of various American industries, in particular certain textiles and footwear.

20 November 1970

- At the United Nations, Peking's accession to UNO was approved by 51 votes to 49, without obtaining the requisite two thirds majority.

22 November 1970

- The elections for the renewal of the Bavarian Diet resulted in significant gains by the Christian Social Union (CSU), which took 56.4 % of the poll and 124 seats (+ 14). The Socialists, with 33.3 % of the votes cast, lost 9 seats. The Liberals (hitherto unrepresented in the Diet) took 5.5 % of the poll and 10 seats.

24 November 1970

- The Movement for European Independence, set up in December 1968, has just published a report compiled by Mr Michel de Grailly, UDR Deputy for Paris, regarding a proposed organization of European States, having as its aim "to encourage and accelerate the evolution of the Continent both in the West and in the East".

25 November 1970

- On an official visit to Rome, Mr Willy Brandt, Federal Chancellor, stated : "It is highly desirable that we should reach a decision next year on Britain's accession, and in this context, we cannot rule out the possibility of another Summit conference before the end of 1971."

25 and 26 November 1970

- A press release, published at the close of the first meeting of the Italo-German Committee for scientific and technical cooperation, stressed "the urgency of achieving a restructuration of the Euratom Joint Research Centre, which will ensure the possibility of effective management and the resumption of its activities, in order to bring these up to a level commensurate with the size of the staff and the existing facilities".

30 November 1970

- Speaking to the Senate about the proposals for economic and monetary union, Mr Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, said that "no one seriously considers embarking upon procedures calculated to amend the Treaty

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Report of the sittings from 5 to 8 October 1970

Annex No. 129

Written questions and replies

- Question écrite n° 165/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide fournie au Pérou, à la Roumanie et à la Hongrie à l'occasion de catastrophes naturelles (165/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Aid to Peru, Rumania and Hungary following upon natural disasters) C 132, 3.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 176/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Technologie intermédiaire dans le développement africain (176/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : Intermediate technology in African development) C 132, 3.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 206/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conséquence d'accords commerciaux CEE-Tunisie et CEE Maroc sur la politique commerciale des USA (206/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : Consequences of the EEC-Tunisia and the EEC-Morocco commercial agreements for United States trading policy) C 132, 3.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 229/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Document de travail sur la reconversion du Limbourg néerlandais (229/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission : Working document on industrial conversion of Dutch Limburg) C 132, 3.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 474/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Échanges commerciaux entre la république fédérale d'Allemagne et la RDA (réponse complémentaire) [474/69 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the DDR (further reply)] C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 147/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prorogation du mandat des membres du Comité économique et social (147/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Extension of the term of office of members of the Economic and Social Committee) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 158/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concurrence dans l'industrie des engrais chimiques (158/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Competition in the chemical fertilizers industry) C 133, 5.11.1970

- Question écrite n° 162/70 de M. Cifarelli à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réglementation des aides publiques au développement économique du Mezzogiorno (162/70 by Mr Cifarelli to the Commission : Regulation of public aids for the economic development of the Mezzogiorno) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 169/70 de MM. Westerterp et Brouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projets de loi français ayant pour objet le soutien de l'agriculture (169/70 by Mr Westerterp and Mr Brouwer to the Commission : French draft laws in support of agriculture) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 181/70 de MM. Oele et Vals à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Publicité commerciale aux frais de la Communauté (181/70 by Mr Oele and Mr Vals to the Commission : Commercial advertising at Community expense) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 191/70 de M. Cifarelli à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Position prise par la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la loi italienne fixant un pourcentage minimum obligatoire de jus d'orange dans les boissons (191/70 by Mr Cifarelli to the Commission : The Commission's position on the Italian law fixing a compulsory minimum percentage for orange juice in beverages) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 195/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique (195/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : Air pollution control) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 196/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concertation des six États membres de la CEE sur les problèmes monétaires (196/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : Concerted action of the six EEC Member States on monetary questions) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 209/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Investissements privés en provenance des pays de la CEE dans les États africains et malgache associés (209/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : Private investment from EEC countries in the Associated African States and Madagascar) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 213/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mensualisation par étapes du personnel ouvrier des entreprises industrielles françaises (213/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission : Stage-by-stage introduction of monthly payment for workers in French industry) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 214/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique sociale à l'égard des travailleurs de pays tiers immigrant dans la CEE (214/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : Social policy with regard to workers from non-member countries migrating to the EEC) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 225/70 de M. Burgbacher à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prescription des infractions à la législation communautaire (225/70 by Mr Burgbacher to the Commission : Time-limit for legal action on infringements of Community law) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 228/70 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide alimentaire au Yémen (228/70 by Mr Berkhouwer to the Commission : Food aid to Yemen) C 133, 5.11.1970

- Question écrite n° 230/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales entre la CEE et les États-Unis (230/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission : Trade relations between the EEC and the United States) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 233/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Grandes lignes d'une politique de concurrence pour différents secteurs (233/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission : Main lines of a competition policy for various sectors) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 258/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prélèvement au titre des sucres en ce qui concerne les jus de fruits et de légumes (258/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Levy on the sugar content of fruit and vegetable juices) C 133, 5.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 119/70 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Enquête sur la structure des exploitations agricoles (119/70 by Mr Kriedemann to the Commission : Survey of farm structures) C 135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 155/70 de M. Behrendt à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi de crédits au personnel des Communautés européennes pour la construction d'habitations (155/70 by Mr Behrendt to the Commission : Granting of credits to European Community staff to build dwellings) C 135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 186/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de la procédure prévue à l'article 169 du traité instituant la CEE (186/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Application of the procedure laid down under Article 169 of the Treaty setting up the EEC) C 135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 187/70 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subventions à l'exportation (187/70 by Mr Kriedemann to the Commission : Export subsidies) C 135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 189/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Emprunts américains en Europe et marché des Eurodollars (189/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : American loans in Europe and the Eurodollar market) C 135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 190/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Pénétration économique des États-Unis en Europe (190/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : United States economic penetration in Europe) C 135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 199/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Principes fondamentaux des traités de Rome et l'attitude de certains États membres vis-à-vis de certains États non démocratiques (199/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : Basic principles of the Rome Treaties and the attitude of certain Member States towards some non-democratic States) C 135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 212/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droit des salariés à la formation professionnelle pendant les heures de travail (212/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission : Wage-earners' right to vocational training during working hours) C 135, 10.11.1970

- Question écrite n° 217/70 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Falsification de vin en Belgique (217/70 by Miss Lulling to the Commission : Adulteration of wine in Belgium) C 135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 226/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Répression de pratiques restrictives (226/70 by Mr. Glinne to the Commission : Combating of restrictive practices) C.135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 246/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Retard dans la réponse à la question écrite n° 117/70 sur les inondations catastrophiques en Roumanie (246/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Delay in replying to Written Question No. 117/70 on the disastrous floods in Rumania) C 135, 10.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 194/70 de M. Westerterp au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Retard dans la publication du rapport de la commission de contrôle (194/70 by Mr Westerterp to the Council : Delay in the publication of the Audit Committee's Report) C 137, 12.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 207/70 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique monétaire de la CEE (207/70 by Mr Glinne to the Council : EEC monetary policy) C 137, 12.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 220/70 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Neutralité de la Suède et candidature de ce pays à la CEE (220/70 by Mr Glinne to the Council : Sweden's neutrality and its application for EEC membership) C 137, 12.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 259/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord relatif aux échanges commerciaux entre la CEE et la république unie de Tanzanie, la république de l'Ouganda et la république du Kenya (259/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council : Agreement on EEC trade with Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) C.137, 12.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 489/69 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décision de l'administration de la Banque européenne d'investissement sur la demande de prêt relative à la construction d'une centrale nucléaire à Flessingue (489/69 by Mr Oele to the Commission : Decision by the administration of the European Investment Bank on the request for a loan concerned with the building of a nuclear power station at Flushing) C 138, 18.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 31/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportations de produits agricoles de la Communauté (réponse complémentaire) [31/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Export of Community agricultural products (additional reply)] C 138, 18.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 193/70 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Retard dans la publication du rapport de la commission de contrôle (193/70 by Mr Westerterp to the Commission : Delayed publication of the Audit Committee's Report) C 138, 18.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 205/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Opportunité d'une coopération entre les Six et le Royaume-Uni en matière de politique de transport aérien (205/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : Advisability of cooperation between the Six and the United Kingdom on air transport policy) C 138, 18.11.1970

- Question écrite n° 208/70 de M. Spénale à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Échanges internationaux dans le secteur des industries textiles (208/70 by Mr Spénale to the Commission : International trade in the textile sector) C 138, 18.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 215/70 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord entre les banques et l'administration des comptes de chèques postaux aux Pays-Bas (215/70 by Mr Westerterp to the Commission : Agreement between banks and the postal cheques administration in the Netherlands) C 138, 18.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 216/70 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Taxation forfaitaire des eaux-de-vie importés en Italie (216/70 by Mr Dulin to the Commission : Standard taxation of brandies imported into Italy) C 138, 18.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 219/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droit de la Commission d'infliger des amendes à des sociétés de pays tiers (219/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : The Commission's right to impose fines on non-member country companies) C 138, 18.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 231/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Modalités de financement des sociétés de construction européennes (231/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission : Financing procedures for European construction companies) C 138, 18.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 232/70 de M. Behrendt à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations illégales de stupéfiants (232/70 by Mr Behrendt to the Commission : Illegal narcotics imports) C 138, 18.11.1970
- Question écrite n° 238/70 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de l'article 169 du traité instituant la CEE (238/70 by Mr Westerterp to the Commission : Application of Article 169 of the Treaty establishing the EEC) C 138, 18.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2270/70 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2270/70 of 10 November 1970 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) L 245, 11.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2271/70 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1970, fixant les conditions d'une adjudication pour la vente de graines de tournesol détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2271/70 of 10 November 1970 fixing the conditions of a tender for the sale of sunflower seeds held by the French intervention agency) L 245, 11.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2272/70 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2272/70 of 10 November 1970 modifying the levies on imports of processed products with rice or cereal base) L 245, 11.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2274/70 du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 447/68 établissant les règles générales en matière d'intervention par achat dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2274/70 of 10 November 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 447/68 establishing general rules on the buying-in of sugar) L 246, 12.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2276/70 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2276/70 of 11 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 246, 12.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2278/70 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2278/70 of 11 November 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 246, 12.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2280/70 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2280/70 of 11 November 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 246, 12.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2281/70 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2281/70 of 11 November 1970 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state) L 246, 12.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2282/70 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1970, portant réouverture de l'adjudication en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1734/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2282/70 of 11 November 1970 reopening a permanent tender for exports of white sugar under Regulation (EEC) No. 1734/70) L 246, 12.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2283/70 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2283/70 of 11 November 1970 modifying the levies on imports of processed products with a cereal and rice base) L 246, 12.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2284/70 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2284/70 of 12 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 247, 13.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2285/70 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2285/70 of 12 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 247, 13.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2292/70 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour certains fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2292/70 of 12 November 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of certain fruit and vegetables) L 247, 13.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2294/70 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2294/70 of 13 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 248, 14.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2297/70 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2297/70 of 13 November 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 248, 14.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2299/70 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2299/70 of 13 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 248, 14.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2302/70 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2302/70 of 13 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 248, 14.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2304/70 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1970, relatif aux modalités concernant les importations des huiles d'olive de Tunisie (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2304/70 of 13 November 1970 relative to the procedure for imports of olive oils from Tunisia) L 248, 14.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2306/70 du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1970, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2306/70 of 10 November 1970 on the financing of intervention expenditure on the internal market in the milk and milk products sector) L 249, 17.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2307/70 du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1970, modifiant, notamment en ce qui concerne certains fromages, le règlement (CEE) n° 823/68 déterminant les groupes de produits et les dispositions spéciales relatives au calcul des prélèvements dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2307/70 of 10 November 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 823/68 determining the groups of products and special measures for calculating levies in the milk and milk products sector, particularly in respect of certain cheeses) L 249, 17.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2308/70 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2308/70 of 16 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 249, 17.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2312/70 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1970, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2312/70 of 16 November 1970 fixing the supplementary amounts for shell eggs) L 249, 17.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2313/70 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1970, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2313/70 of 16 November 1970 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) L 249, 17.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2314/70 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2314/70 of 17 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 250, 18.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2315/70 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2315/70 of 17 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 250, 18.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2316/70 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2316/70 of 17 November 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 250, 18.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2322/70 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2322/70 of 18 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 251, 19.11.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2323/70 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2323/70 of 18 November 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 251, 19.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2327/70 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1970, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2327/70 of 18 November 1970 fixing the standard average values for imports of citrus fruits) L 251, 19.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2329/70 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2329/70 of 19 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 252, 20.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2330/70 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2330/70 of 19 November 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 252, 20.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2331/70 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2331/70 of 19 November 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 252, 20.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2332/70 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2332/70 of 19 November 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 252, 20.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2333/70 de la Commission du 19 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2333/70 of 19 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 252, 20.11.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2334/70 de la Commission du 19 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2334/70 of 19 November 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 252, 20.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2335/70 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2335/70 of 19 November 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 252, 20.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2336/70 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2336/70 of 19 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 252, 20.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2337/70 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2337/70 of 19 November 1970 modifying the levies on imports of processed products with a rice or cereal base) L 252, 20.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2338/70 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2338/70 of 19 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and beef and veal other than frozen) L 252, 20.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2339/70 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2339/70 of 20 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 253, 21.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2340/70 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2340/70 of 20 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 253, 21.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2341/70 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2341/70 of 20 November 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 253, 21.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2342/70 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2342/70 of 20 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 253, 21.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2343/70 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2343/70 of 20 November 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 253, 21.11.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 2345/70 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1970, fixant les prix de référence pour les oranges douces (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2345/70 of 20 November 1970 fixing the reference prices for sweet oranges) L 253, 21.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2346/70 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1970, relatif aux aides au stockage privé pour le vin de table de type A III (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2346/70 of 20 November 1970 on aids to private storage of Type A III table wine) L 253, 21.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2347/70 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1970, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2347/70 of 20 November 1970 applying the CCT duty to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Spain) L 253, 21.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2348/70 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2348/70 of 23 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 255, 24.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2349/70 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2349/70 of 23 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 255, 24.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2350/70 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2350/70 of 23 November 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 255, 24.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2351/70 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2351/70 of 23 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 255, 24.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2352/70 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} décembre 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2352/70 of 23 November 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 December 1970) L 255, 24.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2353/70 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné au Sénégal, au Soudan et à la Turquie à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2353/70 of 23 November 1970 on tendering for the supply of butter-oil to Senegal, Sudan and Turkey as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 255, 24.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2354/70 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2354/70 of 23 November 1970 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 255, 24.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2355/70 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2355/70 of 23 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal)

L 255, 24.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2356/70 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, 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. 2356/70 of 23 November 1970 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)

L 255, 24.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2357/70 du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les mandarines (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2357/70 of 23 November 1970 fixing the basic price and the purchase price for mandarins)

L 256, 25.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2358/70 du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les oranges douces (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2358/70 of 23 November 1970 fixing the basic price and the purchase price for sweet oranges)

L 256, 25.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2359/70 du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de raisins secs, de la sous-position 08.04 B du tarif douanier commun, présentés en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net inférieur ou égal à 15 kilogrammes (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2359/70 of 23 November 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down a procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for raisins, of sub-heading 08.04 B, in instant packaging of net contents of 15 kilogrammes or less)

L 256, 25.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2360/70 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2360/70 of 24 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 256, 25.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2361/70 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2361/70 of 24 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 256, 25.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2362/70 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2362/70 of 24 November 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 256, 25.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2363/70 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2363/70 of 24 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 256, 25.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2364/70 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2364/70 of 24 November 1970 fixing average production prices in the wine sector)

L 256, 25.11.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2365/70 du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1467/69 relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2365/70 of 23 November 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1467/69 on imports of citrus fruits from Morocco) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2366/70 du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1472/69 relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Tunisie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2366/70 of 23 November 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1472/69 on imports of citrus fruits from Tunisia) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2367/70 du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, concernant un acompte complémentaire sur les dépenses éligibles au F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, au titre de la période de comptabilisation « deuxième semestre 1969 » (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2367/70 of 23 November 1970 on an additional advance aid for expenditure eligible under the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the second 1969 accounting period) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2368/70 du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord sous forme d'échange de lettres entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Nouvelle-Zélande (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2368/70 of 23 November 1970 concluding an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and New Zealand) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2369/70 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2369/70 of 25 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2370/70 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2370/70 of 25 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2371/70 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2371/70 of 25 November 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2372/70 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2372/70 of 25 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2373/70 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2373/70 of 25 November 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2374/70 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2374/70 of 25 November 1970 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state) L 257, 26.11.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2375/70 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1970, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2375/70 of 25 November 1970 introducing a compensatory charge on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Algeria) L 257, 26.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2376/70 du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 950/68 relatif au tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2376/70 of 23 November 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2377/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2378/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2378/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2379/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2379/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2380/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2380/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2381/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2381/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2382/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2382/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2383/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2383/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2384/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2384/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2385/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2385/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 258, 27.11.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2386/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2386/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and beef and veal other than frozen) L 258, 27.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2387/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2387/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 259, 28.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2388/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2388/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 259, 28.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2389/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2389/70 of 27 November 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 259, 28.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2390/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2390/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 259, 28.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2391/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2391/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) L 259, 28.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2392/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1970, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2392/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the rates of refunds to apply from 1 December 1970 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 259, 28.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2393/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1970, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2393/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the rates of refunds to apply from 1 December 1970 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 259, 28.11.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2394/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, relatif à la communication entre les États membres et la Commission des données quantitatives relatives à l'importation et à l'exportation de froment et de farine de froment (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2394/70 of 27 November 1970 on the communication between Member States and the Commission of quantitative data on exports and imports of wheat and wheat flour) L 259, 28.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2395/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, relatif au stade de commercialisation auquel se réfère la moyenne arithmétique des prix du porc abattu (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2395/70 of 27 November 1970 on the stage of marketing to which the arithmetic mean of slaughtered pig prices applies)

L 259, 28.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2396/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, relatif à la constatation qu'il peut être donné suite aux demandes déposées en vue de l'obtention des primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2396/70 of 27 November 1970 noting that action can be taken on applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products)

L 259, 28.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2397/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de farine de froment tendre destinée à la république du Pérou à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2397/70 of 26 November 1970 on tendering for the procurement of flour of wheat other than durum as aid to Peru)

L 259, 28.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2398/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de farine de froment tendre destinée au royaume hachémite de Jordanie à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2398/70 of 27 November 1970 on tendering for the procurement of flour of wheat other than durum as aid to Jordan)

L 259, 28.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2399/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2399/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector)

L 259, 28.11.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2400/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2400/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds)

L 259, 28.11.1970

Memoranda

Rapport au Conseil et à la Commission concernant la réalisation par étapes de l'union économique et monétaire dans la Communauté (Report to the Council and the Commission on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community)

C 136, 11.11.1970

THE COUNCIL

Directives and decisions

70/498/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord tarifaire négocié avec l'Espagne au sujet de certains fromages dans le cadre des consultations engagées avec ce pays au titre de l'article XIX du G.A.T.T. (Council Decision of 27 October 1970 concluding a tariff agreement negotiated with Spain regarding certain cheeses in the context of consultations with this country under Article XIX of GATT)

L 245, 11.11.1970

70/499/Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, arrêtant un programme de recherches et d'enseignement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique pour l'exercice 1971, composé d'un programme commun et de programmes complémentaires (Council Decision of 27 October 1970 adopting a Research and Training Programme for the European Atomic Energy Community for 1971 consisting of a joint programme and supplementary programmes)

L 245, 11.11.1970

70/506/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1970, portant conclusion de l'accord reconduisant l'accord commercial entre la Communauté économique européenne et l'Iran (Council Decision of 10 November 1970 concluding an agreement renewing the Commercial Agreement between the European Economic Community and Iran)

L 250, 18.11.1970

70/507/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république du Pérou relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide alimentaire d'urgence (Council Decision of 20 October 1970 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Peru on the supply of skim milk powder as emergency food aid)

L 251, 19.11.1970

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république du Pérou (Information on the signing of the agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and Peru)

70/508/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république du Pérou relatif à la fourniture de farine de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire d'urgence (Council Decision of 20 October 1970 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Peru on the supply of flour of wheat other than durum as emergency food aid)

L 251, 19.11.1970

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république du Pérou (Information on the signature of an agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and Peru)

70/509/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, concernant l'adoption d'une police commune d'assurance-crédit pour les opérations à moyen et long terme sur acheteurs publics (Council Directive of 27 October 1970 regarding the adoption of a joint credit insurance policy for medium- and long-term operations involving public buyers)

L 254, 23.11.1970

Annexe A: Police commune d'assurance-crédit — Opérations à moyen et long terme sur acheteurs publics — Conditions générales (Annex A: Joint credit insurance policy for medium and long-term operations involving public buyers — General conditions)

Annexe B: Avenant d'extension de la garantie (Annex B: Rider extending the guarantee)

Annexe C: Commentaire explicatif de la police commune d'assurance-crédit pour les opérations à moyen et long terme sur acheteurs publics (conditions générales) et de l'avenant d'extension

de la garantie (Annex C : Explanatory comments on the joint credit insurance policy for medium- and long-term operations involving public buyers (general conditions) and to the rider extending the guarantee)

Annexe D : Mise en vigueur de la police commune (Annex D : Introduction of the joint policy)

70/510/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, concernant l'adoption d'une police commune d'assurance-crédit pour les opérations à moyen et long terme sur acheteurs privés (Council Directive of 27 October 1970 regarding the adoption of a joint credit insurance policy for medium- and long-term operations involving private buyers)

L 254, 23.11.1970

Annexe A : Police commune d'assurance-crédit — Opérations à moyen et long terme sur acheteurs privés — Conditions générales (Annex A : Joint credit insurance policy — Medium- and long-term operations involving private buyers — General conditions)

Annexe B : Avenant d'extension de la garantie (Annex B : Rider extending the guarantee)

Annexe C : Commentaire explicatif de la police commune d'assurance-crédit pour les opérations à moyen et long terme sur acheteurs privés (conditions générales) et de l'avenant d'extension de la garantie (Annex C : Explanatory comments on the joint credit insurance policy for medium- and long-term operations involving private buyers and the rider extending the guarantee)

Annexe D : Mise en vigueur de la police commune (Annex D : Introduction of the joint policy)

70/512/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume hachémite de Jordanie relatif à la fourniture de farine de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire d'urgence (Council Decision of 10 November 1970 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Jordan on the supply of flour of wheat other than durum as emergency food aid)

L 259, 28.11.1970

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume hachémite de Jordanie (Information on the signature of an agreement for the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and Jordan)

Preliminary acts

Consultation donnée par le Conseil, au titre de l'article 2 paragraphe 1 de la « décision de la Haute Autorité n° 3-65, du 17 février 1965, relative au régime communautaire des interventions des États membres en faveur de l'industrie houillère », sur les mesures financières prévues par les États membres en faveur de l'industrie houillère pour l'année 1970 (Consultation of the Council under Article 2(1) of the High Authority Decision No. 3-65 of 17 February 1965 regarding the Community system for Member States' interventions on behalf of the coalmining industry, on the financial measures planned by Member States for the industry in 1970)

C 139, 20.11.1970

Avis conformes n°s 16-70, 17-70 et 18-70 donnés par le Conseil, lors de sa 130^e session tenue les 9 et 10 novembre 1970 (Endorsements Nos. 16 to 18-70 by the Council at its 130th session on 9 and 10 November 1970)

Memoranda

Prorogation de la validité de la liste d'aptitude établie à l'issue du concours général n° 40/Conseil (Extension of the validity of the reserve list established as a result of general competitive examination No. 40/Council.)

C 133, 5.11.1970

COMMISSION

Directives and decisions

70/487/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1970, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité C.E.E. (IV/128-1968 — Julien/Van Katwijk) [Commission Decision of 28 October 1970 on proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/128-1968 — Julien/Van Katwijk)]

L 242, 5.11.1970

70/488/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1970, relative à des procédures au titre de l'article 85 du traité C.E.E. (IV/10 498, 11 546, 12 992, 17 394, 17 395, 17 971, 18 772, 18 888 et ex 3 213 — Omega) (Commission Decision of 28 October 1970 on proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/10 498, 11 546, 12 992, 17 394, 17 395, 17 971, 18 772, 18 888 and ex 3 213 — Omega)

L 242, 5.11.1970

70/489/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1970, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire la vaisselle et les articles de ménage ou de toilette en porcelaine et en matières céramiques, autres que de la terre commune et le grès, des positions 69.11 et 69.12 C. et D du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mis en libre pratique dans les pays du Benelux (Commission Decision of 19 October 1970 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes of porcelain and of other kinds of pottery other than earthenware of stoneware, of CCT headings 69.11 and 69.12 C and D, originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in Benelux)

L 244, 7.11.1970

70/490/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1970, fixant l'acompte supplémentaire sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique pour les périodes de comptabilisation 1967/1968 et 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 23 October 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Belgium for expenditure in respect of the 1967/68 and 1968/69 accounting periods)

L 244, 7.11.1970

70/491/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1970 fixant l'acompte supplémentaire sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la république fédérale d'Allemagne, pour les périodes de comptabilisation 1967/1968 et 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 23 October 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Germany for expenditure in respect of the 1967/68 and 1968/69 accounting periods)

L 244, 7.11.1970

70/492/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1970, fixant l'acompte supplémentaire sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République française, pour les périodes de comptabilisation 1967/1968 et 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 23 October 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to France for expenditure in respect of the 1967/68 and 1968/69 accounting periods)

L 244, 7.11.1970

70/493/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1970, fixant l'acompte supplémentaire sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République italienne pour les périodes de comptabilisation 1967/1968 et 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 23 October 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Italy for expenditure in respect of the 1967/68 and 1968/69 accounting periods)

L 244, 7.11.1970

70/494/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1970, fixant l'acompte supplémentaire sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du grand-duché de Luxembourg pour les périodes de comptabilisation 1967/1968 et 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 23 October 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Luxembourg for expenditure in respect of the 1967/68 and 1968/69 accounting periods)

L 244, 7.11.1970

70/495/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 octobre 1970, fixant l'acompte supplémentaire sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume des Pays-Bas pour les périodes de comptabilisation 1967/1968 et 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 23 October 1970 fixing the additional advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Netherlands for expenditure in respect of the 1967/68 and 1968/69 accounting periods)

L 244, 7.11.1970

70/496/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1970, complétant la décision du 21 août 1970 constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 29 October 1970 supplementing the Decision of 21 August 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 244, 7.11.1970

70/497/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1970, complétant la décision du 28 août 1970, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 29 October 1970 supplementing the Decision of 28 August 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 244, 7.11.1970

70/500/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les préparations et conserves de pommes, sans addition d'alcool ni de sucre, de la position ex 20.06 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mises en libre pratique au Benelux (Commission Decision of 30 October 1970 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment

apples prepared or preserved not containing added sugar or spirit, of CCT heading ex 20.06, originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in Benelux)

L 249, 17.11.1970

70/501/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1970, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre, jusqu'au 31 janvier 1971, la commercialisation des semences de trois variétés d'orge d'hiver soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 5 November 1970 authorizing Netherlands to permit until 31 January 1971 the marketing of seed for three varieties of winter barley of lower quality requirement)

L 249, 17.11.1970

70/502/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1970, modifiant la décision, du 3 juin 1970, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre, à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco et de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 5 November 1970 amending the Decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing the Netherlands to permit the marketing of seed for *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey., of lower quality requirement)

L 249, 17.11.1970

70/503/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1970, modifiant la décision, du 3 juin 1970, autorisant la République italienne à admettre, à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 5 November 1970 amending the Decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing Italy to permit the marketing of seed for *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, of lower quality requirement)

L 249, 17.11.1970

70/504/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1970, modifiant la décision du 3 juin 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à admettre, à la commercialisation, des semences de *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey. et de *Pinus strobus* L., soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 5 November 1970 amending the Decision of 3 June 1970 authorizing Germany to permit the marketing of seed for *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey. and *Pinus strobus* L., of lower quality requirement)

L 249, 17.11.1970

70/505/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la quatrième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 6 November 1970 on the fixing of the minimum price for skim milk powder for the fourth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) No. 1680/70)

L 249, 17.11.1970

70/511/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1970, fixant les prix minima de vente de l'huile d'olive pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 2070/70. (Commission Decision of 9 November 1970 fixing the minimum prices of olive oil for the tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 2070/70)

L 253, 21.11.1970

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C 141, 27.11.1970

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C 132, 3.11.1970

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C 135, 10.11.1970

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C 137, 12.11.1970

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C 137, 12.11.1970

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C 138, 18.11.1970

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C 135, 10.11.1970

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C 137, 12.11.1970

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C 139, 20.11.1970

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C 141, 27.11.1970

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C 138, 18.11.1970

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C 138, 18.11.1970

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