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of the European Communities

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STATEMENT BY MR WALTER SCHEEL

Foreign Affairs Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany to the European Parliament

At the meeting of the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 15/16 September 1970, Mr Walter Scheel, President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities, replied to a number of questions and reviewed the work done by the Council. Mr Scheel, speaking in his capacity as Foreign Affairs Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, took advantage of this opportunity to explain the meaning and significance of the Treaty signed by his country and the Soviet Union on 12 August 1970 from the European point of view.

As West Germany's Foreign Affairs Minister, I can assure you that today more than ever before the Federal Government is firmly determined to help Europe advance along the road to political union and will continue to do everything in its power in collaboration with its partners.

When I say this I am thinking of the undeniable links between the Treaty which the Federal Government has signed with the Soviet Union and European policy, notably policy in Western Europe. There is no doubt at all that the Federal Government could not have signed this Treaty were it not for the military security guaranteed by German participation in NATO and the growing economic and political integration of Europe based on the EEC. Without these no Treaty of this kind could have been concluded. At the time of signature, we also made it quite clear to our partners that the EEC was engaged in a process of growing integration to which the Federal Government was giving its support. Not only this. The Federal Government wanted to be and would be a motive force in this process. We indicated that the Soviet Union would have to be prepared for the fact that it would henceforth have the EEC for a partner and that even in its future bilateral contacts with the Federal Republic of Germany in the economic sphere it would be dealing with the EEC where economic cooperation on large-scale projects is concerned. It is no mere chance that when a concrete proposal for economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic was under discussion, the German trade and industrial firms involved in the realization of such a project sought the cooperation of other EEC enterprises.

I would like to say something about this because there has been endless discussion in this House on whether or not the Treaty signed by the Federal Republic could possibly hinder integration, and particularly political integration, in Europe. There is, of course, no question of this.

There is no provision that would prevent the countries of Europe renouncing their frontiers by agreement in the course of political integration; there is not a single provision which would prevent this. And this is not only our view of the text of the Treaty but also, need I say, the view of the other party to the agreement.

There is no point in reading a meaning into this Treaty which it does not have. The Treaty is not open to interpretation. People must get used to the idea that what is written in it was agreed as simply as it is said. No amount of guile will extract from it anything other than what is expressly written there.

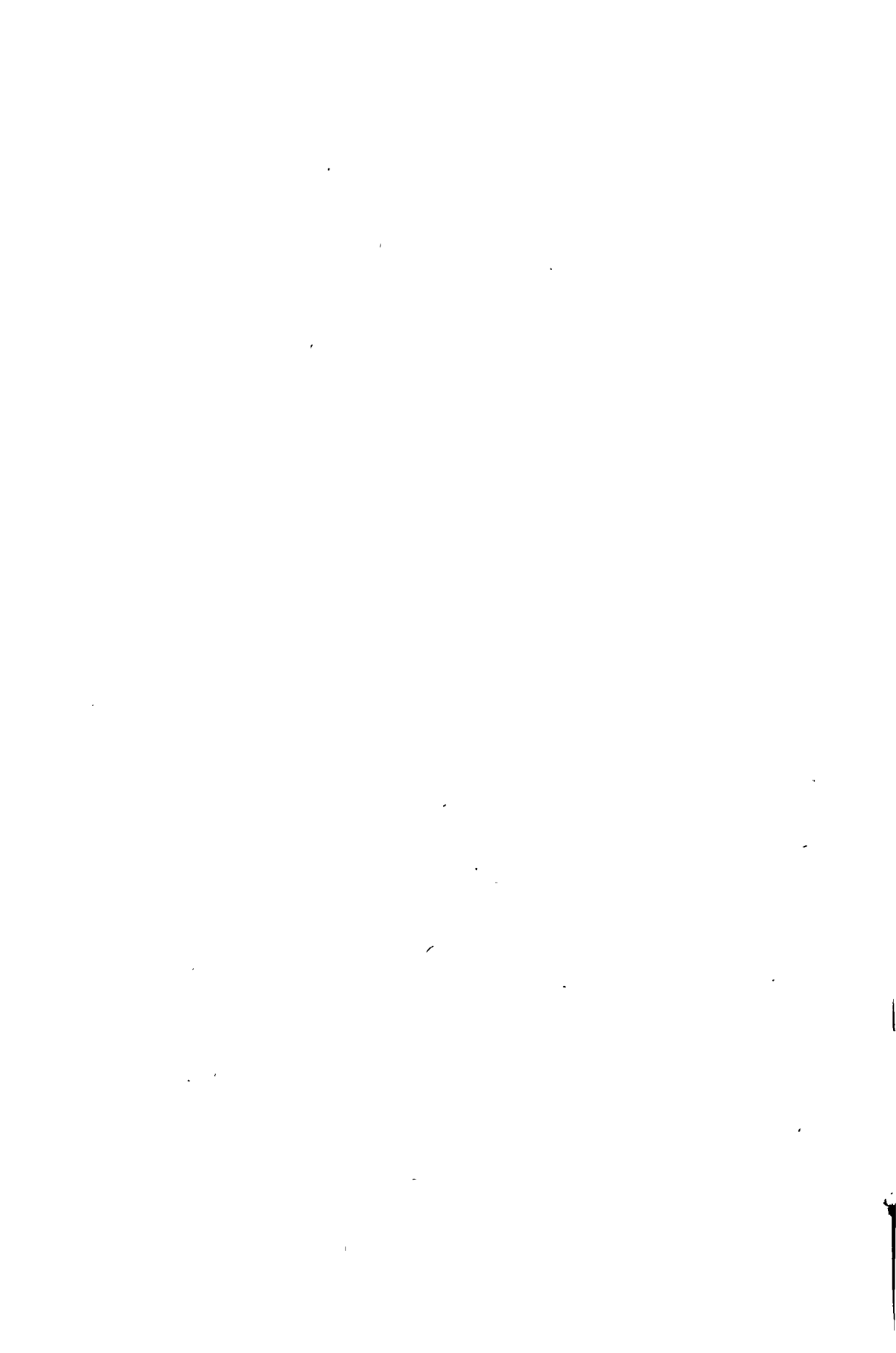
I would go even further than this. I would say that this Treaty will be propitious for cooperation within the EEC. And it will favour enlargement. I have had an opportunity in recent weeks of talking to statesmen from countries that are anxious to collaborate with the EEC, whatever form agreement ultimately takes. I was interested to learn that some of them regard the signing of this Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union as a precedent which could favour their own intentions of entering into commitments, sanctioned by a treaty, with the EEC.

I would like you to think carefully over these facts. I would like you to view this Treaty in a spirit of objectivity and, if I may say so, to consider it from every angle in this spirit.

Treaties of this type open prospects for the future, but they also involve risks. The important thing is, on the one hand, to pinpoint and make use of the opportunities they offer and, on the other, to recognize and forestall the risks they entail. This, I believe, is a task not only for the Federal Government but also for the European Parliament. It is no mere hope but rather a reality that relations between the EEC and the countries of Eastern Europe are also promoted by this Treaty. One point which arises in this connection is how the EEC and COMECON, to mention that Eastern European organization, propose to organize their relations. There is no doubt that the signing of the Treaty has made this problem more acute. In the interests of Europe, of Europe as all of us understand it, of the entire continent, each and every one of us must cooperate in this task.

PART ONE

Features and documents



I. REPORT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE MEMBER STATES ON THE PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL UNIFICATION

Pursuant to one of the decisions taken by the Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government at The Hague, the Foreign Ministers of the six Community countries have drawn up a report on "the best way of achieving progress in the matter of political unification, within the context of enlargement" of the European Community. The report was prepared by a committee of the heads of the political departments of the six foreign ministries meeting under the chairmanship of Mr DAVIGNON (Belgium), approved in principle by the Foreign Ministers on 20 July 1970, submitted to the six Governments, transmitted officially in September to the Governments of the four would-be members, debated at the October session of the European Parliament and adopted in its definitive form on 27 October 1970 by the Foreign Ministers meeting in Luxembourg.

The full text of the report is given below.

Part One

1. The Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Communities were instructed by the Heads of State or Government meeting at The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969 "to study the best way of achieving progress in the matter of political unification, within the context of enlargement" of the European Communities.
2. In carrying out these instructions, the Ministers have been anxious to remain faithful to the spirit in which the Hague communiqué was written. The Heads of State or Government said in particular in the communiqué that the construction of Europe had reached "a turning point in its history" with entry upon the final stage of the Common Market. They stated that "the European Communities remain the original nucleus from which European unity has been developed and intensified". And they expressed their determination to pave "the way for a united Europe capable of assuming its responsibilities in the world of tomorrow and of making a contribution commensurate with its traditions and its mission".
3. The Heads of State or Government affirmed their "common conviction that a Europe composed of States which, in spite of their different national characteristics, are united in their essential interests, assured of its internal cohesion, true to its friendly relations with outside countries, conscious of

the role it has to play in promoting the relaxation of international tension and the *rapprochement* among all peoples, and first and foremost among those of the entire European continent, is indispensable if a mainspring of development, progress and culture, world equilibrium and peace is to be preserved”.

4. United Europe, conscious of the responsibilities incumbent on it by reason of its economic development, industrial power and standard of living, intends to step up its endeavours on behalf of the developing countries with a view to setting international relations on a basis of trust.

5. A united Europe should be based on a common heritage of respect for the liberty and rights of man and bring together democratic States with freely elected parliaments. This united Europe remains the fundamental aim, to be attained as soon as possible, thanks to the political will of the peoples and the decisions of their Governments.

6. The Ministers therefore considered that their proposals should be based on three facts, in order to ensure consistency with the continuity and political purpose of the European design which were emphasized so forcefully by the Hague Conference.

7. The first fact is that, in line with the spirit of the Preambles to the Treaties of Paris and Rome, tangible form should be given to the will for a political union which has always been a force for the progress of the European Communities.

8. The second fact is that implementation of the common policies being introduced or already in force requires corresponding developments in the specifically political sphere, so as to bring nearer the day when Europe can speak with one voice. Hence the importance of Europe being built by successive stages and the gradual development of the method and instruments best calculated to allow a common political course of action.

9. The third and final fact is that Europe must prepare itself to discharge the imperative world duties entailed by its greater cohesion and increasing role.

10. Current developments in the European Communities make it necessary for the Member States to step up their political cooperation and, in the initial stage, to provide themselves with ways and means of harmonizing their views in the field of international politics.

The Ministers therefore felt that foreign policy concertation should be the object of the first practical endeavours to demonstrate to all that Europe has a political vocation. The Ministers are, in fact, convinced that progress here would be calculated to promote the development of the Communities and give Europeans a keener awareness of their common responsibility.

Part Two

The Ministers propose that:

Being concerned to achieve progress towards political unification, the Governments should decide to cooperate in the field of foreign policy.

I. Objectives

This cooperation has two objectives:

- (a) To ensure greater mutual understanding with respect to the major issues of international politics, by exchanging information and consulting regularly;
- (b) To increase their solidarity by working for a harmonization of views, concertation of attitudes and joint action when it appears feasible and desirable.

II. Ministerial meetings

1. (a) The Foreign Ministers will meet at least once every six months, at the initiative of the President-in-office.

(b) A conference of Heads of State or Government may be held instead if the Foreign Ministers consider that the situation is serious enough or the subjects to be discussed are sufficiently important to warrant this.

(c) In the event of a serious crisis or special urgency, an extraordinary consultation will be arranged between the Governments of the Member States. The President-in-office will get in touch with his colleagues to determine how such consultation can best be arranged.

2. The meetings shall be chaired by the Foreign Minister of the country providing the President of the Council of the European Communities.

3. The ministerial meetings shall be prepared by a committee of the heads of political departments.

III. Political Committee

1. This Committee, comprising the heads of the political departments, will meet at least four times a year to do the groundwork for the ministerial meetings and to carry out any tasks entrusted to it by the Ministers.

In exceptional circumstances the President-in-office may, after consulting his colleagues, convene this Committee at his own initiative or at the request of one of the members.

2. The chairmanship of the Committee will be governed by the rules laid down for the ministerial meetings.

3. The Committee may set up working parties for special tasks.

It may instruct a panel of experts to assemble data relating to a specific problem and to submit the possible solutions.

4. Any other form of consultation may be envisaged if the need arises.

IV. Matters within the scope of the consultations

The Governments will consult each other on all major questions of foreign policy.

The Member States will be free to propose any subjects they wish for political consultation.

V. Commission of the European Communities

The Commission will be consulted if the activities of the European Communities are affected by the work of the Ministers.

VI. European Parliament

Public opinion and its spokesmen must be associated with the construction of the political union, so as to ensure that it is a democratic process.

The Ministers and the members of the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament will hold six-monthly meetings to discuss questions which are the subject of consultations in the framework of foreign policy cooperation. These meetings will be informal, to ensure that the parliamentarians and Ministers can express their views freely.

VII. General

1. The meetings will normally be held in the country of their chairman.

2. The host State will take all due steps to provide a secretarial service and for the practical organization of the meetings.

3. Each State will appoint one of its foreign affairs officials as the correspondent of his counterparts in the other countries.

Part Three

1. To ensure continuity in the task embarked on, the Ministers propose to pursue their work on the best way to achieve progress towards political unification and intend to submit a second report.

2. The work in question will also cover improvement of foreign policy cooperation and a search for new fields in which progress can be made. It will have to allow for any studies undertaken in the context of the European Communities, more particularly with a view to strengthening structures so as to ensure that they can, if necessary, cope satisfactorily with the extension and growth of their tasks.

3. To this end, the Ministers shall instruct the Political Committee to arrange its work in such a way that it can discharge this task and to report back at each of their half-yearly meetings.

4. Once a year, the President-in-office of the Council will provide the European Parliament with a progress report on the work in question.

5. Without prejudice to any interim report they may deem it opportune to submit, if the studies have progressed far enough, the Foreign Ministers will submit their second general report two years at the latest after the introduction of consultation on foreign policy. This report is to include an assessment of the results of the consultation in question.

Part Four

Proposals on associating the applicant countries with the work specified in Parts II and III of this report.

1. The Ministers stress the correlation between membership of the European Communities and participation in activities making for progress towards political unification.

2. The applicant States must be kept informed of the progress of the work of the Six, since they will have to be consulted on the objectives and machinery described in the present report and will have to adhere to them when they join the Communities.

3. Bearing in mind the various objectives, the following procedures are proposed for keeping the applicant States informed.

(a) **Ministerial meetings**

At each of their half-yearly meetings, the Ministers will fix the date of their next meeting.

Concurrently, they will decide on a date to be proposed for a ministerial meeting of the Ten, which should be held as near as possible to and normally after the meeting of the Six, with due allowance for the opportunities which some or all of the ten Ministers have already had to meet each other.

After the ministerial meeting of the Six, the President-in-office will inform the applicant countries of the items which the Ministers propose to put on the agenda of the ministerial meeting of the Ten and provide any other information calculated to make the discussion of the Ten as fruitful as possible.

As there will have to be some flexibility in this provision of information and these discussions, it is understood that they will become more detailed when the agreements by which the applicant countries accede to the European Communities have been signed.

(b) **Meetings of the Political Committee**

This Committee will provide the applicant countries with information which may be of interest to them. The information in question will be transmitted by the President-in-office, who will ascertain the reactions if any of the applicant countries, and notify them to the Political Committee.

II. THE COMMISSION AND THE REPORT OF THE WERNER WORKING PARTY

Commission memorandum and proposals to the Council on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union

The report on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community,¹ drawn up by the Working Party under the chairmanship of Mr Pierre Werner, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in the Luxembourg Government, was referred to the Council and the Commission on 13 October 1970 and also submitted to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. After studying the report the Commission, on 30 October 1970, forwarded to the Council a memorandum expressing its views on the Working Party's findings, the text of which is given below. This memorandum is accompanied by a draft resolution, a proposal for a Council decision on the strengthening of the coordination of Member States' short-term policies and a draft Council decision on increased cooperation between the Central Banks of the Six.

*
**

MEMORANDUM

I. The Commission of the European Communities has studied with the greatest interest the report to the Council and the Commission concerning the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community, drawn up by the Working Party under the chairmanship of Mr Pierre Werner, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in the Luxembourg Government.

The Commission considers that this report complies with the mandate which the Working Party received from the Council on 6 March 1970 and takes into account the guidelines which emerged from the exchange of views at the Council session of 8 and 9 June 1970.

It considers that the report provides an initial analysis of the fundamental choices to be made in the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community.

¹ See Supplement to this Bulletin.

II. The Commission shares the views expressed in the report on the factors indispensable to the existence of an economic and monetary union and on the economic consequences implied by such a union.

It believes that the prospect opened up in The Hague by the Heads of State or Government is of fundamental political importance for the Community and that the establishment of the economic and monetary union will imply that progress is achieved in the field of political unification — mentioned, moreover, in point 15 of the Hague communiqué — at the same time as it will benefit from such progress.

The Commission further considers that the achievement of economic union and the establishment of monetary union will have to be accompanied by transfer to the Community of certain powers, previously exercised at national level, such transfer being limited to what is necessary for the cohesion of the union and for the effectiveness of Community action.

Policies decided on at Community level will have to be subject to democratic control by the European Parliament.

They will entail regular consultations with both management and labour.

The report finds that two organs will be indispensable to master economic and monetary policy within the union: a decision-making centre for economic policy and a Community system for the Central Banks. However, in both cases, the report limits itself to general guidelines and stresses the need for further, more detailed, study. The Commission notes that each of the two cases raises a different type of problem. On the one hand there are the problems of administering the monetary side of the union, where, among other things, the institution of a Community system for the Central Banks will be necessary. (The nature and special responsibilities of such a system will have to be determined.) On the other hand, there is the question of how the economic and monetary policy of the union is to be directed. In this respect, the real problem, in the Commission's opinion, is the transfer of the necessary powers and responsibilities to the Community institutions. It is impossible at present to prejudge how powers will be divided between the Community institutions on the one hand and between these and the national authorities of the Member States on the other. The Community institutions must in any case be in a position to work effectively and on a genuine democratic foundation.

III. The Working Party has not laid down a fixed and rigid time-table for the entire stage-by-stage plan; it has preferred to emphasize the concrete measures which would have to be taken during the first stage and has merely outlined in general terms the transition towards the final objective. In fact it felt that it was "necessary to maintain a measure of flexibility to leave room for any adaptations that experience acquired during the first stage may suggest".

Moreover, the Working Party has not touched upon certain suggestions for later stages put forward in documents of the national governments or in the Commission memorandum of 5 March 1970. The Commission readily admits that the time-limit of one year fixed by the Hague communiqué for the preparation of a stage-by-stage plan could hardly permit a thorough examination of all the basic problems which arise from the establishment of economic and monetary union. It therefore appreciates that the Working Party should have used the limited time available to determine what is to happen during the first stage, which would last three years.

As regards this first stage the Commission agrees in general with the conclusions of the report. It considers that the methods recommended for strengthening coordination of short-term economic policies represent the first step along the road towards the final objective in this field. It attaches special importance to the view expressed in the report on the gradual reduction of the range of fluctuation of currency exchange rates between member countries and to the recommendations made on the basis of the studies carried out by the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks.

However, it feels it must emphasize that structural and regional measures should occupy a more important position in the description of what is to happen in the first stage. These measures must be put in hand without delay in the Community if it is desired to reduce the strains which might compromise the eventual establishment of economic and monetary union. The Commission believes that these measures should be added to those envisaged for the first stage, with special attention to the guidelines laid down by the draft third medium-term economic policy programme recently submitted to the Council.

In addition, the free movement of goods, capital and persons and also the right to supply services in any Community country will have to be effectively guaranteed, so that it will be possible to create an industrial infrastructure and an internal market on a European scale.

The Commission does not believe it possible to make any detailed observations on the short section of the report dealing with the transition towards the final objective. For this purpose it is planned to set up a "European Fund for monetary cooperation" during the second stage and, if certain conditions are fulfilled, "it may well be possible to establish the fund in the course of the first stage". The Commission feels that this very important question deserves closer examination, which should be undertaken without delay on the basis of the report of the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks.

IV. The report on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union states that, although all the measures to be taken during the first stage can be based on the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, certain of those which

will needed during the transition phase will require amendments to the Treaty; these should be prepared in good time during the first stage.

The Commission agrees that the Treaty of Rome will have to be amended to meet the requirements of the plan for the establishment of economic and monetary union. It believes, however, that the relevant changes will have to be determined in the light of progress to be made.

Before the first stage is completed the Commission, acting under Article 236, will present the proposals for the amendments to the Treaty needed to permit adoption of the measures to be taken later and which could not be implemented on the basis of the existing Treaty provisions.

V. The report is of primary importance to the Community institutions in working out the stage-by-stage plan ordered by the Heads of State or Government in The Hague. It makes clear, however, that important questions concerning both the ultimate goals and the transition towards economic and monetary union must still be studied in depth.

Nevertheless, the Commission feels that the ground has been cleared sufficiently for the Community to set in motion, early in 1971, the process leading to the gradual establishment of economic and monetary union.

The Commission, therefore, proposes to the Council that it adopt before the end of the current year:

(1) A resolution on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community, in which the Council would express its political will to reach this goal during the present decade and would agree for the period 1971-73 a programme of action as a first stage considered essential in the overall process of achieving economic and monetary union.

(2) Two initial decisions relative:

(a) to strengthening coordination of short-term economic policies,

(b) to greater collaboration between the Central Banks of the Community countries,

by which the Council would forthwith launch the action programme mentioned above.

In this way, the Community would clearly demonstrate its intention, despite the difficulties inherent in the task, of attaining the objectives set for it in 1969 by the Heads of State or Government.

DRAFT COUNCIL RESOLUTION

The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the final communiqué of the Conference of Heads of State or Government in The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969, and especially point 8, which indicates their resolve to bring about the development of the Community into an economic and monetary union by the implementation of a stage-by-stage plan,

Having regard to the conclusions of the 116th session of the Council of 8 and 9 June 1970 concerning the interim report of the Working Party set up under the chairmanship of Mr Pierre Werner, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in the Luxembourg Government, by decision of the Council on 6 March 1970,

Taking into account the suggestions put forward by this Working Party in its final report,

Being aware of the deep political importance for the Community and the Member States of which it is formed of the establishment of economic and monetary union,

Wishing to make irreversible the action which the Heads of State or Government have decided to undertake in order to create economic and monetary union,

Having regard to the Commission's draft,

Having regard to the Opinion of the Parliament,

has adopted the following resolution:

I. In order to assure growth, full employment and stability within the Community, to correct the structural and regional disequilibria which there appear and to strengthen the Community's contribution to international economic and monetary equilibrium, the Council is agreed to institute, during the current decade and on the basis of a plan beginning on 1 January 1967, the constituent elements of economic and monetary union.

The result of the measures taken shall be to enable the Community, at the end of this period:

(1) To constitute an area within which goods and services, persons and capital will move unhindered and without distortion of competition, although this will not create structural or regional disequilibria, and within which the legal, fiscal and financial organization will allow producers, dealers and consumers to operate at Community level;

(2) To form a monetary entity, representing a single unit in the international system, whose features are the total and irreversible convertibility of currencies, the elimination of fluctuations in exchange rates and the irrevocable establishment of parity ratios permitting the final adoption of a single currency, and governed by a Community system of Central Banks;

(3) To possess in the economic and monetary field the powers necessary for effective management of the union, subject to democratic control at Community level.

II. In order to achieve these objectives, the Council is agreed to put in hand, beginning 1 January 1971, a batch of measures to be implemented during a first, three-year, stage.

(1) The Council will fix, on a Commission proposal, the procedures to reinforce coordination of short-term economic policies and, especially, of budget policy, in the setting of the medium-term economic policy programmes;

(2) The Council will adopt, on a Commission proposal, the necessary measures to lower tax barriers in the Community:

(a) Alignment of the rates and basis of assessment of value added tax and excise duties,

(b) Harmonization of the fiscal system applicable to interest on fixed-income securities and dividends;

(3) The Council, on a Commission proposal, will adopt measures to abolish all checks on individuals at intra-Community frontiers;

(4) With a view to promoting the harmonization of company taxes, the Council, on a Commission proposal, will issue a directive to harmonize the bases of assessment of these taxes;

(5) With a view to facilitating the free movement of capital, the Council, on a Commission proposal:

(a) Will adopt a directive fixing the liberalization ceilings up to which issues of securities on the financial market of a Member State by residents in other member countries will be authorized without discrimination, and removing all discriminatory treatment for the introduction to the stock exchange of shares issued by a resident of another member country;

(b) Will establish a procedure coordinating Member States' policies in relation to the financial markets;

(6) The Council is agreed to take the necessary measures, on a Commission proposal, and taking into account the guidelines in the third medium-term

economic policy programme, to support the global regulation of the economy by action in the structural and regional fields;

(7) With a view to strengthening coordination of Member States' monetary policies, the Council is agreed that the broad outlines in this field will be worked out jointly and, in order to achieve this, prior consultations and examinations will be intensified in the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks. It invites these two committees to continue working in close collaboration on the harmonization of the instruments of monetary policy;

(8) The Council is agreed that the Community must progressively adopt common positions in its monetary relations with third countries and international organizations; in particular it must not take advantage in exchange relations between member countries of any provisions allowing greater flexibility in the international exchange system;

(9) In order progressively to attain a single exchange system for the whole Community, the Council invites the Central Banks of the member countries, on an experimental basis and from the beginning of the first stage, to limit the fluctuations in the exchange rates of their currencies to narrower margins than those resulting from the application of the margins in force for the dollar, this objective to be achieved by concerted action in relation to the dollar.

The Council is agreed that in view of the circumstances and the results noted in the harmonization of economic policies, it will be possible to take new measures which will consist in the passage from a *de facto* to a *de jure* régime, in interventions using Community currencies and in successive reductions in the margins of fluctuation between these currencies. The Committee of Governors of the Central Banks will report twice a year to the Council and the Commission on the progress of the concerted action of the Central Banks on the exchange market and on the advisability of adopting new measures in this field;

(10) The Council invites the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks to draw up in close cooperation, at the latest by 30 June 1972, a report on the organization and functions of a European Fund for monetary cooperation. This report will be addressed to the Council and to the Commission.

III. The Council takes note of the will expressed by the Commission:

- (i) To submit to it at the appropriate time the concrete proposals leading to the implementation of the first stage;
- (ii) To maintain regular consultations with the two sides of industry on the broad outlines of economic policy at Community level;

- (iii) To submit to it by 1 May 1973 a memorandum on progress in the achievement of economic and monetary union and on the measures to be adopted after the completion of the first stage, and to present a draft in accordance with Article 236 of the Treaty for those measures which could not be implemented on the basis of the existing Treaty provisions.

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DECISION

on strengthening coordination of the Member States' short-term economic policies

The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 103 and 145 thereof,

Having regard to the final communiqué of the Conference of Heads of State or Government in The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969, and particularly point 8 thereof,

Having regard to the Council resolution of ...,

Having regard to the proposal of the Commission,

Whereas, on 8 October 1970, the Working Party set up by the Council decision of 6 March 1970 forwarded to the Council and the Commission its report on the realization by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community,

Whereas such economic and monetary union cannot be achieved unless the coordination of the economic policies of the Member States is strengthened during the first stage of the plan,

Whereas new procedures must be prepared to this end, allowing, if necessary, decisions, directives or recommendations to be agreed as provided for in the Treaty,

Whereas, taking into account the absence of any synchronization of the time-tables now in force in the Member States for the establishment of budgets, the most suitable dates for determining common short-term economic policy guidelines are February, June and October,

has decided as follows:

Article 1

Each year the Council shall hold three sessions devoted to the examination of the economic situation in the Community. On the basis of a Commission memorandum, accompanied where necessary by proposals for decisions, directives or recommendations, it shall work out common guidelines for the short-term economic policy to be followed by the Member States.

Article 2

The first examination shall take place during the month of February; its purpose shall be to review the economic policy pursued in the previous year and to adapt that for the current year to the exigencies of the development of the economic situation.

Article 3

A second examination shall take place in the month of June. Its purpose shall be:

- (a) To clarify the policy to be pursued in the current year;
- (b) To determine, within the framework of compatible, preliminary economic budgets, quantitative guidelines for the public budgets of the following year, before the drafts of these are finally agreed by the Governments of the Member States. These guidelines shall concern the variation in the volume of the budgets, the volume of balances and the methods of financing or utilizing these.

Article 4

A third examination shall take place in October. On this occasion, the Council, on a Commission proposal, and after consulting the European Parliament, shall draw up an annual report on the economic situation of the Community making it possible to lay down the guidelines which each Member State will have to observe in its economic policy for the following year.

Article 5

The Governments shall communicate this annual report to their national parliaments before these adopt the budget.

Article 6

This decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done in Brussels, on

By the Council

President

DRAFT COUNCIL DECISION

**on strengthening cooperation between the
Central Banks of the Member States of the
European Economic Community**

The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular to Article 105(1) thereof;

Having regard to the final communiqué of the Conference of Heads of State or Government in The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969, and in particular to point 8 thereof,

Having regard to the Council resolution of ...,

Having regard to the recommendation of the Commission,

Considering that the strengthening of cooperation between the Central Banks is an essential element of the first stage of the plan for the realization of economic and monetary union, so that the action of the Central Banks in the conduct of monetary and credit policy, in so far as this lies within their powers, should conform to convergent guidelines;

Considering that, in order to determine these guidelines, the Governors of the Central Banks must hold regular meetings at which, taking into account the economic policy directives laid down by the Council, they agree jointly on the measures to be adopted by the Central Banks concerning the management of monetary and credit policies, chiefly as regards the level of interest rates, the development of bank liquidity and the granting of credit to the public and private sectors;

Considering that, in order to ensure at all times the coherence of the policies of the Central Banks in the light of these convergent guidelines, it is indispensable that no decision or measure diverging therefrom may be imple-

mented by a Central Bank without prior and obligatory consultation of the other Central Banks;

Considering that it is appropriate that these meetings and consultations be held in the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks created by the decision of the Council of 8 May 1964;

has decided as follows:

Article 1

Twice a year, and whenever the situation requires, the Governors of the Central Banks shall determine the guidelines to be followed in the management of monetary and credit policies in the framework of the general directives laid down by the Council as regards economic and monetary policy and within the limits of the powers of the Central Banks.

These guidelines will mainly concern the development of bank liquidity, the conditions of the distribution of credit and the level of interest rates.

Article 2

When a Central Bank feels that it must deviate from the guidelines jointly determined in accordance with Article 1 above, it shall immediately inform the other Central Banks and the Commission; consultation on the matter shall be held as early as possible.

Should measures planned by a Central Bank appear to deviate from the guidelines determined in accordance with Article 1 above, another Central Bank or the Commission may demand consultation.

Article 3

The meetings and consultations provided for in Articles 1 and 2 above shall be held in the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks.

Article 4

This decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done in Brussels, on

By the Council

President

III. THE YOUNGER GENERATION AND EUROPE

*Main points of the Statement by Mr Albert BORSCHETTE,
member of the Commission, to the European Parliament*

(15 September 1970)

In the first years of implementation of the Treaties the younger generation had given its wholehearted agreement and affirmed its attachment — both sentimental and enthusiastic — to the idea of a union which would unite the peoples of Europe, put the final seal on Franco-German reconciliation and eliminate not only obstacles to trade but also the frontiers between the countries.

The younger generation and the building of Europe

However, little by little, the realities were seen to be different. Young people saw the customs union and joint economic policies being worked out slowly and laboriously. As a result, enthusiasm and hope increasingly gave place to scepticism; we even saw opposition arising and backs turned on what had been so joyfully received before.

Organized youth was also more and more clearly showing its dissatisfaction at being passively on the receiving end of information about Europe or being a mere looker-on and made clear its wish to have a say in the political, economic, social and cultural objectives, in a word the human aims of the Communities. This state of affairs came into the clear light of day in the historic and troubled months of 1968.

I will not attempt here to analyse the underlying reasons for this situation, but I think I should emphasize a conclusion that should be drawn by all of us who have particular responsibilities for the building of Europe. I mean that what youth had regarded as the great historic achievement of their generation and what had been their great hope when they were tearing down frontier posts in 1950 was notably absent from the mentality of the immediately following generation.

The Brussels conference on the younger generation and the European Community

What I am saying here is in part my personal opinion but at the same time it is largely to be found in the general conclusions the Commission has reached in recent years from its frequent contacts with young people and more particularly from the conference in Brussels last June.

President Rey himself, at the end of the conference, summed up as follows: "What we, the politicians, have been doing and are doing is working to build a continent; what you, the young people, want above all is to change society." The conference was something which had to be undertaken; the Commission took the necessary initiative and on the whole the results are positive.

The first thing to note is that when we study seriously the results of the seven preliminary meetings and the June conference itself we find, contrary to what some believed, an absence of partisan spirit, and the emergence of two demands. The first demand is for a Community policy on economic and social development which is more just, more rational and more coherent, having as its corollary a more committed and generous external policy. The second demand is for more effective participation by the citizens in decision-making at all levels, from the commune to the Community; this will mean greater access for citizens to information, to the working out of decisions and to the means of expressing their points of view.

The second thing to be noted is that the meeting made clear how close is the identity of views of young people in all the six countries, whether they be students or industrial or farm workers. For this identity of views the youth organizations, national and international, are largely to be given the credit. Many of them had not waited to be invited by the Commission before coming to reasoned opinions on the problems of Europe and what could be planned and done about them.

Let us see how the situation has developed since the Hague Summit and what Member States and the Commission have done to put teeth into the declaration of intent recorded at point 16 of the communiqué issued after the conference of Heads of State or Government.

Educational problems

The Parliament and the Commission itself had long been aware of the weaknesses of a policy of closely linking the destinies of six countries without awakening the people, and particularly the young people, to the reasons and consequences of what was being undertaken, and to the new rules of life which would inevitably have to be complied with. With this in mind, the Commission, on 14 February, informed the Council that it was ready to assume its share of responsibility for the necessary action, which seemed to be of two different orders: firstly, permanent consultation between governments and the Commission itself, this being vital for the definition of the aims, the methods to be used and, finally, the budgetary arrangements and the question of who is to do what; secondly, direct consultation with organized youth, which was justified by analysis of its attitudes, its oft-expressed readiness to take part in

the building of the new Europe and its reluctance to be associated merely by orders from above in a form which it had neither chosen nor wanted.

The distinction between these two separate approaches, both equally necessary, was justified in the Commission's opinion, by other considerations on the nature of the work which could be envisaged.

First of all, measures would have to be taken for the better Europeanization of teaching programmes at all levels. This will mean updating syllabuses for certain subjects and the consequential training of teaching staffs, the concrete aim being to introduce into teaching more precise and fuller knowledge of the past, present and future changes which will lead the countries engaged on building Europe out of the state of being strangers one for the other into that of being members of one Community.

The next thing to be done is to bring down the barriers which history has created between the teaching systems of various countries and to establish, between universities and schools in Member States, the freedom of movement and mobility already achieved in the economic and social life of the Six.

Further requirements are the systematic development and modernization of modern languages teaching, more exchanges of teaching staffs, young students and workers and, of course, mutual recognition of periods of study in the various member countries, the harmonization of school reforms, the development of a joint vocational training policy and better information on job openings.

Several governments have taken new precise steps in this connection after the Hague Conference. There has been a suggestion of a meeting of Ministers of National Education for the study of what is to be done, particularly on school and university policy. The Council is in favour of this suggestion. Concrete proposals have also been made following up point 16 of the Hague Conference for action in connection with both school policy and programmes of interest to the younger generation, such as continuation courses which, in most Member States, come under ministries other than national education. Lastly, there have been several public statements with very precise and important proposals on harmonization of school and university policies.

However, a possible Council meeting, with Ministers of Education present, is inadequate to cover all the possible outcome of point 16 of the Hague communiqué.

A "Standing Youth Committee"

For this reason the Commission, in its memorandum to the Council, put forward the idea of setting up a standing youth and education committee, with representatives of Member States and the Commission, to make an

exhaustive analysis of the problems. The Council, at its meeting of 22 July, took up this suggestion by the Commission and gave its approval to proposals by the Permanent Representatives Committee for the setting up of an *ad hoc* working party consisting of the senior government officials dealing with youth problems and representatives of the Commission, with the task of getting together all the available information on current problems and drawing up a report for the Council by 15 October next.

The main need is to ensure that the action proposed should not be solely administrative. We must, I believe, find positive means of giving representative youth organizations what they are insistently demanding, i.e. the possibility and the means of taking an active part, at their level, in what is planned for the growth of Europe, and we must not run away from the risk of seeing what they do and say assuming the shape of criticism or even of demands.

Some personal ideas

I should like to go on to say something in my own personal name.

The generations preceding today's youth bequeathed to it a war-devastated world living under the shadow of the atom bomb and in the cold war. To offset all that, they got on with the necessary rebuilding and brought about a degree of material well-being such as has never existed before in Europe.

But today's younger generation either questions and opposes this world and its well-being or the doctrines behind it, or else turns its back on it. This attitude must not cause us to refuse to talk and discuss, for questioning and opposing is the mark not only of youth but of any civilization that wants to make progress. A great French writer of our day has said: "Hardly a day goes by without my questioning everything". Young people have not only the right but also the duty to question, and when they do there are two attitudes that we must avoid.

The first is saying condescendingly that youth must sow its wild oats and that the violent or peaceful opposers of today are tomorrow's good fathers and husbands, good officials and even good defenders of the established order of things. That would be tantamount to saying that they will not change anything but it is they who will change, and believing neither in their strength nor in their sincerity. But in fact, they are not looking for approval nor, very often, even for understanding, but only for their convictions to be respected.

The second wrong attitude would be to run forward to meet events and try to be as young as or even younger than the young and approve all their sayings and doings. I am not very sure moreover that young people have much respect for the "greybeards" who try to be still more violent or more pacifist than they themselves.

We cannot accept all they demand nor follow them in all their attitudes. But what we must do is to prepare them better than we have done in the past in their civic training and for their lives as citizens.

And in this connection I want to make a suggestion which falls outside the powers of the Treaties and of the institutions but which members of this House could sponsor in their national parliaments.

In most of our countries, young men are called upon to bear arms at 18 and serve their country and even possibly to die for it at that age. Is it not most deeply unjust that at the same age they have no possibility at all of influencing their country's, and their own, future through the right to vote ?

Could we not envisage members of this Parliament and their political groups coordinating action in their national parliaments with the aim of bringing down uniformly and simultaneously in each of the countries of the Six the age at which young people can vote ?

At all events, that is my personal suggestion and a personal contribution I wanted to make to this important debate on a problem which is decisive for the future of Europe.

IV. SUPPLYING THE COMMUNITY WITH URANIUM

Under the Euratom Treaty the regular and equitable supply of users with nuclear ores and fuels is seen as one of the chief conditions for the development of the nuclear industry in the Community.

At the present time uranium is the only raw material used to obtain nuclear energy, and will probably remain so until 1985-90. By then plutonium should have begun to be employed in fast reactors and it could even supersede uranium towards the end of this century or early in the next.

In any case, almost all nuclear reactors will henceforth use uranium with a low U^{235} enrichment. However, the problems involved in creating an independent enrichment capacity for the Community will not be discussed in this paper, which concentrates on natural uranium supplies.

In view of the forecast expansion of nuclear energy — with installed capacity rising from 3 500 MWe in 1970 to 45 000 MWe by 1980 and about 100 000 MWe in 1985 — annual uranium requirements can be reckoned at under 2 000 tons in 1970, over 7 500 tons in 1980 and some 16 000 tons in 1985. Thereafter, annual uranium requirements should rise gradually to hit the 20 000-25 000 ton mark, depending on the rate at which fast reactors are commissioned.

From the above picture, total uranium requirements emerge of approximately 100 000 tons up to 1985, and between 325 000 and 450 000 tons by the end of the century. Since the Community accounts for one-seventh of the growth of nuclear energy in the Western world, the above estimates fit in perfectly with the cumulative uranium requirements for the whole of the Western world, namely 2-4 million tons.

The attached table, based on the latest estimates published in the ENEA/IAEA Report, September 1970, gives an idea of the size and distribution of known reserves in the Western world, which should be enough to meet requirements.

In actual fact, the reasonably guaranteed reserves, i.e. those which can be extracted at a cost up to \$10/lb U_3O_8 , are the only ones offering an immediate economic attraction, and, in view of the current price of uranium concentrate (\$6.00 - 6.50/lb U_3O_8), this does not even apply to all of them.

Moreover, the table makes no allowance for very recent developments in Australia, where a 40 000 ton uranium ore deposit with a 20% assay has been discovered. These figures have still to be confirmed, but it seems very

likely that a really exceptional find has been made which is liable to have considerable short-term repercussions on the market.

When examining the table it should be noted that, in the case of the four leading producer countries, only those resources controlled by the French industry in France and non-Community countries and the South African reserves have been estimated on the basis of the present market situation and probable future trends. Thus, estimated Canadian and US reserves could not be exploited in their entirety at current price levels.

Another important factor is the speed with which these reserves can be worked. The output of those controlled by the French industry, currently about 1 800 tons, is to reach almost 4 500 tons by 1974. The Community's annual uranium requirements should not attain this level until 1977. The present production capacity of the Western world is about 17 000 tons, rising to perhaps some 39 000 tons around 1975, on the basis of reasonably guaranteed reserves. Here again, the Western world's overall requirements will probably not reach this level until around 1977.

Present known reserves should be enough, then, to cover the requirements of the Community and the Western world for the next eight or ten years.

Since this is the time usually elapsing between the start of a prospecting programme and the commencement of uranium concentrate production, the development of present reserves and the foreseeable demand are in perfect balance, but prospecting will have to be gradually stepped up in the coming years in order to ensure the proper coverage of requirements during the ensuing eight to ten years.

This expansion of the reserves controlled by the Community industry is a fairly recent development and is chiefly attributable to the prospecting schemes carried out by the French Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique and French industry, notably in Niger, Gabon and the Central African Republic, which have resulted in an average yearly increase of 10 000 tons in uranium reserves. Moreover, certain German companies and the Italian firm of Agip Nucleare have for a short while now been actively engaged in prospecting schemes in several African countries, Australia, Canada and even in the USA. As a result of the considerable intensification of activity on the part of these enterprises the sums invested in prospecting have risen to an estimated 14-16 million u.a. for 1970, compared with some 8-10 million in 1969.

If current prospecting is as successful as previous projects, the Community could cover even its longer-term uranium requirements from sources controlled by its industry, and possibly have a surplus available for export. In view of the rapid growth in requirements and the fairly high cost of

Reserves
(April 1970)

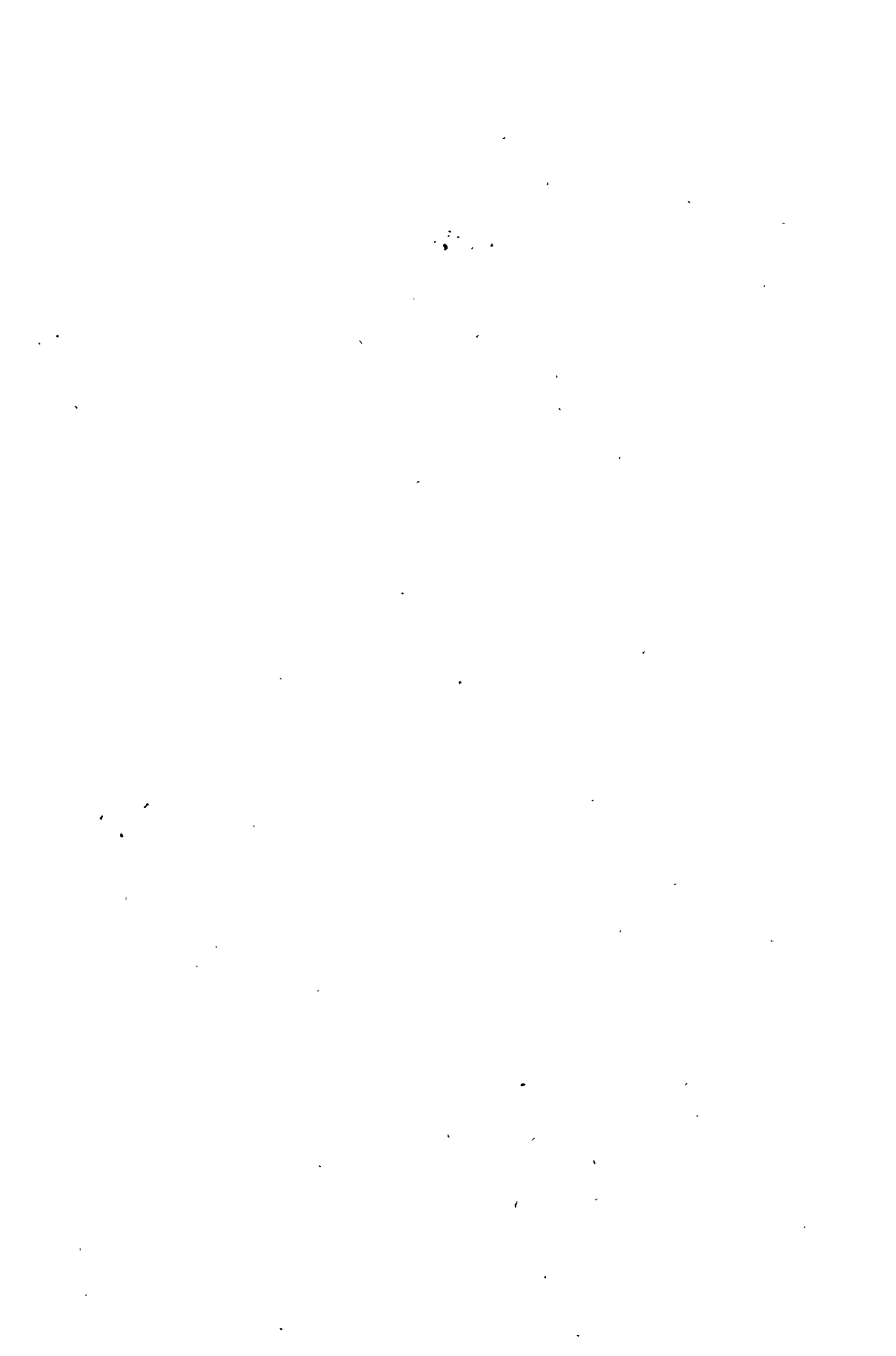
(thousand tons uranium)

Country	Up to \$10 lb U ₃ O ₈			\$10-15 lb U ₃ O ₈	
	Reasonably guaranteed reserves	Possible supplementary reserves	Estimated assay (% U)	Reasonably guaranteed reserves	Possible supplementary reserves
US	192	390	1.44	106	228
Canada	178	177	~ 1.00	99	129
South Africa	154	11.5	by-product (0.2)	49	27
France	35	19	1.85	7	12
Italy	1.2				
Niger	20	30	} 2.8	10	10
Central African Republic	8	8			
Gabon	14	5			6.5
Australia	16.7	5.1	0.6-7.6	7	5
Spain	8.5		1.7	8	
Argentina	7.7	17	0.9-1.3	8	25
Portugal (Europe)	7.4	6	1.7		11
(Angola)					11
Japan	2.1			3.4	
Mexico	1.0			1.2	
Brazil	0.8	0.8	8.5		
Sweden				266	38
Denmark				4	
India				2.3	0.8
Total (in round figures)	650			570	

prospecting, however, it must be borne in mind that during the first 10-15 years the European uranium extraction industry will probably be unable to finance the investment necessitated by this expansion on its own. This will require extensive government backing for some considerable time. An overall view of the problems in need of solution and the steps required at Community level appear to be central to the expansion of production and the assurance of regular supplies to Community users on a fair and reasonable basis.

PART TWO

Community activities in September 1970



I. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT¹ OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

Suspension of duties

1. On 29 September 1970¹ the Council, acting under Article 28 of the Treaty, adopted on a Commission proposal, a regulation on the partial suspension at 7.2% of the autonomous duty on grapefruit and pomelos from sub-heading 08.02D. The purpose was to extend until 31 December 1970 the existing suspension due to expire on 1 October 1970 (the date when the EEC-Israel agreement came into force).

Deferred application of CCT duties

2. By a decision of 18 September 1970,² pursuant to Article 26 of the Treaty, the Commission authorized Germany to postpone the application of CCT duties to certain Algerian wines. This decision, which in fact extends a previous authorization that had expired on 31 August 1970, is effective until 31 October 1970.

Standardization

3. Ten Euronorms have lately been issued, seven of them new and three revisions of previous (1957) standards. Dimensional tolerances for plate and sheet are now covered by Euronorm 29 (hot-rolled steel plate 3mm. or more in thickness: size, shape and weight tolerances) and Euronorm 33 (sheet and wide strip below 3mm. in thickness, of mild non-alloy steel, for deep drawing and cold bending: size and shape tolerances).

Of the set of quality standards now being brought out, following up the existing Euronorms, which cover practically the whole field of ordinary steels, the first five relate to high-carbon non-alloy and alloy steels used in mechanical engineering. They are Euronorms 83 (quenching and hardening steels), 84 (case-hardening steels), 85 (nitriding steels), 86 (induction-hardening steels) and 87 (free-cutting steels).

¹ *Journal officiel* L 216, 1 October 1970.

² *Ibid.* L 214, 29 September 1970.

The three Euronorms for wire-rod, having been originally issued more than ten years ago, were no longer in line with present-day technology and accordingly required revision. The new versions embody technical advances achieved meantime in respect of ordinary non-alloy wire-rod for drawing: they are Euronorms 15 (surface checking), 16 (qualities and properties) and 17 (dimensions and tolerances).

68 Euronorms have been issued to date, four of them in revised versions. Of these, six are of a general nature, 16 on physical tests, eight on chemical tests, 15 on properties, and 23 on dimensions and tolerances. A further 36 are in preparation, with six undergoing revision.

COMPETITION POLICY

Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

4. The Commission has authorized the steel company "Mannesmann AG", of Düsseldorf, to acquire a participation in the capital of "Stahlkontor Hahn AG", also of Düsseldorf, which deals in iron and steel products. This operation, leading to a concentration between the two companies, was subject to prior Commission authorization. This was granted after the Commission had ascertained that the planned operation conformed to the conditions laid down in Article 66, paragraph 2 of the ECSC Treaty.

State aids

Aids to the cinematographic industry

5. The Commission has submitted a memorandum to the Governments of the Member States inviting them to modify their aid arrangements for the cinematographic industry, so that the systems will be better adapted to the development of the Common Market. This Commission proposal continues the line of action constantly pursued to free competition from the disparities between the different national aid systems established by the Member States for the development of this sector. The Commission has also been careful to see that the national aids are gradually adapted in such a way as to encourage cooperation within the Community.

On this plane, cooperation between the Member States has reached such an advanced stage that it appears necessary, as regards aids, to develop at Community level the support which has so far been granted at national level. In a proposal based on Article 93(1) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has,

therefore, asked the Member States to combine national aids for the production of full-length films. Such a step would allow a number of films — limited at first — to benefit from the various subsidies available in the EEC and to this end would remove the restrictions hitherto based on the nationality of the film.

At the same time, the Commission also suggested that the Member States should take complementary steps with the aim of stimulating competition in the production of EEC films and bringing about greater harmonization of the national credit resources for the industry and better commercial exploitation of Community films both inside and outside the Common Market.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Film production

6. At its meeting on 29 September 1970, the Council, on a Commission proposal, adopted a directive in final form on the introduction of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities in film production.¹

This directive, which falls within the framework of the general programmes for the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, lays down that the Member States shall remove those restrictions on film producers which, in particular:

- (a) prevent them from establishing themselves in the host country or from providing services under the same conditions and with the same rights as nationals of that country;
- (b) are the result of administrative or professional practices, whose effect is that the treatment applied to film producers is discriminatory compared to that applied in respect of nationals.

The directive also prohibits Member States from granting their nationals who go to another Member State with the intention of engaging in film production any assistance which might distort the conditions of establishment.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 218, 3 October 1970 and Bulletin 8-69, Ch. V, sec. 11.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Monetary Committee

7. The Committee held its 142nd session on 3 September 1970 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. International monetary problems and the alignment of the member countries' positions in preparation for the annual Assembly of the International Monetary Fund were discussed. The economic and monetary situation in the Community was surveyed in general terms and prior consultation was held on a batch of measures planned by a Member State.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

8. The 42nd meeting of the Committee, in Brussels on 17 and 18 September 1970, was essentially concerned with further preparatory work on the first draft of the third medium-term economic policy programme.

Panel of experts on economic budgets

9. The Panel met on 21 and 22 September 1970 and adopted a new outline for complete economic budgets, which would bring out more clearly the general totals on the basis of which the public authorities determine short-term economic policy guidelines. It also examined the main hypotheses chosen concerning the probable development of the world economic situation in 1971. The national experts also gave brief forecasts of the likely trends in their respective countries. The Panel fixed its next meeting for the end of November 1970, when it will discuss the establishment of complete economic budgets. On this occasion the economic forecasts for 1971 will be examined in detail before the whole set of documents is submitted to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee.

Working Party on public finance forecasts

10. The Working Party held its 5th session under the chairmanship of Mr Wissels. It continued forecast work and adopted an interim report for the Budget Policy Committee and the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee on the forecasts for public finances in Member States for 1970-75.

Ad hoc Working Party on the stage-by-stage plan

11. The Working Party met on 11 September 1970 in Luxembourg and on 23 and 24 September 1970 in Copenhagen. At these two sessions it continued the discussion on the items to appear in the final report to the Council on the phased establishment of economic and monetary union.¹

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Common organization of markets

Cereals and rice

12. By a regulation adopted on 2 September 1970, the Commission established a uniform rate of yield for the payment of the production refund for maize groats and meal for use in the brewing industry.²

On 29 September 1970 the Council modified its regulation of June 1967 laying down general rules governing intervention in the cereals sector;³ the purpose of this regulation is to permit, under certain special conditions, a modification of the price terms established before the beginning of the marketing year for re-offer on the market of cereals held by the intervention agency.

Milk and milk products

13. On 18 September 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation relating to the sale of butter from public stocks.⁴ This text replaces a similar regulation of August 1968 and fixes the conditions of sale with respect to the time-limits for payment and delivery of the butter bought.

Fruit and vegetables

14. By a regulation of 1 September 1970, the Commission fixed the conditions for the application and supervision of the arrangements prohibiting the sale of tomatoes held by intervention agencies and also the adaptation

¹ See Supplement to this Bulletin.

² *Journal officiel* L 196, 3 September 1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 215, 30 September 1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 208, 19 September 1970.

coefficients for these products;¹ the regulation adopted lays down in particular the conditions under which the interested parties must apply for compensation and also the minimum areas and quantities necessary for this compensation to be granted.

On 9 September 1970 the Commission noted that the apple market was in a critical situation.²

On 18 September 1970 the Council laid down special measures, firstly for the distillation of pears, and secondly for granting permission to process tomatoes and pears bought in.³

At its meeting on 28/29 September 1970, the Council heard a progress report on the work on the unification of the import systems applied by each of the Member States vis-à-vis non-member countries to processed fruit and vegetables; it requested that this work be continued and that it be kept informed of progress achieved.

Fisheries

15. At the same session considerable progress was made on the common fisheries policy. The Council requested a further examination of one of the last problems still pending, so that an overall decision in this sector might be taken without delay.

Living plants and floricultural products

16. On 29 September 1970 the Commission decided to extend the period of validity of the arrangement for minimum prices for bulbs, onions and flower tubers for export to non-member countries.⁴ This period was due to end on 31 May 1971 in accordance with a regulation of 1968.

Difficulties encountered in certain agricultural sectors

17. During its session of 28/29 September 1970 the Council heard a statement from the French delegation on the difficulties encountered in certain agricultural sectors, with particular reference to pigmeat, fruit and vegetables

¹ *Journal officiel* L 195, 2 September 1970.

² *Ibid.* L 201, 10 September 1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 208, 19 September 1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 215, 30 September 1970.

and poultry and egg farming. Following an exchange of views on this matter, the Commission was instructed by the Council to examine in detail the French delegation's suggestions, the purpose of which, as indicated in the press release issued after the meeting, was to improve the current rules in these sectors and remove the difficulties encountered. The Commission will report on its conclusions to the Council.

The Council also noted the concern expressed by the Italian delegation as regards difficulties in the advance fixing of prices in the milk products sector. The Commission announced that it would shortly be submitting a report to the Council on this matter.

Finally, following a communication from the Belgian delegation on the inward processing traffic in butter envisaged for their country, the Commission stated that it would examine the matter and would make a proposal if appropriate.

Harmonization of legislation in the seeds and seedlings sector

18. On 29 September 1970 the Council practically completed the harmonization of legislation in the seeds and agricultural seedlings sector by adopting two directives concerning the establishment of a Joint Catalogue of varieties of agricultural seedlings species and the marketing of vegetable seeds.¹ The directive relating to the Joint Catalogue completes the series of directives recently adopted on the marketing of beet seeds, fodder plants, cereals and potato seedlings and also seeds of oil and fibre plants. These directives had avoided the question of a joint catalogue by provisionally authorizing the Member States to maintain their restrictive lists of national varieties.

In future all the varieties approved in the Member States according to the Community rules will automatically be admitted throughout the Community after a specific period. The conditions fixed for admission to the national lists are that the variety must be distinguishable from others and must be stable and sufficiently homogeneous. It must also possess agricultural value and be sufficiently utilizable. Member States wishing to raise objections against a variety may motivate these under the procedure of the Standing Committee on seeds and seedlings. The new directive also contains provisions allowing old varieties which had previously been accepted to be entered now in the Joint Catalogue.

The directive on the marketing of vegetable seeds provides for the establishment of a joint catalogue following a procedure similar to that used for agricultural plants. Nevertheless, it should be noted that agricultural and utility value is not required for admission to the national list. Vegetable

¹ *Journal officiel* L 225, 12 October 1970.

seeds, like agricultural seeds, are subject to Community certification. However, during a transitional period, "standard seeds" may be marketed. Like the certified seeds, these must belong to a distinct and pure variety, but are subject only to a *post facto* sample check, whereas certified seeds and their antecedents are officially verified before being placed on the market.

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19. As part of the studies in the committees of the European Parliament, on Commission proposals relating to agricultural reform, the Committee for Finance, Administration and Accounts published a cautious opinion which is even critical on certain points. This opinion will be submitted to the Committee on Agriculture, which must draw up the final report. Mentioning the cost of the proposed reform, which is very high (in absolute terms, the total expenditure for the next 10 years for Member States and EAGGF will exceed 70 000 million u.a., for both market support and the various economic and structural measures), the Parliament's Finance Committee says in particular that it "can only approve the courageous initiative of the Executive to find a final solution to this difficult and immense problem, even if differences of opinion have arisen between the Commission and the Finance Committee on the implementing procedures of the planned reform". It also approves the regional variations in aid, both Community and national, resulting from the economic, social and structural features of each region, but nevertheless expresses certain reservations.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Iron and steel industry

Technical research

20. After hearing the Consultative Committee of ECSC and obtaining the consent of the Council, the Commission decided to allocate under Article 55(2 c) of the ECSC Treaty a total of 3 910 548 units of account (113 900 u.a. towards "costs of dissemination of information and related expenses" and 3 796 648 u.a. in grants) for research on:

- (a) optimization of electric-furnace production of ordinary steels;
- (b) automation of continuous hot wide-strip mills;
- (c) improvement and development of comparable hardness measurements in the Community countries;

- (d) improvement of blast-furnace running and of the quality of the pig-iron produced;
- (e) hot compacting of iron ore;
- (f) behaviour of metal structures in fire;
- (g) compilation of basic documentation for architects;
- (h) automation of oxygen steelworks;
- (i) continuous refining of pig-iron;
- (j) utilization properties of steels.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

Scientific and technical research policy

21. A report prepared by statistical experts at the request of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research Policy¹ sets out and makes a systematic analysis of the data concerning appropriations by the governments of the Member States to research and development, thus permitting a comparison between the research budgets of the Six as laid down in the Council's Decision of 31 October 1967. This document has been approved by the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee. The following are its general conclusions.

The public R & D effort in the Community in 1969 amounted to 4 200 million units of account, or 1% of the gross domestic product (GDP). There are pronounced differences from country to country, France, Germany and the Netherlands forming a group in which State spending is highest. Except for France, where the proportion of public funding is particularly large (about 70%), these differences lie essentially not so much in the ratio of government to private aid as in the overall research effort. In recent years public R & D expenditure has risen by about 9% in all countries except the Netherlands, where the rate of increase has been greater. In most countries this rate has scarcely been above that of public administrative expenditure as a whole. The estimates for 1970 show divergent movements.

With the exception of university research and military research, the nuclear objective is the most important in terms of funding in all Community countries. Save in Belgium, however, its share is decreasing, owing to the reduction in contributions to the international programmes. State aid to space research is centred mainly in France and Germany, which are developing

¹ Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee: "Public Financing of Research and Development in the Community Countries, 1967-70. Analysis by Objectives."

national programmes as well as making major contributions to international projects. These are also the only Community countries which have significant defence research programmes (space 1.4 u.a., defence 4.9 u.a. *per capita* in 1969).

In the majority of countries research expenditure on the exploration and exploitation of the Earth and its atmosphere is relatively modest. The expenditure on the sub-groups of this major goal (soil and sub-stratum, seas and oceans, atmosphere) differ considerably from country to country (0.3 u.a. *per capita* in 1969). The Netherlands and Germany devote proportionally greater sums than the other countries to the promotion of human health (Community average: 1.7 u.a. *per capita* in 1969, including university research). Except in France and the Netherlands, the level of research expenditure on planning the human environment is relatively low (0.5 u.a. *per capita*).

The Netherlands is devoting a particularly substantial public effort to agricultural research (0.9 u.a. *per capita* in 1969). Appropriations for industrial research are in many instances increasing more rapidly than the total expenditure. In France, where spending under this heading is highest, appropriations to aeronautics predominate. There is also a marked interest in this field in Germany and the Netherlands. In Belgium, funding is directed more to the traditional branches of activity, while Italy pays greater attention to electronics (Community average: 1.7 u.a. *per capita* in 1969). Expenditure on computer science is particularly heavy in France and Germany, the only countries which have coherent programmes in this field, and doubled between 1967 and 1969 (0.3 u.a. *per capita* in 1969).

The bulk of the expenditure on social sciences and humanities is in Germany, France and particularly the Netherlands, where outlay in relation to the GDP and the population is twice as heavy as in the other two countries (Community average: 0.3 u.a. *per capita* in 1969).

Public expenditure on the general promotion of knowledge is rapidly increasing, particularly in the university sector; the fastest rates have been recorded by the Netherlands, where the starting level was already the highest in relative terms.

Training

22. On 30 September 1970, the situation with regard to scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows: 54 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged and seven new trainees were accepted in September for a later training period; 50 grant-holders were actively engaged, 17 of them specializing in a particular field (12 at Ispra, one at Karlsruhe, three at Geel and one under a contract of association) and 33 preparing theses: 13 at Ispra, three at Karlsruhe, four at Geel and 13 under contracts of association. Five new grants were awarded.

Joint action

Future activities of Euratom

23. During September, the competent authorities of the Council resumed examination of the Commission's proposals concerning the supplementary research and training programme for 1970, the new multiannual projects in the fields of controlled thermonuclear fusion and biology and the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre (JRC).

Discussions were also resumed with the Council authorities on the possibility of legally using JRC resources for non-nuclear research activities, and in particular on the unblocking of a sum of 50 000 units of account to enable the Commission to undertake some exploratory studies in the non-nuclear sector (50 000 u.a. earmarked for the reorganization being still blocked).

The Committee of four experts appointed by the Commission continued its work on defining the lines along which the Joint Research Centre should be run in the future; it met on 8-10 September at the Ispra Establishment and on 22 September at Grenoble.

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

24. At the invitation of the Commission, six prizewinners in a competition organized in Germany in collaboration with industry, who were selected from among young amateur researchers, visited the Ispra Establishment. They had access to the laboratories for four days and were able to acquaint themselves with the research being carried out at the Centre in the fields of particular interest to them.

A colloquium on the technology of controlled thermonuclear fusion, organized by the Commission in collaboration with the Jülich Institute for Plasma Physics, was held at Aix-la-Chapelle on 22-25 September.

Dissemination of information

25. On 15 September the Commission held a meeting at Petten of the heads of the nuclear documentation centres in the Community at which the technical terms and conditions of an agreement for the exchange of scientific and technical documentation with USAEC were worked out. On 3-4 September the Commission was represented at a meeting organized at the UNESCO headquarters by the World Federation of Engineering Organizations, one of the purposes of which was to examine some practical problems facing

publishers of technical reviews; during this meeting a decision was taken to set up a European Association of Technical Review Publishers.

The Commission was also represented at the information meeting on documentation in agriculture held at Stuttgart-Hohenheim on 22 September. In addition, the Study Group on "Scientific and technical information" of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research Policy arrived at a general agreement on the creation of a Community system of scientific documentation in the field of metallurgy.

ENERGY POLICY

Hydrocarbons

26. On 24 September 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a "memorandum on the applicability of the EEC Treaty to the continental shelf". When adopting the regulation of 27 September 1968 on the definition of the customs territory of the Community, the Council gave instructions to the Commission to examine problems relating to the continental shelf and also asked the Commission to submit to it proposals concerning the customs treatment applicable.

The concept of a continental shelf was defined by the Geneva Convention adopted on 29 April 1958 by a conference held under the auspices of the United Nations. This convention came into force on 10 June 1964 following ratification by 22 States. Under this convention the concept of a continental shelf applies to "the sea-bed and the sub-stratum of the underwater regions adjacent to the coasts but situated outside territorial waters" up to a certain depth and a certain distance.

Taking as its basis the texts in force in international law, the Commission concludes in its memorandum that the continental shelf can be classed, for the purpose of applying the EEC Treaty, with the territories of the signatory States over which these States exercise sovereign rights. In practice, the application of this principle affects economic activities inherent in the exploration and exploitation of natural resources and particularly of hydrocarbon deposits. Thus the Commission considers that the directives on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services for activities in the extractive industries and in the field of research (prospecting and drilling) are applicable to the corresponding national laws. The Commission had, indeed, followed this principle in the standpoint which it adopted in 1969 on the German system of aid to the oil industry and also in its proposals concerning customs territory and origin of products.

Coal

27. Article 1 a) of Decision 70/1/CECA of 19 December 1969 on coking coal and coke gives Member States the opportunity to grant their collieries aid to production ranging up to 1.50 u.a. per ton of coking coal. Complying with applications from Germany, France and Belgium, the Commission has authorized the governments concerned to grant their coal industries aid to the extent of 1.30 u.a./ton for the various German coalfield, 1.50 u.a./ton for the Nord-Pas-de-Calais and Lorraine coalfields and 1.50 u.a./ton for the Kempen, "Centre" and Mons coalfields. This aid applies to coking coal used in the fabrication of blast-furnace coke actually consumed by the Community iron and steel industry.

Nuclear energy

28. On 17 September 1970, Dr E. Clarence Larson, a member of the US Atomic Energy Commission, was received by Mr W. Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, with whom he discussed current problems in the field of nuclear energy, and in particular questions concerning uranium supply and enrichment.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Harmonization of conditions of competition

29. On 10 September 1970 the Member States held a consultative meeting to discuss the public service obligations which might arise from the imposition of tariffs for ECSC products. In view of the dimensions of the problem the delegations decided to resume the discussions at a further meeting towards the end of the year.

On 26 September 1970 a meeting was held with the Group of the Six in the International Union of Railways on the implementation of Article 8 of the Council decision of 13 May 1965 providing for the progressive harmonization of financial relations between the railways and the States.

On 30 September 1970 a consultative meeting of government experts on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport took place in Brussels.

Transport rates and conditions

30. On 3 and 4 September 1970 there was a meeting in Freiburg im Breisgau of the working party instructed by the ECSC/Austria and ECSC/Switzerland Transport Committees to study the terms of a system for the publication of rates and conditions for individual contracts concluded by the railways for the transport of coal and steel between Member States via Austria or Switzerland. The technical methods for publication devised by this working party will be examined by the Transport Committees at their extraordinary meetings in Lausanne on 3 and 4 November 1970, when certain questions still pending must also be settled for the planned publication system to be adopted in its final form.

On 21 September 1970 a meeting was held in Brussels with a German Government delegation to examine a special internal tariff measure of the "Deutsche Bundesbahn" for which the German Government sought the prior agreements of the Commission in accordance with Article 70, paragraph 4 of the ECSC Treaty.

Rates for the use of infrastructures

31. The Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in the studies of transport costs held its 22nd meeting on 14 September 1970. The business was to prepare a draft Commission decision determining the contents of the various headings of the accounting schemes in Annex I to the Council regulation of 4 June 1970 on the introduction of a uniform and permanent accounting system for infrastructure expenditure. Article 9 of this regulation requires the Commission, as part of its task of coordinating all the studies involved in the introduction of this system, to determine what items shall come under the various headings of the accounting schemes. The Committee's opinion on the proposed headings was obtained, so that it will be possible to guarantee homogeneous application of the regulation for all means of transport in the various Member States.

Transport statistics

32. On 10 September 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council two proposals for directives relating, in the first case, to a survey of road haulage between Member States under bilateral and multilateral quota systems and, in the second, to a survey, in the framework of regional statistics, of national road haulage.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

33. The Commission has taken three decisions in principle, under Article 56, paragraph 2a of the ECSC Treaty, on the granting of loans for financing two industrial projects in the Netherlands and one in France.

On the basis of the same article, it also received three further requests for loans concerning a conversion project in Germany and two in the Netherlands.

Studies

34. Representatives of the Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region, of the Italian Government, and of the Commission met in Trieste on 22 and 23 September 1970 to examine, with the institutes responsible for the study of the development of the region, the draft of the final report submitted by the latter. Following the initial phase comprising analysis of the situation and of spontaneous trends, the essential phase — examination of the possible contributions of different activities to the development of the region and of the action which could encourage these contributions — is thus practically completed. After making an approximate calculation of the deadlines for launching the projects decided upon and their cost, the institutes will submit a summary of their work at the end of 1970 or early in 1971.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational guidance and training

35. A group of experts consisting of representatives of professional organizations and of training bodies in the agricultural sector met at Bruges on 15 September 1970. Their purpose was to determine the aims, guidelines, programme and working methods of the first seminar for supervisory training staff in agriculture and in rural occupations, to be organized on 26-30 October 1970 by the Commission at the International Centre for further vocational and technical training in Turin.

On 16 September 1970 the "metallurgy" expert group met in Brussels to draw up the list of diplomas, certificates and other awards, recognized at national level as the result of an adult training course, which comply with the minimum requirements set out in the European career brief for the training of

qualified machine-tool workers. At its session of 29 September 1970 the Council, on a Commission proposal, also adopted, in its final form, a recommendation concerning the guidelines to be taken as the minimum requirements for the trades of turner, milling-machine operator and grinding-machine operator and also the knowledge and skills to be acquired.¹ These requirements are set out in the European career brief for the training of qualified machine-tool workers.

Finally, on the basis of Article 50 of the Treaty of Rome, the Commission convened in Brussels, on 21 September 1970, another group of young farm-workers (40) about to embark upon a vocational training course in a Community country other than their own.

European Social Fund

36. Following the favourable opinions rendered on 2 July 1970 by the Committee of the European Social Fund,² the Commission, on 30 September 1970, took several formal decisions relating to grants from the Fund for vocational retraining and resettlement operations; the total sum involved is over 13 million units of account.

Social security

Migrant workers

37. The problem of the social security legislation applying to workers engaged by firms hiring out labour when such workers are supplied to a company in another Member State was the subject of an initial examination by the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers at its 11th session on 18 September 1970. The Committee also continued its examination of the amendments to be made to the revised draft implementing regulation in order to adapt it to the provisions of Regulation No. 3 (revised) adopted by the Council.

Social services

38. On 9 September 1970 the Commission adopted two reports on action taken in the Member States on its two recommendations concerning (a) "the activity of the social services with regard to workers moving within the

¹ *Journal officiel* L 219, 5 October 1970.

² Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part Two, sec. 54 and *Journal officiel* L 237, 28 October 1970.

Community”¹ and (b) “housing for workers and their families moving within the Community”.² These two texts, which refer to the years 1967 and 1968, illustrate the Commission’s concern to know and to make known the extent of the efforts put forth in these fields of importance for the living conditions of migrant workers and also the deficiencies which still exist. Even though much remains to be done in this connection, the recommendations have nevertheless acted as a stimulus in their respective fields. The two reports have been submitted to the six Governments, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, the ECSC Consultative Committee and the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement; they will also be made available to all interested circles and organizations.

Wages and terms of employment

Social problems in the road transport sector

39. On 30 September 1970 a group of government experts met to prepare measures for harmonizing certain social provisions in road transport (second regulation). After formulating some preliminary comments, in particular on coordination between the first regulation and the planned text, the experts began to examine the working hypotheses submitted by the Commission and the opinions rendered prior to them by the Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Road Transport.

Health protection

Industrial safety, health and medicine

Mines Safety and Health Commission

40. On 14 and 15 September 1970 an international seminar on safety and health in coal mines, attended by representatives of miners’ unions in the Community countries and in the United Kingdom, was held in Cagliari.

There were contributions in the medical field on research studies on pneumoconioses: epidemiology and therapeutic problems and the readaptation of pneumoconiosis and chronic bronchitis sufferers. In the technical field the seminar reviewed the activities of the Mines Safety and Health Commission with special reference to the practical use of studies of mining disasters, present

ⁱ *Journal officiel* 75, 16 August 1962.

^a *Ibid.* 137, 27 July 1965.

trends in health measures in mines and lessons to be learned from accident statistics which might serve to guide accident prevention.

The main points raised in the discussions were the extent of occupational diseases and the advantages of obtaining statistics on them, the role of vocational training in the use of the available technical means to combat dust and the need for the Mines Safety and Health Commission to devote more of its activities to factors making for good industrial relations, to conditions affecting health and to individual accidents.

Industrial safety

41. The practical tests for the Vth competition organized by the ENPI (Italian national accident prevention agency) took place at Perugia in cooperation with the Commission on 22-24 September 1970. The subject of the competition is the prevention of accidents caused by the use of farm machinery on sloping ground. The judges, five Italian experts and five from other Community countries, assessed the performances of 16 tractors, four motor-ploughs, two universal tractors, eight mechanical diggers and eight safety devices.

On 25 September 1970 discussions hinged on safety problems arising from the use of farm machinery of the types entered in the competition. In the morning, the ENPI and the Commission jointly organized a mass meeting at which speeches were made by Mr L. Rampa, State Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Preda, President of the ENPI and members of the international panel of judges. The "Safety" subcommittee of the Joint Advisory Committee for the Social Problems of Paid Agricultural Workers, technicians, experts and builders of agricultural machinery from the Community countries also took part in this event.

In the afternoon a closed meeting was held under the chairmanship of a Commission representative with the participation of the members of the panel of judges and their deputies and the "Safety" subcommittee. They discussed in detail the problems broached during the morning. The day ended with the showing of a series of films on safety in agriculture.

Health protection (Euratom)

Dosimetry research

42. As part of its individual dosimetry research programme the Commission has concluded a research contract with several national institutes and laboratories with the aim of making facilities for more precise dose evaluation available to those responsible for radiation protection, in order to ensure

effective observation in this respect of the maximum values laid down in the Euratom "Basic Standards". The programme is both a continuation and an extension of the research programme initiated and carried out under the sponsorship of the Commission since 1965.

The further research work relates to dosimetry in mixed radiation fields, neutron source calibration and spectrometry, the preparation of a generalized computer program for determining the sensitivity functions of moderator-detector systems, the Bonner sphere process for neutron dosimetry and dosimetry by ionographic methods. The work will be carried out at the Gesellschaft für Strahlenforschung, München and Kernforschungsanlage, Jülich.

The new applied dosimetry research, relating to dosimetry using exo-electrons, has been entrusted to the Health Physics Laboratory of the Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare at Bologna, while the research on development in the field of fluorescent X-rays for the calibration of photon dosimeters and studies of the sensitivity functions of moderator spheres in the field of thermal and epithermal neutrons has been assigned to the competent departments of the Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique at Fontenay-aux-Roses and Cadarache.

It has been found that there is a need for the fostering and coordination of research in new sectors at Community level in order to improve knowledge and avoid dispersion of effort, particularly since this is likely to lead to a new conception of applied dosimetry and an improvement in dosimetric accuracy.

Seminar on the radiation protection problems inherent in transuranium elements

43. A seminar on radiation protection problems inherent in transuranium elements, organized by the Commission of the European Communities and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA), was held in the European Institute for Transuranium Elements at Karlsruhe from 21 to 25 September 1970. About 60 persons from 11 different countries participated.

The special importance of this meeting was underlined by the presence at the opening session of Dr Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, who gave an introductory address on recent progress in research on transuranium elements. Dr Recht, speaking in the name of the Commission and the ENEA, stressed the need to envisage the radioactive hazard as a scientific problem, in the solution of which radiobiology and radiation protection must be associated.

The themes of this seminar concerned the production and applications of transuranium elements, their metabolism, the risks inherent in their manipulation, the physical and medical surveillance of workers, and action to be taken in the event of accidents.

In their conclusions the participants emphasized the need for intensive biological research aimed at determining in particular the metabolism of transuranium elements. In addition, they selected as a goal to be attained by international collaboration the definition of international standards for transuranium elements similar to those already existing in non-radioactive toxicology.

III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Negotiations on the membership applications of Ireland, Denmark and Norway

44. The first ministerial negotiating sessions between the Community and Ireland, Denmark and Norway were held in Brussels on 21 and 22 September 1970. The leaders of the various delegations were as follows: for the Community, Mr Walter Scheel, President-in-office of the Council, for the Irish delegation, Mr Patrick J. Hillery, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the Danish delegation, Mr P. Nyboe Andersen, Minister of Economic Affairs, and for the Norwegian delegation, Mr Sverre Stray, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The delegations of the three applicant countries and the Community delegation agreed on the interval at which meetings should be held: namely one each quarter at ministerial level and one each month at deputies level. The Community delegation noted the respective positions of the three countries. The discussions on the various problems will first be pursued at deputies level.

The next negotiating sessions between the Community and Ireland, Denmark and Norway will take place on 15 December 1970.

Negotiations with the United Kingdom

45. At its session on 29 September 1970, "the Council heard a statement by the Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee on the present state of negotiations with the United Kingdom and noted that these had started under good conditions" (text of the press release published after the meeting).

The next ministerial conference between the United Kingdom and the Community was arranged for 27 October 1970 in Luxembourg.

Discussions with the other member countries of the European Free Trade Association

46. In accordance with the decision adopted at the Hague Summit by the Heads of State or Government of the Community countries, discussions

will be opened with the EFTA countries which have not applied for membership, on their positions vis-à-vis the Community. The first meetings at ministerial level are planned for 10 November with Austria, Sweden and Switzerland and for 24 November with Portugal, Finland and Iceland.

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The problems of enlargement were debated at length during the joint meeting between the members of the European Parliament and of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe,¹ in Strasbourg on 17 September 1970, when the subject for discussion was "The future of European unification and European action for a policy of aid to developing countries".

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES

EEC-Turkey Association

Joint Parliamentary Committee

47. The Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee held its 10th meeting in Leyden from 28 to 30 September 1970. The discussions centred mainly on the result of the negotiations between the Community and Turkey on the changeover from the preparatory to the transitional phase of the Association. The Joint Parliamentary Committee welcomed the successful conclusion of these negotiations at the meeting of the Council of Association in Brussels on 22 July 1970 and adopted several recommendations on the future development of the Association during the transitional phase.

Mr Dahrendorf in Turkey

48. Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, the Commission member responsible for external relations and trade, travelled to Turkey on 11 September 1970 for a four-day visit, to coincide with the "European Day" organized by the Commission, as in 1969, as part of its participation in the International Fair at Izmir. During his stay in Turkey, Mr Dahrendorf had talks on the problems of the Association with several members of the Turkish Government, in particular Mr I.S. Çağlayangil, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also met representatives of the press and of industry and commerce.

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

EEC-Tunisia and EEC-Morocco Association

49. In an exchange of letters on 11 September 1970, the representatives of the European Economic Community and the Government of Tunisia noted their agreement to amend the tariff system applicable to imports into the Community of unrefined olive oil from Tunisia.¹ It should be possible for the new arrangements to take effect from the beginning of the new marketing year on 1 November 1970. The system, which is essentially based on the levying of export taxes, should ensure more satisfactory and flexible functioning, for both parties, of the arrangements under the agreement which took effect on 1 September 1969.

On 29 September 1970 the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with the Government of Morocco with a view to extending the same system to that country and, at the same time, formally approved the conclusion of the agreement already reached on this matter with Tunisia.



At its session of 15/16 September 1970, the European Parliament,² consulted by the Council, had approved without amendment the draft regulation concluding the agreement between the Community and Tunisia on the arrangements for imports of unrefined olive oil.

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association

Committee of Association

50. The Committee of the EEC-AASM Association held its 30th meeting on 23 September 1970, when the main business was the preparation of the 10th session of the Council of Association on 30 September 1970.

Council of Association

51. The Council of Association met in Brussels on 30 September 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Von Braun, State Secretary in the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the AASM spokesman was Mr Damiba, Minister of Planning and Public Works of Upper Volta.

Two consultations were on the agenda and gave rise to the most important discussions. The first concerned the tariff adjustments envisaged

¹ *Journal officiel* L 218, 3 October 1970.

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

by the Community for certain tropical products and which must take effect at the same time as the new Yaoundé Convention. The Community confirmed all its positions with the exception of the following two points: it informed the AASM that it was no longer willing to reduce the duty on tung oil and the 3 % duty would be maintained; it also stated that, for cinnamon neither ground nor milled, the suspension of duty would be at 8% and for ground or milled cinnamon at 10%. These arrangements mark the end of the consultation which began on this matter at the meeting of the Committee of Association on 13 February 1970.

As for the consultation on the application of the system of generalized preferences, the AASM welcomed the idea of a general provision which will enable the developed countries to take action in the trade field to correct any unfavourable situation which the developing countries benefiting from preferential systems in certain advanced countries might be faced with as a consequence of the institution of generalized preferences. Furthermore, the AASM succeeded in having their exports to the Community of veneered wood and plywood excluded from the calculation of the supplementary amount for this product. This amount will therefore be limited to 5% of the imports from countries not benefiting from the generalized preferences system, excluding the AASM. On the other hand the Community did not accede to the request of the AASM that tapioca or manioc starch be withdrawn from the positive list lodged with the UNCTAD.

The results of the discussions on the other main points of the agenda were as follows: it was decided to ask the two secretariats to collaborate with the Commission in drawing up a summary of certain resolutions of the Council of Association; joint expert groups were instructed to examine the various documents relating to the definition of the concept of "products originating," the draft of the general specifications for public contracts financed by the EDF, and the draft decision on the tax and customs system for contracts in the AASM financed by the Community. In response to a request by the AASM, it was decided that, as part of the studies on industrialization, the Commission would accept responsibility for an inquiry into a possible Community system to guarantee private investment.

The AASM were put in the picture regarding the membership applications of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway. As regards progress with the procedures of ratification of the new Yaoundé Convention (the 18 Associated and 4 Member States have already ratified), the Dutch and Italian representatives assured the Council that ratification would be completed by the end of the year, which would enable the new Convention to take effect on 1 January 1971. The next session of the Council of Association will have to be held at the latest three months after the Convention has come into force.

European Development Fund

New financing decision

52. The Council of the European Communities has given final approval to the financing of a complementary investment to the Central African Republic project "development of cattle-rearing, first and second phase." The amount involved is Frs. CFA 24 300 000 or 88 000 u.a. from the resources of the first Fund. The aim of the project, which was approved by the Commission on 27 May 1970, then submitted to the Council, is to acquire five self-propelled cattle wagons, without which the project could not be implemented.

Meetings and visits

53. On 24 September 1970 a meeting was held at the EDF between representatives of the Community and of the States of the Conseil de l'Entente (Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo) to discuss all Community action in the stock-breeding sector in the five countries concerned.

On 28 September 1970, during the week when the Council of the EEC-AASM Association was meeting, the EDF received the visit of a Chad delegation, led by Mr G. Diguimbaye, and on 29 September 1970 of an Upper Volta delegation, headed by Mr P.C. Damiba, and of a Cameroon delegation under Mr C. Onana Awana, all Ministers responsible for the Plan in their respective countries, and of Mr A. Diallo, State Secretary attached to the President of Senegal. The object of these visits was to examine Community action under the third Fund.

On 30 September, Mr Warsama, Somali Minister of Telecommunications, had talks with representatives of the EDF concerning a large-scale investment at present being carried out.

Training and seminars

54. Up to 30 September 1970, 1 695 study or training grants in the AASM and in the EEC Member States had been awarded. The process of awarding these grants will continue in October.

A meeting to examine the possibilities of coordinating action between the Commission and the non-governmental voluntary service agencies (Association française des volontaires du progrès, Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst and Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers) has been held at the Commission's headquarters.

A new training session in the services of the Commission for civil servants from the AASM and OCT began on 15 September 1970. The seven

participants are from Ministries in the Democratic Republic of Congo (two), the Central African Republic, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger and the Netherlands Antilles.

A seminar on the various aspects of the Association and development aid problems was organized by the Commission at Lomé (Togo) on 29 and 30 September 1970.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

Austria

55. An Austrian delegation was in Brussels on 10 and 11 September 1970 to continue the discussions on ECSC problems which have been going on between the Commission and Austria since 1968. These two days were devoted to study of the situation and trend of the steel market. Questions about research and the world steel industry were also discussed. The two parties stressed the advantage of these discussions, which will be continued on the same basis.

Spain and Israel

56. The Community's agreements with Spain and Israel,¹ signed in Luxembourg on 29 June 1970, took effect formally on 1 October 1970.² The Contracting Parties informed each other of the completion of the internal procedures to enable the agreements to come into force, at a ceremony in Brussels on 24 September 1970.

Malta

57. The text of the agreement establishing an association between the Community and Malta was the subject of an exchange of letters on 11 September 1970 between the two heads of delegations, who approved the contents of the agreement, thus enabling both sides to begin the final procedures of signature and conclusion.

At its session of 29 September, the Council already approved the result of these negotiations and welcomed the stronger links which the association agreement will introduce in relations between the Community and Malta.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 182, 16 August 1970, L 183, 17 August 1970 and Bulletin 8-70, Part One, Ch. IV.

² *Journal officiel* L 212, 25 September 1970.

The basis for the agreement is Article 238 of the Rome Treaty, and its object is the progressive elimination of obstacles to trade between the EEC and Malta, in conformity with the provisions of GATT. The agreement will be signed at Valetta, probably early in December.

United Arab Republic

58. The first phase of the negotiations with the UAR for a preferential agreement with the Community took place in Brussels from 21 to 23 September 1970. The joint press release published at the end of these discussions said that "the Commission delegation presented the UAR delegation with the Community's offers, on the basis of the Council's decisions at its session on 21 July 1970. For its part, the UAR delegation expounded its views on the various aspects of the negotiation. This first session permitted a detailed examination of the respective viewpoints of the two delegations and opened up favourable prospects for their future labours. The two delegations resolved to continue their work during October in order to reach conclusions on the questions still pending".

Lebanon

59. Negotiations between Lebanon and the European Economic Community, with a view to a preferential agreement, on the basis of the authorization given the Commission by the Council in July 1970, opened in Brussels on 30 September 1970.

Latin America

60. On 21 September 1970 the group of Latin American Ambassadors to the Communities officially handed to the President of the Commission the "Buenos Aires Declaration" of the Latin American countries on their relations with the Communities. This "declaration" was adopted on 29 July 1970 at a ministerial meeting of the "Special Commission for Latin American Coordination" (CECLA), the object of which was to lay down a common policy vis-à-vis the European Communities.

This text was also submitted, on 29 September 1970, to the President-in-office of the Council by the senior Head of mission, who stressed "the importance of this document for future relations between the Latin American countries and the European Economic Community". For his part, the President-in-office of the Council noted that "for a long time the Community has been paying special attention to the relations between the two regions: the cultural, political,

economic and social ties existing between the peoples of the two regions quite naturally bring the Community to consider these relations against a background of friendship and cooperation. The studies undertaken on this matter by the Community are advancing in a satisfactory manner, and in this context, the work carried out at the Buenos Aires meeting, which resulted in the drawing up of the declaration just submitted, will be a great help to the EEC in its efforts better to appreciate the problems facing the countries of Latin America”.

United States

61. At its session of 27 September 1970 the Council heard a statement by Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, on the new trade legislation now under review in the United States Congress. The communiqué published after this meeting states on this matter: “The Council stressed the dangers of such a tendency, which could have serious consequences for the economic sectors likely to be affected, and also because it might become an inevitable and irreversible point of departure on the road to a disastrous protectionism.¹ Accordingly, it agreed to follow developments in this situation, which it considered very disturbing. Furthermore, the Community would not fail to assert its rights if necessary.

“None the less, the Community will not spare its efforts to protect the liberalism which has so successfully prevailed in recent years and to which the Kennedy Round and the Community’s trade policy have so greatly contributed. The Council thus regards it as expedient that the Commission should hold conversations along these lines on the occasion of Mr Dahrendorf’s forthcoming visit to the USA. Mr Dahrendorf will report to the Council at its next meeting. Finally, the ‘Article 113 Committee’ has been instructed to follow developments, in collaboration with the Commission. This Committee will, in particular, study the steps that could be taken by the Community with a view to making a positive contribution to the solution of the difficulties that have arisen. In the event of an emergency, any problems arising will be brought before the Permanent Representatives Committee.”

Japan

62. On the basis of a Council mandate of 20 July 1970, the Community has opened trade negotiations with Japan, the first phase of which took place from 17 to 24 September 1970. The main points of the planned agreement were fixed during the discussions: maximum possible liberalization of trade, effected

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-70, Part Two, sec. 84.

in a progressive, reciprocal and balanced manner (suppression of quantitative restrictions practised by either party), safeguard clause, non-tariff and quasi-tariff barriers, general, legal and institutional questions.

The two delegations examined the technical aspects of these sectors of negotiation with special reference to the lists of tariff headings for which restrictions exist in the Community and Japan and which would be the starting point for liberalization. As for the safeguard clause, to which the Community attached special interest, no perceptible *rapprochement* of attitudes resulted from the discussion. Each delegation mentioned a number of non-tariff and quasi-tariff barriers which in its opinion impeded exports and on which initial discussion was opened. The exchange of views on general questions concerned mainly the structure and contents of the agreement.

This first phase of the negotiations, essentially of a technical nature, highlighted or solved various difficulties in this field and pinpointed more clearly the basic problems to which the negotiators will direct their efforts during the later stages of the discussions.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

GATT

Community agreements with Spain and Israel

63. The agenda for the GATT Council meeting on 29 September 1970 contained a number of points relating to the Community's association policy. This coincidence, which was due to various factors, enabled certain Contracting Parties to reiterate their anxiety about the development of this preferential policy and the dangers which, to their mind, it presents for the multilateral trade system provided for in the GATT. The main effect of this statement of principle was to preclude any possibility of a compromise between the views expressed which would have allowed the Council to come to conclusions in its examination of the agreements between the Community on the one hand and Tunisia and Morocco on the other.

It should be stated that contrary to GATT's traditional attitude, agreements invoking the general exception to the non-discrimination rule, as expressed in Article XXIV of the General Agreement, are not treated on their own merits, but in the light of considerations which are irrelevant to the concrete and specific case they constitute. When it is a matter in particular of two developing countries whose preferential relations with the Community have a historical foundation recognized by the General Agreement itself, the

Community finds it especially regrettable that the Contracting Parties are unable to follow the pragmatic line which has so far guided their steps and been the cornerstone of GATT.

The Community's representative reminded the Council that the parties to the agreements had fulfilled all their obligations under GATT, i.e. notification of the agreements on 27 June 1969 and submission of all information required for their examination. He regretted that the attempt at conciliation, in which the Community would willingly have participated, had failed to get off the ground and noted that the Council was unable to come to any conclusion and that no proposal for a recommendation had been presented. Accordingly, the Community stated that it deemed the procedure for the examination of the agreements under Article XXIV to be closed and recalled that the exception provided for in this article was an automatic one and required no special decision. This position in no way called into question the right of any Contracting Party which might desire it to reopen the discussion of this question at any time by requesting its inclusion on the agenda.

As for the presentation of the agreements with Spain and Israel and the Arusha Convention, the GATT Council did no more than institute for each of these agreements the standard examination procedure by a working party which will report back to it.

Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

Dumping, premiums and subsidizing

64. The Commission, which in April 1970,¹ in pursuance of the Council's anti-dumping regulation of 5 April 1968, opened an investigation into certain compound fertilizers, has received satisfactory guarantees from the exporters of the products concerned which make the introduction of anti-dumping measures unnecessary. The Commission has therefore decided to close this investigation.²

Common arrangements for imports from non-member countries

65. On 29 September 1970 the Council adopted, on a Commission proposal, a regulation adding an initial batch of 19 new products to the list in Annex I of the regulation establishing common arrangements for imports from non-

¹ *Journal officiel* C 52, 30 April 1970.

² *Ibid.* C 123, 8 October 1970.

member countries. This list now contains 922 of the 1 097 headings of the Common Customs Tariff.¹

Trade agreements: tacit renewal, prolongation or derogation

66. Acting on a Commission proposal, the Council, on 29 September 1970, adopted a decision authorizing the tacit renewal of certain trade agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries (2nd 1970 instalment).² The Council also authorized Germany to conclude a long-term agreement with Czechoslovakia and a trade agreement with Poland.²

Contacts and exchange of information between the EEC and East bloc States

67. In reply³ to a written question from Mr Glinne, Belgian member of the European Parliament, about contacts between the EEC and the States of Eastern Europe, the Commission recalls that "for a considerable time, the Community has maintained numerous contacts with several of the East bloc countries. Thus, in GATT, it negotiated with Poland and Czechoslovakia during the Kennedy Round and negotiations are at present under way with a view to the possible accession of Rumania and Hungary to this organization. Furthermore, after technical talks followed by exchanges of letters with the competent authorities of certain East bloc countries, the Commission has adopted regulations, in the setting of the common agricultural policy, whose effects can be considered advantageous for both sides. One result of the application of these specific regulations is a periodical exchange of information between the state-trading enterprises of the non-member countries concerned and the services of the Commission".

Finally, the Commission stresses in its reply that it has "always promoted such contacts, which might be of considerable help in the mutual understanding of problems, but which are necessarily limited in scope. In order to go beyond these limits and to give a new drive to trade relations between these countries and the Community, it would be necessary to pass from the phase of technical contacts to that of trade agreements".

Special commercial policy measures

Cotton textiles

68. On 29 September 1970, on a Commission proposal, the Council adopted a decision relating to the adhesion of the Community as a whole to the Long-

¹ *Journal officiel* L 218, 3 October 1970.

² *Ibid.* L 225, 12 October 1970.

³ *Ibid.* C 120, 1 October 1970.

term Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles.¹ This arrangement, which expired on 30 September 1970, was extended last May in Geneva for a further period of three years, until 30 September 1973.

By its adhesion the Community takes over the rights and duties of the Member States which had previously signed the Arrangement individually. This being so, the participation of the Member States in the work of the GATT "Cotton textiles" Committee will be ensured by the special committee provided for in Article 113. Moreover, on behalf of the Community, the Commission is negotiating, with the principal supplier countries signatories to the agreement, for mutually acceptable bilateral agreements as provided for in Article 4 of the Long-term Arrangement.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Generalized preferences

69. The many meetings held in September at Community level enabled the Community to determine and to improve appreciably its initial offer on generalized preferences. It could, therefore, present, first to OECD and then to the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences, a revised offer which goes as far as possible to meet the wishes expressed by the developing countries in April.²

In the sector of industrial manufactures and semi-manufactures the Community's revised offer maintains the targets set in the initial offer of March 1969 to OECD, which was submitted to UNCTAD in November 1969, although the other main preference-granting countries have drawn up long lists of products to be excluded. This is the case in particular for the textiles sector, where the following points should be noted with regard to the Community's offer. The offer for cotton textiles remains linked to the existence and therefore to the life of the Long-term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles. However, for the duration of this arrangement, the Community also plans to grant preferences, on terms and conditions to be jointly negotiated, to countries which enjoy the generalized preferences but are not members of the Long-term Arrangement, provided that they adopt obligations vis-à-vis the Community similar to those which exist under this Arrangement. In thus extending its offer in the field of cotton textiles to the developing countries not parties to

¹ *Journal officiel* L 225, 12 October 1970.

² See Bulletin 6-70, Part. Two, sec. 78.

this Arrangement, the Community's aim is to take into account the concern expressed by certain developing countries in recent consultations. The Community also considered it appropriate, in its revised offer, to apply to cotton textile products the same procedures for calculating ceilings as are used for other industrial products.

The Community also improved and specified its initial offer for processed agricultural products. Twelve new products have now been added to the Community's initial positive list and the preference margins for five products already appearing on this list have been improved. The twelve new products represent a volume of imports from Class II developing countries of about 13 million dollars (year 1968). Thus, the volume of imports from these countries for products on the EEC's positive list rises to about 30 million dollars (year 1968).

The Community's offer, along with those of the other preference-granting countries is at present being examined by the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences, but it has already received the warmest welcome from the developing countries.

The Special Committee on Preferences reported back to the Trade and Development Board on the results of its work. The Board then submitted this report to the UN General Assembly, which, after examining it, will include the question of generalized preferences in the international development strategy for the second Decade which will be opened at a ceremony in New York on 24 October 1970.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

70. The second part of the 22nd ordinary session of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe was held in Strasbourg from 18 to 25 September 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Olivier Reverdin. Current affairs figured largely in many speeches during the session, and members devoted more time to the problem of the hi-jacking of aircraft and to the situation in the Middle East than to the staple subjects of European economic problems and the general policy of the Council of Europe. With regard to these, Mr Destremau (France) presented a report on the future commercial relations of an enlarged European Community of ten members with the rest of the world, and Mr Czernetz (Austria) reported on three important questions: the enlargement of the European Communities and their progress towards political union, East-West relations, and the evolution of the attitude of the United States of America towards Europe.

The ministerial statements which roused special interest were those of Mr De Koster, Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the Community's progress and prospects, and of Mr Moersch, Parliamentary State Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Federal Republic, on the policy pursued by his Government vis-à-vis the East bloc countries.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

71. At its session of 29 September 1970 the Council of the European Communities authorized the Commission to prolong the agreement on the computer programme library for a further interim period to 31 December 1970 until the new multiannual Euratom programme provided for in the Council resolution of 6 December 1969 had been established. Should the 1969 research programme be extended for a further year, the agreement will be tacitly renewed. This agreement had originally been concluded between Euratom and OECD.

International Atomic Energy Agency

72. The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) met in Vienna from 22 to 29 September 1970 for its 14th ordinary session, under the chairmanship of Mr V.A. Sarabhai, President of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. This year the debates again centred on the non-proliferation treaty and its effects on the functioning and structures of the IAEA: financing of the guarantees (security checks), the Agency's technical assistance duties and the composition of the Council of Governors. It was clear from the discussions that — as the effective application of the Treaty draws near — the non-nuclear powers are even more determined that the IAEA should ensure that all the targets set by this Treaty are achieved in a balanced manner and that its role should not be gradually reduced to simply applying the guarantees.

Since the 1969 session the NPT has taken effect and the figure of sixty ratifications has been reached. The non-nuclear powers were therefore able to express their points of view with more assurance and with more hope of being heeded. Their complaints showed quite clearly this year that, as formulated at present, the problem of financing the guarantees indirectly determines all the other activities of the Agency and that in particular the possibility for this organization to pursue its technical assistance activities will depend on its solution. During the debate, the two leading nuclear powers abstained from expressing any opinion on this point, which will be one of the next subjects of examination for the "Guarantees Committee", and they did not commit themselves in any way.

After two years of debate, the non-nuclear powers finally obtained satisfaction with regard to the composition of the Council of Governors, in that the enlargement of the composition of the Council, which was approved by the Conference, fulfils the essential parts of their demands. But in doing this the General Conference overruled the objections of the Soviet Union and the reservations expressed by a significant minority of Member States. In the other areas of negotiation it is therefore to be expected that these countries will adopt a more intransigent stance.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

73. The 7th European Regional Conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was held in Budapest from 21 to 25 September 1970 under the chairmanship of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. The Community took part in the proceedings as an observer. The main topic was the medium-term consequences of the present development of European agriculture in a regional and worldwide context. On this basis, a discussion was scheduled on agricultural trade between Europe and the developing countries, with special reference to the long-term prospects of the FAO's world target plan. The discussions, in which the representatives of 26 countries took part, were mainly concerned with the following points: (a) national efforts in the agricultural sphere, (b) overproduction in Western Europe, (c) the need to increase production in Central and Mediterranean Europe in order to improve the living standards and balance of payments of the countries in this region by means of exports, in particular to Western Europe.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

September Session

The European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg on 15 and 16 September, heard a statement by the President of the Commission which was followed by a debate. A discussion with the President-in-office of the Council was opened on the basis of four oral questions and a statement by the President of the Council. The Parliament discussed an oral question on the Community's youth policy and formulated Opinions on various proposals.¹

President Scelba welcomed Mr Fanfani, President of the Italian Senate, and stressed the importance of this official visit, which was evidence of increasingly closer cooperation between the national Parliaments and the European Parliament.

As regards relations between Council and Parliament, Mr Scelba announced that he had been officially informed that the Council had undertaken to explain to the Parliament, if requested, the reasons which had led it, in any particular instance, to deviate from the Opinions formulated by the Parliament. President Scelba noted that this was another step forward on the road to the democratization of the Community institutions.²

Statement by the President of the Commission (15 September)

Following the tradition established by his predecessors, Mr Malfatti, the new President of the Commission, described to the Parliament the general line which the new Commission proposes to pursue in the future.³ After pointing out that the Commission was fully aware of the rights and duties proper to it, President Malfatti listed the major problems which will have to be solved first in the process of building Europe: the transformation of the Community into an economic and monetary union, the enlargement negotiations, the Community's role in the world, the strengthening of the institutions, political union.

¹ The full texts of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session are published in *Journal officiel* C 118, 24 September 1970.

² This summary record is taken mainly from *Parlement européen — informations*, published by the European Parliament (French text).

³ See Bulletin 9/10-70, Editorial.

Mr Malfatti's statement was followed by a debate in which the spokesmen for the different political groups expressed their opinions.

Mr Lücker (Germany), chairman of the Christian Democrat group, was happy that the President of the Commission had made what might be called a "Speech from the Throne", the gist of which his group approved. Mr Lücker stressed the establishment of economic and monetary union and the need to make of Europe, through enlargement of the Community, a political union and not a free trade area.

Speaking for the Socialist group, Mr Vals (France), its chairman, noted a certain number of positive aspects in Mr Malfatti's statement, but regretted that an equal amount of time had not been given to industrial and to social policy and that the President of the Commission had said little about agricultural and transport policy. As for political union, the Socialist group asked that the Parliament be associated with all the negotiations.

Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands), chairman of the Liberal and allied group, approved what had been said on the strengthening of Europe's position in the world and requested that the "opening towards the East" be followed by an opening of the East towards the West. He noted that Europe was absent from the Mediterranean region. With regard to the institutions, he mentioned the role of the Council, which, in his opinion, was unsatisfactory.

Speaking for the UDE group, Mr Offroy (France), approved Mr Malfatti's realistic and moderate statement and stressed the need to speed the construction of an effective and practical European political unit and also the importance of industrial policy and of social policy. In conclusion, he welcomed the combination of prudence and dynamism in Mr Malfatti's statement and emphasized that it was basically possible for all groups in the Parliament to agree on a common denominator.

Mr Amendola (Communist, Italy) said that Europe belonged to an international reality which was changing and now offered a framework for its action. He criticized the absence of French Communists in the European Parliament, which, he added, had shown a lack of political imagination and boldness, especially during the "own resources" discussions. Mr Amendola then spoke of the important role Europe could play in the easing of tension and rapprochement between the power-blocs: Europe must accept its responsibilities and pursue its own policies.

Mr Malfatti replied to the various remarks of the spokesmen for the political groups, particularly on the common commercial policy, the Commission's role in the enlargement negotiations, where a maximum of effective action was called for, and the social policy which the Commission wanted to push forward.

Discussion with the President-in-office of the Council (16 September)

The European Parliament held a discussion with the President-in-office of the Council on the basis of four oral questions put by the Socialist group and a declaration by the President of the Council on the state and development of Community policy in the principal sectors. The debate was centred mainly on the project for political cooperation between the Six and on the relations between Eastern and Western Europe after the signing of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty.

The first of the four oral questions with debate (No. 5-70), presented to the Council by Mr Kriedemann (Germany), concerned the entry negotiations. Its authors wished to know why the Council had not given the Commission, as an executive organ and in accordance with the Treaty provisions, the task of conducting the negotiations. Mr Kriedemann felt that the procedure adopted by the Council was calculated to make the negotiations longer and more difficult. In its second oral question (No. 6-70), presented by Mr Burger (Netherlands), the Socialist group sought information from the Council on the study of the political unification of Europe made by the "Davignon Committee". Did the Council consider that the results obtained conformed to the hopes aroused by the Hague Conference, and if not, why not? Mr Burger also set out the third question (No. 7-70), which dealt with the appointment of Commission members. He said that his group had felt that national considerations prevailed over the pursuit of Community objectives and asked the Council to examine the possibility of associating the Parliament with these appointments. In the fourth question (No. 8-70), elaborated on by Mr Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium), the Council was asked why no agreement had yet been reached on the control of the peaceful use of fissile materials, as provided for in Article 3 of the non-proliferation treaty.

Before replying to the various questions, Mr Scheel, Foreign Affairs Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany and President-in-office of the Council, emphasized that the Council considered itself to be a Community institution and acted as such. With regard to the enlargement negotiations, the fact that they would be conducted by the Community and not by the Member States represented a substantial advance on the previous negotiations. Mr Scheel believed that the Council's decisions on the roles to be played by the various Community institutions were balanced and conformed to the letter and spirit of the Treaty and were calculated to guarantee maximum effectiveness in the conduct of the negotiations.

In reply to the question on the appointment of Commission members, Mr Scheel stressed that the Governments had been anxious to respect the 1965 "merger treaty" and had taken care to see that the persons appointed were capable of ensuring the pursuit of the objectives of the Communities.

Mr Scheel recalled the problems posed by control of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Here, it was possible to envisage a solution which took into account both the Euratom treaty and the special position of France and its five partners. In the near future the Council would draw up directives to the Commission for the negotiation of an agreement with the IAEA, whose guarantees committee had not yet completed its studies.

Before replying to the question on the political unification of Europe, Mr Scheel briefly described the most important advances achieved in the last few months at Community level, especially in the following fields: establishment of economic and monetary union, industrial policy, the reform of the Social Fund, relations with certain States in the Mediterranean basin, common commercial policy. He then stressed the importance of the problem of political cooperation and stated that the "Davignon Committee" report¹ would be presented to the Parliament as soon as it had been finalized by the Governments. Speaking about the content of the report at the present stage, Mr Scheel said: "An excessive concern for perfection at the beginning of our efforts to achieve cooperation at political level and perhaps even any over-insistence would do nothing to help in working out a satisfactory solution". Two considerations dominated the discussions on this matter: the lessons of the past and the prospects of enlargement. On the other hand, the Ministers attached great importance to the participation of the Parliament in the plan to establish political union so that it would have a democratic basis and maximum dynamic effect. This report represented an appreciable step on the road leading to political union. For its part, the Federal Government was firmly decided and would continue to use all means in conjunction with its partners to advance the course of Europe along the road to political union.

Speaking in his capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Scheel continued that it was in this spirit that the Government of the Federal Republic had signed the treaty with the Soviet Union.² This treaty would in no way hinder European integration. It would even be favourable to cooperation within the EEC and would contribute to the improvement of relations with the countries of Eastern Europe. In this respect there arose the problem of relations between the EEC and COMECON, which should be settled in the interest of Europe.

In conclusion, Mr Scheel reaffirmed his faith in the building of a united Europe with which the young must be closely and positively associated.

Several speakers then took the floor. For the Christian Democrat group, Mr Furler (Germany) welcomed the future prospects which Mr Scheel had described and agreed that relations between the Parliament and the Council had improved. On the subject of new members, he stressed the

¹ See Part One, Chapter I.

² See opening chapter of this Bulletin.

importance of the political objective and asked the Council to do everything to prevent further delays. Action on political union should be taken quickly and dates and deadlines fixed. Still on the subject of political union, Mr Giraud (Italy) pointed out that the Davignon Report clarified the problems and would enable the Parliament to discuss them. Mr Servais (Belgium) asked that the Parliament be associated with or take part in the decisions on the composition of the Commission, since this was a political organ responsible to the Parliament.

For his part, Mr Noè (Italy) said that in the negotiations with the IAEA in Vienna, the Euratom treaty had to be safeguarded and the viewpoint of France taken into account. The group would have liked a more concrete reply from the Council on an overall Community policy for nuclear affairs. Mr Oele (Netherlands), for the Socialist group, asked that control of the peaceful use of atomic energy be rapidly established and also mentioned the problem of energy supplies.

Speaking for the Liberal and allied group, Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands) emphasized that the Bonn-Moscow treaty was an important step forward and wondered if full account had been taken in the negotiations of European solidarity and Atlantic collaboration. He also asked if the USSR was prepared to recognize the EEC *de jure*.

For the UDE group, Mr Habib-Deloncle (France) approved the position adopted by the Ministers on political union and criticized those who spoke of the timidity of the results obtained. The Europe of 1970 could not be the Europe of 1950, he said in substance; it was time for the House to shed doctrinal prejudices. The facts had changed and obliged us to revise many of our concepts. Such was the case with enlargement prospects and innovations in relations with Eastern Europe. In this connection the UDE group believed that the policy of opening towards the East and active participation in the Community were not contradictory but complementary. Mr Habib-Deloncle then asked what the Council's position was on the common commercial policy vis-à-vis the East bloc countries, particularly as concerned East Germany's commercial relationship with the Community.

Mr Bousquet (France), speaking for the same group on the various oral questions, described the solution reached for the conduct of the enlargement negotiations as extremely favourable. As for control of the peaceful use of fissile materials, this was a very complex problem which was aggravated even more by the fact that France did not want to be discriminated against in relation to other military nuclear powers. Progress with political union should be made step by step, otherwise it was probable that nothing would be achieved and we would come up against some obstacle making all further advance impossible.

Mr Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) pointed to the need for recognition of the Community by the East bloc countries and also to the urgent need to

define a common commercial policy. He described the plan for political union in the "Davignon Report", as a pocket edition of the Fouchet plan and considered the measures envisaged to be artificial and inoperative. Mr Dehousse regretted the terse reply given by the President of the Council to his question about the control of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. In conclusion, he asked the Council to adopt or to readopt the position of a Community institution. Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) welcomed the role given the Parliament in the enlargement negotiations; he stressed the need to frame an overall policy in the Mediterranean basin, pointed to Europe's responsibility towards the Third World and said that the bilateral agreement between Bonn and Moscow should lead to an agreement between the EEC and COMECON.

Mr Luzzatto (Proletarian Union Socialist, Italy) wanted a change of relationships between the European institutions and the removal of obstacles to coexistence between Eastern and Western Europe. Mr Corona (Socialist, Italy) described the Bonn-Moscow treaty as an act of courage, but added that this unilateral initiative of a Member State raised the problem of the harmonization of foreign policies.

Mr Jahn (Christian Democrat, Germany) asked Mr Scheel for details on the Bonn-Moscow treaty and also on how he saw EEC-COMECON relations developing. Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) said that the construction of a confederation would be a return to a policy of the last century and lead to sclerosis. He criticized the Bonn-Moscow treaty in harsh terms and also the opinion that it was a step on the road to European integration. For Mr Dewulf (Christian Democrat, Belgium) Europe's principal concern should be the Third World, for Europe bore a very great responsibility in this field.

In reply to the various speakers, Mr Scheel, President-in-office of the Council, said that in his opinion the applicant countries must become EEC members before the end of next year. He explained that the Bonn-Moscow treaty was a specifically European affair and that Germany's partners had been informed of the course of the negotiations; he then briefly outlined the reasons why the Soviet Union was interested in the conclusion of such a treaty and stressed that a lasting peace in Europe could only be safeguarded by cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe. Relations with COMECON certainly presented difficulties but this organization was a reality and realities could not be ignored. Then, in answer to several questions, Mr Scheel stated (a) that in its commercial relations with East Germany the Federal Republic would respect the rules imposed by the treaties, (b) that the American presence in Europe was an intangible element of a European security structure, (c) that the Warsaw Pact countries would increasingly have to deal with the EEC as such, (d) that a practical step-by-step route towards political union would be needed, with the Commission and the Parliament closely associated with the

work in this field, (e) that the Community must have a policy for the Mediterranean basin and must endeavour to solve all the problems which arise there.

Community youth policy (15 September)

In an oral question followed by debate (No. 17/69), the Parliament's Political Affairs Committee asked the Commission about Community youth policy and the creation of a European youth office requested by the Parliament in a resolution of May 1966. The Commission was asked how it proposed to act on the Hague communiqué, which gives the Communities responsibility for European youth policy.

Mr Scarascia Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy), chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, elaborated on the content of the oral question. Mr Borschette, member of the Commission, recalled that in October the Council would be receiving a report on youth problems, based in particular on a Commission memorandum, and noted that the enthusiasm and the high hopes of youth for the European idea had gradually given way to scepticism and even to hostility and rejection.¹ Mr Borschette sketched the action already undertaken or pending in the following fields: education, free movement of culture and ideas, harmonization of school and university policies, youth exchange schemes, common vocational training policy.

After noting that little had so far been done at European level to frame a genuine youth policy, the spokesmen of the political groups urged rapid action in this field.

Speaking for the Christian Democrat group, Mr Brouwer (Netherlands) stressed school and university problems and pleaded for a European youth office. Mr Ramaekers (Socialist, Belgium) said that such an office would enable youth to take an effective part in the building of Europe, but he noted that the Parliament had not been presented with any concrete proposals. This was also the opinion of Mr Seefeld (Socialist, Germany) for whom the European youth office should include all European countries.

For Mr Baas (Netherlands), speaking on behalf of the Liberal and allied group, the Community bore a great responsibility inasmuch as no real guidelines had been laid down aiming at the moral and economic integration of European youth. The group had adopted a wait-and-see attitude on the creation of a European youth office and was strongly in favour of the creation of a European university.

¹ See Part One, Chapter II.

For the UDE group, Mr Triboulet (France), its chairman, and Mr Habib-Deloncle (France) strongly criticized the organization of the June 1970 youth conference. Mr Triboulet especially regretted the absence of the Commission in the discussions and also the total lack of information among youth about the Communities. For Mr Habib-Deloncle the concrete problems had been evaded. The substance of his statement was that the June conference should now be forgotten and work resumed on the basis of the Hague communiqué and the findings of the *ad hoc* working party created by the Council.

Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) believed that the creation of a European youth office was only a palliative and was not representative of youth. All discrimination and manipulation of young people by conservative forces had to be avoided. Mr Romeo (Liberal, Italy) spoke of the need for European structures for youth and for the harmonization of diplomas. For Mr Wohlfart (Socialist, Luxembourg) the legal framework in which dialogue between the Commission and the youth movements might be established had to be set up.

Mr Scarascia Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy), chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, hoped that the Commission would explain more clearly how a genuine youth policy was to be implemented in collaboration with the competent organs of the European Parliament.

Mr Borschette, member of the Commission, said that the Commission could not commit itself to any concrete action pending the meetings of the *ad hoc* working party and of the Ministers of Education of the Community countries. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, replied to the criticism directed against the Youth Conference; he stressed the value of a dialogue with young people and the lessons which could be drawn from it.

A proposal for a resolution on the creation of a European youth office formulated by the Christian Democrat group was referred to the Political Affairs Committee.

General questions (16 September)

Supplementary budget of the Communities. The Parliament approved a draft supplementary budget presented by the Commission (report by Mr Aigner, Christian Democrat, Germany, on behalf of the Committee for Finance, Administration and Accounts).

Amendment of the EEC-Tunisia agreement. On the basis of a report presented by Mr Briot (UDE, France) on behalf of the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar, the Parliament approved modifications to the agreement on the EEC-Tunisia Association, with special reference to the terms of the regulations on olive-oil imports into the Community.

Amendment of the statutes of the European Investment Bank. The Parliament approved an amendment to these statutes providing for the appointment of three vice-presidents instead of two, on the basis of a report by Mr Burger (Socialist, Netherlands) for the Political Affairs Committee. In this connection the Parliament drew attention to the repercussions which enlargement might have on the representation of the member countries in the Community institutions and organs.

Acts of violence disturbing international air traffic. The Parliament adopted a resolution presented by Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands) on behalf of the Liberal and allied group, inviting the Governments of the Member States and the Community institutions to support every initiative calculated to normalize international air traffic and guarantee the lives and safety of the public.

Joint meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

The seventeenth joint meeting between the members of the European Parliament and of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe was held in Strasbourg on 17 September. The subject discussed was "The future of European unification and Europe's action for the adoption of a policy to help developing countries". The President of the Italian Senate, Mr Fanfani, was present at the meeting. The debate was introduced by working documents prepared by Mr Triboulet (UDE, France), Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) on behalf of the European Parliament and by Mr Amrehn (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr Vedovato (Christian Democrat, Italy) for the Consultative Assembly.

In presenting his working document on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr Triboulet stressed the efforts of the Six to bring about European unification. This unification was already under way and the principal duty was to maintain and pursue this irreversible progress. The Foreign Ministers' report marked a step towards the harmonization of foreign policies. Enlargement of the Community raised the decisive problem of whether the political will for unification could maintain its impetus and effectiveness in a broader framework and also what form aid by the Six States to developing countries would take. This aid, which was particularly effective, should not boil down to the mere addition of bilateral aids but to a political agreement on the maintenance and the expansion of genuinely European aid.

Mr Westerterp, who formulated the opinion of the Committee on External Trade Relations, noted that although the Community had not hitherto pursued a general development policy based on Community rules, the first elements of such a policy were nevertheless visible. The enlargement negotiations should respect the interests of the developing countries, whether in

the Commonwealth or associated with the EEC. Commercial policy in an enlarged Community could form an important instrument for development aid to which the Community should try to allot 1% of its gross national product. Aid in the form of food should be continued and granted on a basis more in conformity with the Community principle.

Mr Bersani, who drafted the Committee's report on relations with African States and Madagascar, advocated the maintenance and strengthening of the special aspects of the EEC-AASM Association, which was a pointer for the solution of other regional problems in the Mediterranean, Latin America and Asia. He wanted to see coordination of regional policies — beginning with that of the EEC-AASM — with world development aid policy, while restraining all attempts to dismantle the present preferential measures, and requested, in the framework of the enlargement of the Community, full extension of the EEC's action so far to the Commonwealth regions close to the countries which have already benefited from it.

For Mr Bersani, people must become aware of the links between development aid policy and the other policies which directly affect peace, disarmament and international justice.

On behalf of the Political Committee of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Mr Amrehn, the rapporteur, had studied the subject of the meeting from the angle of enlargement, which would lead to the formulation of a new general development aid policy. The coordination of aid policies could provide the basis of a European foreign policy which would have three objectives: the expansion of world trade; the reduction of the danger of instability and of political conflicts in the less developed countries and, consequently, the diminution of the risk of a conflict between the USA and the USSR which would directly threaten the safety of Europe; a contribution to world security, by encouraging the development of regional groupings in Africa, Asia and Latin America — a process which had already begun and which was largely guided by the model of the European Communities.

For Mr Vedovato, the rapporteur of the Economic and Development Committee of the Consultative Assembly, the EEC-AASM Association should be expanded and extended to other African countries. In any case, the Community should create a better balance in its relations with the Third World by agreeing to open negotiations with Latin America for the establishment of a vast system of economic cooperation. Furthermore, the Community should examine the possibility of creating a regional development organization for the Mediterranean. The rapporteur wished to see a preferential tariff system introduced for all the developing countries and asked the Community to cooperate with the regional development banks in Latin America and other parts of the world. He stressed the importance of measures to encourage private investment.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, stated that the Europe being built was open to the needs of today's world, and recalled Winston Churchill's speech at Zurich in 1946, the starting point of a united Europe which was an essential element for international equilibrium and world peace. Mr Deniau, member of the Commission, emphasized the exceptional value, not only commercial but also political, of the association with the AASM and rejected the accusations of discrimination, maintaining that all developing countries had benefited from Community aid. European action must be strengthened and intensified by finding more effective methods. It was essential that action should be balanced vis-à-vis the outside world. Mr Deniau stressed that the Community was different from a simple customs union. Because of the Community aspect, the whole of the operation could be considered guaranteed and lasting. The goal of the European enterprise was not to create frontiers but to establish a European framework.

Mr Sandys (Conservative, Great Britain, Consultative Assembly) reaffirmed the need for the current negotiations to succeed, urged political unification and proposed the creation of an independent European political secretariat. The moment had come to ask whether Europe would simply be a geographical entity or a genuine political and economic unit. Mr De Grauw (Liberal, Belgium, Consultative Assembly) expressed his pleasure at the possibility of beginning without delay a serious dialogue between the Community and Latin America for which the stabilization of commodity prices was crucial. In the opinion of Mr Stewart (Labour, Great Britain, Consultative Assembly), the enlargement of the Community could not be limited to the economic aspects. Genuine political integration would help to ease tension in Europe.

Mr Schulz (Socialist, Germany, Consultative Assembly) advocated political cooperation in Europe and wondered what would be the use of the election of a parliament by universal suffrage if it had no real powers. Mrs Joan Vickers (Conservative, Great Britain, Consultative Assembly) suggested that the Council of Europe countries which also had seats in UNCTAD should take the initiative in developing cooperation with Third World countries and enumerated the essential measures needed to help these countries.

Mr Lücker (Christian Democrat, Germany, European Parliament) hoped that the enlarged Community would possess stronger institutions. Europe could only play a world role if it was united. The Europe of the Ten would represent a considerable force, capable of influencing the decisions of the two superpowers. Lord Gladwyn (Liberal, Great Britain, Consultative Assembly) felt that the difficulties facing European consolidation were not only economic but also political. One had to beware of the policy of the USSR, which aimed at preventing the growth of a European entity in the West. Mrs Klee (Christian Democrat, Germany, Consultative Assembly) called on the members of the two Houses to urge their Governments to give consideration to the Buenos Aires Declaration of 29 July which provided for permanent contacts

between Latin America and the European Community. Mr Molloy (Labour, Great Britain, Consultative Assembly) stressed the need for aid to poor countries to help raise their living standards. Mr Blumenfeld (Christian Democrat, German, Consultative Assembly), speaking of political union, was in favour of an independent and permanent political institution and called on the Community to act in favour of the Latin American countries and those of the Mediterranean basin.

Mr Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy, European Parliament) hoped that decisive steps would be taken towards the enlargement of the Community and the political unification of Europe; and progress in the building of Europe should make the relationship between the West and the countries of the Third World more concrete. Mr Roser (Christian Democrat, Germany, Consultative Assembly) spoke mainly about the hopes which youth reposed in Europe. Young people's interest had to be aroused. Mr Scott-Hopkins (Conservative, Great Britain, Consultative Assembly) stressed that Great Britain wanted to realize political integration but doubted the will of the Six to achieve it. Mr Aano (Christian Democrat, Norway, Consultative Assembly) wished to see a better balance in multilateral aid and spoke about education.

Mr Scelba, President of the European Parliament, said that with a view to solving the problems mentioned — development aid and international cooperation — progress was expected in the political, social, human and economic fields for the future happiness and prosperity not only of Europe but also of the developing countries.

COUNCIL

The Council held two sessions¹ in September.

.125th session — Agriculture (28 and 29 September 1970)

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Joseph Ertl, Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Republic. The Member States were represented by their Ministers of Agriculture, and Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, also attended.

At this meeting the Council adopted the final form of two directives concerning the joint catalogue of varieties of agricultural plants and the

¹ On the various items examined at Council sessions see the chapters of this Bulletin dealing with the problems discussed.

marketing of vegetable seeds and also a regulation on intervention in the cereals sector.

In the common fisheries policy field, considerable progress was achieved, only one problem being left over for future solution. The Council heard a report on the unification of Member States' import systems for fruit and vegetables from non-member countries and a statement by the Commission representative on aids granted in this sector during the 1969/70 marketing year.

The Council also heard various statements by national delegations: the French set out the difficulties encountered mainly in the pigmeat, fruit and vegetables and poultry and egg farming sectors; the Germans requested emergency establishment of the Community market organization for hops; the Italian delegation was concerned at problems of the advance fixing of prices for milk products; finally, the Belgian delegation raised the question of inward processing traffic in butter.

In addition, the Council examined proposals for regulations on the financing of intervention expenditure on the domestic market for milk and milk products and for beef and veal, and another proposal concerning the free movement of liquid milk within the Community.

126th session — General questions
(29 September 1970)

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Sigismund von Braun, State Secretary in the German Foreign Affairs Ministry. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, and several members of the Commission were present at the meeting.

The Council adopted two formal decisions concluding the new Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement and another decision on the OCT Association. It also approved an amendment to the Tunisia association agreement (concerning the arrangements for importing unrefined olive oil into the Community) and decided to open negotiations with Morocco on this same question.

Following a meeting between the President of the Council and a delegation from the Parliament on 26 June 1970, the Council held an exchange of views on problems of the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage and decided that regular contacts would be maintained between the two institutions.

A statement was made on the current enlargement negotiations with the United Kingdom.

In the field of relations with non-member countries, the Council approved the results of the talks conducted by the Commission for an association agreement with Malta and again evoked the problems involved in an interim agreement with Austria.

With regard to commercial policy, the Council first heard a statement by Mr Dahrendorf on the new trade legislation at present being studied by the United States Congress. It stressed the dangers inherent in such a trend and agreed to keep a close eye on developments in the situation.

The Council also decided to convene a conference of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States with a view to approving the draft treaty amending the Protocol on the statutes of the European Investment Bank and authorized the Commission to prolong until 31 December 1970 the Euratom-OECD agreement on the computer programme library.

Finally, the Council formally adopted a regulation concerning suspension of the common customs tariff, a recommendation relating to vocational guidance and training, and a directive concerning freedom of establishment and the freedom to provide services (film production).

A regulation on imports from non-member countries, decisions authorizing Germany to conclude trade agreements with two East bloc countries or authorizing the tacit extension of certain trade agreements, and also a decision accepting on behalf of the Community the International Agreement on Cotton Textiles, were also adopted.

COMMISSION

Official visits by the President

During September the President of the Commission, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, visited Bonn and Paris as part of a series of official visits to the capitals of the Member States.

Mr Malfatti's visit to Bonn, his first official appearance in the capital of a Member State, took place on 18 September, when he was received by the West German President, Mr Gustav Heinemann, and by Chancellor Willy Brandt. He had talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Walter Scheel, Minister for Economic Affairs Karl Schiller, Minister of Finance Alex Möller and Minister of Agriculture Joseph Ertl. In his speech at a lunch given in honour of the President of the Commission, Chancellor Brandt expressed the view that the competence of the Community's organs should be extended and that its democratic bases would have to be broadened in the course of the transformation that it would undergo in the next ten years in changing from a customs union into an economic and monetary union.

The President of the Commission visited Paris on 23 and 24 September 1970. He met Mr Georges Pompidou, President of the Republic, Prime Minister Chaban-Delmas, Minister of Foreign Affairs Maurice Schumann, Minister of Agriculture Jacques Duhamel, Minister of Labour, Employment and Population Joseph Fontanet, Minister of Transport Raymond Mondon and Minister of Industrial Development and Scientific Research François Ortoli. The talks dealt with Europe's major problems at the present time: strengthening and enlarging the Community, the economic and monetary union, industrial policy and the common agricultural policy. When questioned by journalists, Mr Malfatti stressed that the matters discussed had been of a political nature and emphasized the right to take initiatives on all the major questions falling within the competence of the Communities which is invested in the Commission by the Treaty of Rome.

Appointments, transfers, resignations

As part of the arrangements made at departmental level for organizing the work stemming from the applications for admission from the United Kingdom and other European countries, the Commission has nominated Mr E.P. Wellenstein, Director-General for External Trade, as its chief representative in the negotiations on the enlargement of membership.

The Commission has appointed Mr Jean Dubois Adviser to the Director for Cartels, Dominant Positions and Private Discrimination (except in the energy and steel sectors) in the Directorate-General for Competition. Mr Dubois was previously Head of the Plastics, Miscellaneous Products and Dumping Division in the same Directorate-General.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 50-70 — Internationale Spedition Ets. Ollivier S.A. v. Finanzamt Aachen-Stadt

By order of 10 July 1970, lodged with the Court of Justice on 12 August 1970, the Düsseldorf Finanzgericht referred the above matter to the Court for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation to be given to the provisions of Article 4 of the EEC Council harmonization decision of 13 May 1965 and Article 1 of the first directive on turnover tax, dated 11 April 1967, when taken concurrently. The point concerns the implementation of value added tax in replacement of the specific taxes on transport services.

Case 51-70 — Alfons Lutticke GmbH v. Hauptzollamt Passau

On 3 August 1970 the Munich Finanzgericht filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the Council regulation of 26 October 1967, Article 1, 4th sub-para, and of the Council regulation of 24 October 1967, Annexes I and II; the point at issue is the interpretation of the concept "chocolate in bulk".

Case 56-70 — Fonderie Acciaierie G. Mandelli v. Commission

On 14 September 1970 an appeal was lodged with the Court of Justice by an Italian steel undertaking requesting revision of the Court's judgment of 8 February 1968 in Case 3-67. This case was brought for the annulment of two individual decisions of the High Authority, dated 7 December 1966, on scrap compensation.

Cases 55-70 and 57-70

These cases, brought by two of its officials against the Commission, concern respectively the annulment of an appointment decided on by the Commission and the restoration of the right of the appellant to be heard by the Commission in a disciplinary procedure.

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 135th session in Luxembourg on 22 September 1970, with Mr Van Berk (Germany) in the chair and with Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission, present. The agenda included the following items: examination of forward programmes for steel and coal for the fourth quarter of 1970; study of a draft report by Mr Conrot on short- and long-term supply of coking coal and coke in the Community; an exchange of views on the medium-term coal research programme for the period 1970-74, and a consultation under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty on the desirability of giving financial aid to various research schemes in connection with coal.

During the discussions following the presentation of the forward programmes, various Committee members were of the opinion that the Commission's forecasts on steel, and the interpretation it put on them, were far too optimistic. In particular, the extent of run-down of stocks would be found to have a considerable impact not only on the disposal of production but also on the price level. Several speakers insisted on the urgent need for measures to balance supply and demand, by adapting production to weaker demand.

Some members also spoke of their concern at a possible worsening of the present negative factors, including an unjustified reduction in coal prices. The Consultative Committee shared the Commission's anxiety at the way fuel-oil prices were moving and at the volume of coking coal imports from the United States.

Mr Conrot, presenting his report on the supply of coking coal and coke in the Community, said that, although on certain points the report was no longer up to date, the problem remained a grave one, as did also the question of the long-term situation. Discussion of the report was postponed until a later session.

The Consultative Committee increased the number of members of the "Contact Committee", under the chairmanship of Mr Martin, which has to follow the progress of the negotiations for the enlargement of the Community.

The next session of the Committee was fixed for 30 October 1970.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 87th and 88th plenary sessions — the first since its renewal — in Brussels from 22 to 24 September 1970.

Constituent session (22 and 23 September 1970)

At the "constituent" session, which opened on 22 September under the chairmanship of the oldest member, Mr Albrecht Aschoff, the Committee chose its new officers. Mr J.D. Kuipers (Netherlands, Employers' Group) was elected Chairman for the period 1970-72, replacing Mr Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, General Interests Group) who had held this office since 1968. Mr Albrecht Aschoff (Germany, General Interests Group) and Mr Maurice Bouladoux (France, Workers' Group) were elected vice-Chairmen. After choosing its officers, the Committee constituted its medium-term economic policy subcommittee and its eight specialized sections.

At this same session the Committee heard a message from Mr Rohwedder, State Secretary for Economic Affairs in the Federal Republic, representing the President-in-office of the Council, and an address by Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, who said that the Commission intended to make every effort to enhance the status of the Committee. The Committee also heard a statement by its new Chairman, Mr Kuipers, on the programme of work ahead.

Ordinary session
(24 September 1970)

Following its constituent session, the Committee held an ordinary work session on 24 September 1970 with Mr J.D. Kuipers in the chair. It adopted six Opinions on various drafts or proposals for regulations.

Opinions rendered by the Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Commission regulation on the right of workers to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed there

Following a report by Mr Kok (Netherlands, Workers' Group), the Committee unanimously approved the Commission draft and expressed its satisfaction that for the first time the Commission had framed a regulation on a social question in conformity with Article 48 of the EEC Treaty. The Committee felt that the Commission should see to it that all wage-earners could remain in a Member State where they had been employed under conditions at least as favourable as those applying to other categories of persons. It was suggested that the Commission should make the recognition of the right of stay subject to one condition, i.e. one year's residence and employment in the territory of a Member State (instead of three years' residence and one year's employment). As for the right to settle in a country where the worker was formerly employed, the Commission asked the Member States to grant readmission to their territory for the workers concerned. For its part, the Committee felt that it was incumbent upon the Member States to ensure that workers could make use of this right in practice.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on the manufacture of and trade in sugars (saccharose), glucose syrup and dextrose

The Committee adopted this Opinion by 54 votes to 12, with one abstention, on the basis of a report by Mr Visocchi (Italy, General Interests Group). Approval was subject to certain comments which did not, however, affect the substance of the Commission proposals. The Committee first expressed a general reservation with regard to the Commission deadlines for implementation of the regulation; it considered that adaptations, which would be necessary in certain Member States, would require much more time than envisaged by the Commission. The Committee examined the possible effects of the proposed regulation on the common market organization already existing in the sugar sector and pointed to certain discrepancies which it would be desirable to eliminate.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on the manufacture of and trade in tinned milk for human consumption

On the basis of a report by Mr Rollinger (Luxembourg, General Interests Group), the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion in which it recalled that Community proposals on the approximation of food legislation should be examined in the light of three essential objectives, which, in order of importance, are protection of public health, protection of the consumer, in particular against fraud, and compliance with technical and economic requirements. The Committee believed that the standards proposed by the Commission for tinned milk, which in general were stricter than those permitted internationally, seemed justified, since international standards were of necessity minimum. The Committee nevertheless felt that it should be possible, provided public health protection was not endangered, for the technical provisions of the proposed regulation to be adapted simply and rapidly, in order not to hinder technological development. Subject to certain comments, it therefore finally approved the Commission's proposal.

Opinion on the proposals for regulations

- (i) *on health standards for fresh meat in transit through one Member State to another Member State*
- (ii) *on health control standards for cattle and pigs in transit through one Member State to another Member State*

Following a report by Mr Schnieders (Germany, Employers' Group), the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion approving the Commission proposals, subject to a few amendments. Once more it drew the Council's attention to the need for trade in fresh meat and livestock between member countries to be carried out in accordance with genuine Community regulations, i.e. without being impeded by frontiers between Member States. In this connection, the Committee advocated Community action to enable Member States' veterinary services to work in close collaboration and hoped that the Council would rapidly work out proposals to institute veterinary control of a Community nature.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on health control with respect to trade in fresh meat in the Community

Apart from some comments of a technical nature, the Committee unanimously approved the Commission proposal, on the basis of a report likewise presented by Mr Rollinger. It requested the Council to expedite the examination of drafts which had been under way for quite a time, especially those concerning trade in meat-based products and imports of meat and livestock from non-member countries.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to gas meters

On the basis of a report by Mr Masprone (Italy, Employers' Group), the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion, in which it approved the Commission's proposal and felt that the harmonization of legislation pertaining to measuring instruments, which began with the proposal for a framework directive and for certain special directives, could make an effective contribution to the removal of obstacles to trade within the Community.

The solution chosen by the Commission — the so-called "optional" solution — was not accompanied by any time-table for transformation into a "total" solution. The Committee accepted this solution, which at least in practice, if not by legal constraint, would cause European producers of liquid meters to conform more and more to the technical standards fixed by the directive. In the longer term, however, "total" harmonization should be sought.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Annual meeting of the Board of Governors

Renewal of the Management Committee

The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank met on 9 September 1970 in Luxembourg and renewed the Bank's Management Committee for a period of six years from 10 September. Mr Yves Le Portz, who has been a Vice-President of the Bank since 1962, was appointed President in succession to Mr Paride Formentini, who had not asked for the renewal of his term of office. Mr Formentini was awarded the title of Honorary President.

The term of office of Professor Ulrich Meyer-Cording, retiring Vice-President, was renewed. The vacant post of Vice-President is filled by the appointment of Mr Sjoerd Boomstra, a Director in the Netherlands Ministry of Finance and already serving as a Director of the European Investment Bank. The protocol annexed to the statutes of the Bank¹ is being modified on the proposal of the Belgian Government to create a third post of Vice-President, to be entrusted to Professor Luca Rosania, who is Direttore Centrale of the Bank of Italy and has been invited to take part in the work of the Management Committee without awaiting the completion of the procedure entered upon.

¹ The Treaty amending this protocol has in the meantime been signed by the representatives of the Government of the Member States.

The Board of Governors also approved the twelfth annual report of the Bank,¹ together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1969.

Mr Alex Möller, Minister of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany, will be Chairman of the Board of Governors for one year ending at the next annual meeting.

Loans granted

Italy

On 7 September 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded with the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) a loan contract to finance the extension of an amorphous carbon products plant at Ascoli Piceno (Marche). The fixed investments of the project amount to approximately 5 500 million Italian Lire (8.8 million units of account). The Bank is contributing to the IMI financing of the scheme with a loan equivalent to Lit. 2 500 million (4 million u.a.).

Netherlands

On 30 September 1970 the Bank concluded with the Nederlandsch Scheepsbouwkundig Proefstation (N.S.P.), Wageningen (Province of Gelderland, Netherlands) a contract granting a loan equivalent to 10 million florins (2.8 million units of account) for a period of 20 years at 8 ³/₄ % per annum. The N.S.P. engages in shipbuilding and navigational research and carries out hydrodynamic tests on scale models of ships.

The loan in question will help to finance the construction at Ede (Gelderland) of a vacuum test basin, which is to be 240 metres long, 18 metres wide, and 8 metres deep. The new basin, the first of its kind, can be regarded as an innovation in the field of experiments on ship scale models.

The cost of the project, which is to be completed by the end of 1971, is estimated at 30 million florins (8.3 million u.a.). The loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Dutch Government.

Ivory Coast

On 28 September 1970 the Commission and the European Investment Bank, acting as mandatory of the European Economic Community responsible

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-70: European Investment Bank (Part Two, Ch. IV).

for the management of loans, concluded with the Republic of Ivory Coast contracts relating to two special-term loans totalling 2 751 266 units of account for the financing of two projects connected with the development of cotton production and the extension of the fishing port of Abidjan.

Development of cotton production in Ivory Coast

A loan amounting to 1 671 000 units of account will help finance a number of agricultural schemes and investments to increase cotton output from 42 000 tons in the crop year 1968/69 to 80 000 tons of seed cotton in the crop year 1972/73.

The overall cost of the project, which will be carried out under the management of the Ivory Coast Ministry of Agriculture, is estimated at 8 770 000 u.a. (about Frs. CFA 2 436 million).

In further assistance to this project the Community has also made a grant of 4 440 000 u.a. from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF) and the Ivory Coast Government is making available a budgetary contribution equivalent to 2 660 000 u.a.

Extensions to the fishing port at Abidjan

A second loan amounting to 1 080 266 units of account is for the financing of a 270-metre long wharf and part of its berthing facilities in the fishing port Abidjan. These new berthing facilities are to meet the needs of Ivory Coast shipping, which is in full development, and of the increasing number of foreign fishing fleets based at or calling at Abidjan.

The overall cost of the wharf and its berthing facilities is estimated at 1 332 000 u.a. (Frs. CFA 370 million). Operations will be under the control of the Ivory Coast Ministry of Public Works and the Abidjan Port Authority. The contribution of the latter to the financing of the project amounts to the equivalent of 252 000 u.a. The project will make it possible to finish off the work already financed by the European Economic Community by grants from European Development Fund resources for the building of a 400-metre long portion of the wharf (completed in 1963) and then for a further 400 metres now under construction.

These two special-term loans are granted from EDF resources for a period of 20 years, with a 3-year period of grace, at 2 % per annum.



PART. THREE

Information and sources



Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

(July - September 1970)

8 July 1970

- Mr Arthur Watson, US Ambassador to France, said at Strasbourg: "My country's attitude to the European Community, to an enlarged, more integrated and stronger Europe — is unchangeable; we are in favour of enlargement and strengthening of the European Community. We want the Brussels negotiations to be crowned with success."

Mr Watson also regretted the wave of protectionism which is putting a brake on the importation of foreign goods into the United States.

10 July 1970

- A communiqué published in London at the end of talks between Mr John Marshall, New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister and Mr Anthony Barber, the British Minister in charge of European affairs, notes that Great Britain will take account of the special problems of its trade with New Zealand when preparing its negotiating position with the Six.

11 July 1970

- The White Book on foreign policy just published by the Canadian Federal Government stresses that "an active policy of trade diversification and technological cooperation with the developed countries of Europe and other parts of the world will be vital if balance is to be maintained. Canada's special position requires a good dose of national autonomy and self-affirmation if this country is to keep its independence in a world where power ratios and relations are changing rapidly..."

12 July 1970

- Mr William Rogers, the US Secretary of State, said that he would firmly support the British attempt to achieve membership of the European Communities.

13 July 1970

- The VAT system is to come into force in Belgium on 1 January 1971, and Baron Snoy et d'Oppuers, the Belgian Minister of Finance, stressed at a press conference that "VAT will put firms in the six countries on an equal taxation footing and so make conditions of competition uniform for them all."

14 July 1970

- Mr Robert Stanfield, leader of the Canadian Conservative party in opposition, said at a press conference that Canada would have to study the possibility of becoming associated with the Common Market, and went on to say: "The Common Market could one day catch up with the United States economically or even leave it behind. We must ask ourselves seriously, if we have not yet done so, what are the Common Market's potentialities, and we must not rule out an association with an enlarged Common Market."

15 July 1970

- In a report drawn up for presentation to the US Senate at the end of his stay in Europe, Mr Jacob Javits, Republican Senator, says: "The leaders of Western Europe have a narrow conception of Europe. They still have to become aware of their potential strength in geopolitical and economic terms."
- The Bundesbank reduced its discount rate from 7.5% to 7%.
- At the meeting of the States-General of European Municipalities, which continued in London until 18 July under the Chairmanship of Mr Henri Cravatte, the Chairman of the Council of European Municipalities, Mr Heath, United Kingdom Prime Minister, declared his conviction that Great Britain, once a member of the European Community, would be the first to push for democratic and parliamentary control of Community activities.

16 July 1970

- Mr Jean Dondelinger was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg to the European Communities with effect from 1 August 1970, in succession to Mr Albert Borschette, who has become a member of the European Commission.

20 July 1970

- The Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Six adopted the Davignon report on possible progress in the field of political unification and foreign policy consultations. (See Chapter I of Part One of this Bulletin.)

21 July 1970

- The Argentine proposed to the 22 countries which are members of the Latin-American Special Coordinating Commission that they should reach a formal agreement with the Commission of the European Communities to regularize the commercial, financial and technological position between the two areas.
- Speaking to the Foreign Affairs Committee on the agreement his country had just signed with the European Commission, Mr Lopez Bravo, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that it would be unreasonable to forget the interest which this association with the EEC holds for Spanish foreign policy. "Europe is being formed and we must be present as early as possible."

22 July 1970

- Mr de Coudenhove-Kalergi, the President of the Pan-European Movement, proposed to the President of the European Parliament, Mr Mario Scelba, that a European constituent assembly be convoked. It would include members of the European Parliament, representing the Six, and members of the British, Danish, Irish and Norwegian parliaments.

27 July 1970

- The first negotiating session for a non-aggression treaty between Federal Germany and the Soviet Union took place in Moscow.
- Mr Heath appointed Mr Geoffrey Rippon, formerly Minister of Technology, to succeed Mr A. Barber as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister in charge of European affairs and to head the British delegation at the enlargement negotiations. Mr A. Barber was made Chancellor of the Exchequer after the sudden death of Mr McLeod.

28 July 1970

- Mr J. Chaban-Delmas, the French Prime Minister, received a delegation from the Conseil Français du Mouvement Européen and said that the French

Government "is endeavouring to give a real impetus to the building of Europe, despite the braking-jabs and foot-dragging of some of our partners". "We want to go forward", Mr Chaban-Delmas concluded, "as far as political concertation, which cannot be indefinitely postponed."

29 July 1970

- The World Bank has decided to raise the interest rate on loans it grants to developing countries from 7 to 7.25%.
- Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the new British Minister in charge of European affairs told the press that Great Britain's attempt to get closer to Europe was a "great historical change" and reaffirmed his faith in a "strong and united" Europe.

31 July 1970

- The Norwegian Government announced the appointment of Mr Soeren Sommerfelt, at present Ambassador to the German Government, as head of the delegation to negotiate with the Six on Norway's application for membership of the Common Market. Mr Sommerfelt was Norway's Ambassador to GATT and EFTA for several years.

1 August 1970

- At the end of talks at Geneva between representatives of the European Communities, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States on world trade problems, Mr Olivier Long, GATT Director-General, said: "There has been no question of entering into any negotiation whatsoever, but of attempting to examine constructively the main commercial problems that face the world today, including the American Trade Bill, agriculture, preferential agreements, residual protectionist measures and textile protection, and exchange views on the steps which could be taken to find solutions to these problems. That aim was achieved."

3 August 1970

- Mr Edgar Faure, speaking to the Alicante newspaper "Información", said: "We cannot withstand the strength of the dollar and what it means unless we make a common European currency."

6 August 1970

- In Buenos Aires the Latin American countries adopted a declaration setting forth a number of objectives and heads of short- and long-term action to foster relations between Europe and Latin America. In this declaration, they expressed the wish that "Latin America and the European Communities should reach rapid agreement on measures for the immediate implementation of new cooperation policies adapted to existing circumstances in the two regions and consonant with existing international commitments."
- Mr Emilio Colombo officially informed President Saragat that he was prepared to form a new Italian Government and presented a list of Ministers including the following names:

Prime Minister	Mr Emilio Colombo
Deputy Prime Minister	Mr Francesco de Martino
Foreign Affairs	Mr Aldo Moro
Interior	Mr Franco Restivo
Budget	Mr Antonio Giolitti
Finances	Mr Luigi Preti
Treasury	Mr Mario Ferrari Aggradi
Defence	Mr Mario Tanassi
Agriculture	Mr Lorenzo Natali
Foreign Trade	Mr Mario Zagari
Labour	Mr Carlo Donat Cattin

7 August 1970

- After five months of negotiations, Mr A. Gromyko, Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his German opposite number, Mr W. Scheel, initialled in Moscow an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force.
- On his return from Moscow, Mr Scheel said: "What are the results of my negotiations? They are the safeguarding of the German people's national interests, a contribution to the strengthening of peace in Europe, a new foundation for the Federal Republic's future relations with the Soviet Union and more security for the population of our country.

"... Under the protection of our alliance and our friendship with the West, we have now opened a doorway to the East and by a mutual renunciation of the use of force achieved a *modus vivendi* which in no way prejudices our determination...

“Frontiers in future can be modified or suppressed peacefully by mutual consent. Nothing stands in the way of European unification.”

- In an interview given to an Italian newspaper, Mr Kosygin said of the Russo-German non-aggression pact: “... We hope that this treaty will serve to improve our relations with the Federal Republic of Germany and promote a relaxation of tension in Europe. The agreement reached between the USSR and the Federal Republic shows that, even in the complex conditions of international relations in Europe, a mutually acceptable decision can be taken with the aim of consolidating peace... The agreement between our two countries constitutes a great political event and should result in the stabilization of the situation in Europe.”

9 August 1970

- Mr Roy Jenkins, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Wilson Government, accepted appointment as Honorary President of the British Council of the European Movement.

12 August 1970

- Mr Willy Brandt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mr Alexis Kosygin, Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, signed in Moscow the “Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics”, initialled on 7 August 1970 by Mr W. Scheel and Mr A. Gromyko. In this treaty, the two parties “today regard as inviolable, and will so consider in future, the frontiers of all States in Europe, as they are drawn on the date of signing of the present treaty, including the Oder-Neisse Line...” (Article 3) and accept the principle that the new “treaty does not affect treaties or multilateral arrangements previously concluded by them” (Article 4).

- In a broadcast from Moscow carried by the German networks, Chancellor W. Brandt said: “The treaty with the Soviet Union is a success for German post-war policy...”

“With this treaty, we lose nothing that was not sacrificed long ago...”

“The treaty in no way harms the firm integration of the Federal Republic of Germany and its free society in the Western Alliance.

“Our confident cooperation with America is as well maintained as is our reconciliation with France. We continue in our stubborn determination to bring closer together the greatest number of European countries, with a political community as the objective.

“The treaty endangers nothing nor anyone. It should enable us to keep the road clear towards the future and if it succeeds in this, then it will be a good thing for peace.”

13 August 1970

- In a BBC television interview Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the British Minister in charge of European affairs, said that there was no question of the United Kingdom breaking its links with the Commonwealth, and went on: “I think that the Commonwealth problem is much less acute than it was some years ago. We still have, however, the question of New Zealand’s dairy produce exports and the question of the sugar-exporting countries. The Community knows about these problems and we shall have to study them in detail.”

25 August 1970

- Mr Torsten Nilsson, the Swedish Foreign Minister, recalled that in any Swedish participation in the Common Market all possibility of a common foreign and defence policy was excluded.

Mr Nilsson went on to say: “For many western Europeans the efforts to achieve economic integration are closely linked to efforts to attain political integration and even to endeavours to create a western European political federation with common foreign and defence policies. We respect those ambitions”, but added that his country was firmly decided to maintain its neutrality when it takes part in wider economic collaboration in Western Europe.

27 August 1970

- Mr Manuel Perez Guerrero, the Secretary General of UNCTAD, speaking before the Council of the Organization, stressed the dangers of the continuing wave of protectionism “which might well wipe out all the efforts made to secure the liberalization of trade which, with so much optimism, we saw emerging only two years ago. It would be really dramatic”, he added, “to stop on this road of progress and still more to fall back into the old conflicts which could degenerate into a veritable trade war”.

- The Bank of France reduced its discount rate by half a point, from 8 to 7.5%.

29 August 1970

- In a major political speech, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, stated that a new concept of the strategic relations between East and West seemed to be emerging, and went on: "The German-Soviet treaty gives a new opportunity for a relaxation of tension between East and West in Europe... If that can come about, the way will in fact be open for a new era of more constructive coexistence, an era during which part of the resources which Europe must now spend to protect itself from the threat of military force can be diverted to more useful ends..."

1 September 1970

- Canada reduced Bank rate from 7 to 6.5%.

2 September 1970

- Speaking to the Wellington Chamber of Commerce, Sir Keith Holyoake, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said that: "If the United Kingdom enters the EEC without making special provisions taking account of New Zealand's dependence on the British market, New Zealand would be dragged into 'an economic disaster'."

7 September 1970

- Mr J. Rey, former President of the European Commission, was appointed President of the Paul Hymans Political Studies Centre in Brussels.

9 September 1970

- At the request of the United States and Great Britain, the United Nations Security Council met in emergency session to take up the grave problem of hijacking of aircraft. A resolution adopted unanimously appeals to all parties concerned in the latest hijackings for the immediate release of all the passengers and crew members and for all legal steps to be taken to prevent the repetition of similar acts.

10 September 1970

- The Trade Union Congress debated the problems of Great Britain's membership of the EEC. A resolution against was defeated by 5 746 000 votes to 3 215 000.

12 September 1970

- The Association of Friends of Robert Schuman presented to Mr Louis Armand, former President of the European Atomic Energy Community, the great gold medal of the Friends of Robert Schuman.

13 September 1970

- “The Bonn-Moscow agreement is a very important factor for peace”, said Mr Jean Monnet, President of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, in a television interview. Questioned on enlargement, Mr Monnet, speaking of Great Britain, said about the British: “They are good associates, but they must be on the same side of the table as you are. If they are not, then they defend their interests. Consequently, if they are parties to the organization of European union, they will be good associates. Some people say that they will not wish to delegate powers. On the contrary. The British want things to advance. When they are in ... you will see that the share they take will be a big one and that they will be the best defenders of the European institutions.”

15 September 1970

- In an article in the periodical “Preuves”, Mr Michel Poniatowski, Secretary-General of the Independent Republicans, called for a European confederation to see the light of day before 1980.

18 September 1970

- At a press conference, Mr David Rockefeller, President of the Chase Manhattan Corporation, said that monetary unity in Europe could not be dissociated from political unity. “The one thing will not be done without the other”, he said.

19 September 1970

- Mr O. Reverdin, President of the Council of Europe, presented the Europe Prize to Mr Marcel Martin, Senator and Mayor of Nancy, in recognition of services rendered by the city of Nancy to the European Community.

22 September 1970

- In a lecture to the German foreign policy society in Bonn, Mr Yuri Zhukov, the "Pravda" leader-writer, said: "The USSR recognizes that the Common Market is a reality but considers that the EEC constitutes an autarchy which is not helping the progress of economic cooperation between all European countries." He went on to say none the less that the cooperation already existing between the two parts of Europe could only be advantageous for the Common Market countries. "We do not wish to question the traditional trade relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States," the speaker went on. "On the contrary, the USSR is itself interested in economic cooperation with the Americans."

- Speaking of the proposal for more flexibility in exchange rates at the annual general meeting of the International Monetary Fund, Mr Karl Schiller, the German Minister of Economy, said that quicker adjustments had to be encouraged when an imbalance appeared. Mr Giscard d'Estaing's recommendation was "minimum flexibility means maximum stability"; he declared himself opposed to the adoption of floating exchange rates on a transitional basis and to small and frequent changes in parities outside the control of the International Monetary Fund.

- An important opinion poll taken in the six countries of the Community showed that one person in two was in favour of replacing national currencies by a European currency. Luxembourg led with 63%, the highest percentage in the Community.

23 September 1970

- Commenting on the Commission memorandum on the industrial policy of the Six, the Union of Industries in the European Community (UNICE) thought that the principal brake on faster industrial integration was probably the absence of economic and monetary union among the Six. In this connection, UNICE called for action against monetary instability and for the setting up of a European capital market.

- At a meeting organized by the British Council of the European Movement, Mr John Davies, Minister for Technology, said: "I think it would be a short-sighted policy on their part if the Six were to try to reach a solution disadvantageous for the British people."

24 September 1970

- During a general policy debate in the Council of Europe, Mr Karl Moersch, Parliamentary State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Federal

Republic, said: "Cooperation in Western Europe is an important condition, not to say a sine qua non, for the success of our Eastern policy."

25 September 1970

- The workers' and employers' organizations in the European Community's textile industry sent a telegram to Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, confirming their opposition to Community policy on generalized preferences for developing countries as regards their sector.

27 September 1970

- With the object of obtaining the election of a European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, the European Federalist Movement, meeting in Strasbourg, announced the launching of a widespread information campaign under the slogan "Europe through and for the Europeans".

28 September 1970

- Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, died suddenly in Cairo.

29 September 1970

- During a Franco-British colloquium at which parliamentarians from the two countries discussed Great Britain's entry into the EEC, Mr de Broglie proposed the setting up of a European Political Commission on the model of the existing Commission to frame and propose international political measures.

30 September 1970

- In an interview in Dagens Nyheter, Mr Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish economist, said: "Sweden is strong, but being a small country, she needs to mind her own business ... I never thought there was any advantage at all in being attached to a big country or a bloc ... The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) pursued a wrong policy in seeking to join up with the European Economic Community; it should have turned outwards to the whole world in order to lay siege to the protectionist policies of the Six and, together with the United States, have endeavoured to assist the Latin American countries to set up the Common Market which they need much more than do the rich countries of Europe."

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 30 September 1970)

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- Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 15 au 18 juin 1970 (Report in extenso of the sittings from 15 to 18 June 1970) Annex 126
of June 1970
- Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 8 au 10 juillet 1970 (Report in extenso of the sittings from 8 to 10 July 1970) Annex 127
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- Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 15 septembre 1970* (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 15 September 1970) C 118, 24.9.1970
- Question orale 17/69, avec débat (Oral question 17/69 with debate)
- Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 16 septembre 1970* (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 16 September 1970) C 118, 24.9.1970
- Question orale 5/70, avec débat (Oral question 5/70 with debate)
- Question orale 6/70, avec débat (Oral question 6/70 with debate)
- Question orale 7/70, avec débat (Oral question 7/70 with debate)
- Question orale 8/70, avec débat (Oral question 8/70 with debate)
- Résolution relative au projet de budget supplémentaire 1 des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1970 (Resolution on the European Communities' draft supplementary budget 1 for 1970)
- Avis sur le projet d'un règlement du Conseil portant conclusion d'un accord, sous forme d'échange de lettres, relatif à la modification de l'article 5 de l'annexe 1 de l'accord créant une association entre la CEE et la République tunisienne et la rectification d'une erreur matérielle dans la liste 5 de l'annexe 3 de cet accord (Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation concluding an agreement by exchange of letters, regarding amendment of Article 5 of Annex 1 to the Association Agreement between the EEC and Tunisia and correcting an error in list 5 of Annex 3 to the latter)
- Avis sur la proposition du gouvernement belge au Conseil des Communautés européennes tendant à modifier le paragraphe 1 de l'article 13 des statuts de la Banque européenne d'investissement (Opinion on the Belgian proposal to the Council of the European Communities for amendment of Article 13(1) of the statutes of the European Investment Bank)
- Résolution relative aux actes de violence qui perturbent le trafic international aérien (Resolution on the acts of violence disrupting international air traffic)

Written questions and replies

- Question écrite 113/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Plaintes formées dans les États membres au sujet des importations en provenance de la RDA de produits textiles et d'appareils de radio et de télévision (113/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Complaints in Member States about imports from the GDR of textile products and radio and television sets) C 117, 18.9.1970
- Question écrite 122/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rapport sur les indemnités destinées aux travailleurs employés dans les mines de soufre siciliennes (122/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Report on payments to workers in the Sicilian sulphur mines) C 117, 18.9.1970
- Question écrite 124/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord en matière de commerce international de lait écrémé en poudre (124/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Agreement as to international trade in skim milk powder) C 117, 18.9.1970
- Question écrite 129/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Difficultés dans la vente et la formation du prix des œufs (129/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Difficulties in marketing and price formation for eggs) C 117, 18.9.1970
- Question écrite 145/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concentration dans l'industrie de la fabrication d'emballages en fer-blanc et en matière plastique (145/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Concentration in the tinplate and plastics packaging industry) C 117, 18.9.1970
- Question écrite 116/70 de M. Leonardi à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Informations sur les investissements directs de pays tiers dans la CEE (116/70 by Mr Leonardi to the Commission: Information on direct investment by non-member countries in the EEC) C 118, 24.9.1970
- Question écrite 136/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Voyages des stagiaires de la Commission (136/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Journeys by Commission trainees) C 118, 24.9.1970
- Question écrite 151/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations entre la CEE et le Portugal (151/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: EEC relations with Portugal) C 118, 24.9.1970
- Question écrite 157/70 de M. Biaggi à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Le récent « colloque de la jeunesse » à Bruxelles (157/70 by Mr Biaggi to the Commission: The recent "Youth Conference" in Brussels) C 118, 24.9.1970
- Question écrite 161/70 de M. Müller à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Colloque des jeunes — juin 1970 à Bruxelles (161/70 by Mr Müller to the Commission: Young people's conference in June 1970 in Brussels) C 118, 24.9.1970
- Question écrite 182/70 de M. Romeo à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Colloque des organisations de jeunes de la Communauté (182/70 by Mr Romeo to the Commission: Symposium of Community youth organizations) C 118, 24.9.1970

Question écrite 63/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Renforcement du contrôle de l'application des dispositions communautaires sur le plan national (réponse complémentaire) [63/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Stricter supervision of the implementation of Community provisions at national level (further reply)]

C 119, 28.9.1970

Information

Renvoi aux avis émis par le Parlement européen durant ses séances de juillet 1970 (Recapitulatory list of Opinions rendered by the European Parliament at its sittings of July 1970)

C 113, 5.9.1970

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Regulations

Règlement (CEE) 1756/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1756/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 194, 1.9.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1757/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1757/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 194, 1.9.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1758/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1758/70 of 31 August 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 194, 1.9.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1759/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1759/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 194, 1.9.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1760/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1760/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 194, 1.9.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1761/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1761/70 of 31 August 1970 modifying the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)

L 194, 1.9.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1762/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1762/70 of 31 August 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)

L 194, 1.9.1970

Règlement (CEE) 1763/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1763/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 194, 1.9.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1764/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1764/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1765/70 de la Commission, du 28 août 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1765/70 of 28 August 1970 fixing the levies on imports of processed products with cereal or rice base) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1766/70 de la Commission, du 28 août 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1766/70 of 28 August 1970 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1767/70 de la Commission, du 28 août 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1767/70 of 28 August 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of processed products with rice or cereal base) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1768/70 de la Commission, du 28 août 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1768/70 of 28 August 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs with cereal base) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1769/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1769/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1770/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1770/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1771/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1771/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the amount of refund on olive oil) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1772/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1772/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1773/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 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) 1773/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other sugar products) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1774/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} septembre 1970, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1774/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the rate of refunds from 1 September 1970 on sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 194, 1.9.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1775/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} septembre 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) 1775/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the rate of refunds from 1 September 1970 on certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1776/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} septembre 1970, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1776/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the rate of refunds from 1 September 1970 on certain milk products exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1777/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1651/70 relatif à la vente par adjudication de beurre à prix réduit pour l'exportation de certains mélanges de graisses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1777/70 of 31 August 1970, amending Regulation (EEC) 1651/70 on the sale by tender of butter at reduced price for export as fat mixtures) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1778/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1778/70 of 31 August 1970 fixing the production refund on olive oil used in fish and vegetable canning) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1779/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, rectifiant le montant des prélèvements à l'importation applicables à certaines huiles d'olive de Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1779/70 of 31 August 1970 adjusting the amount of levies on imports of certain olive oils from Greece) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1780/70 de la Commission, du 31 août 1970, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1780/70 of 31 August 1970 modifying the refunds on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 194, 1.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1781/70 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1781/70 of 1 September 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 195, 2.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1782/70 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1782/70 of 1 September 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 195, 2.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1783/70 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1783/70 of 1 September 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 195, 2.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1784/70 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1784/70 of 1 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 195, 2.9.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1785/70 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1785/70 of 1 September 1970 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 195, 2.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1786/70 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1579/70 établissant des conditions particulières pour l'exportation de certains fromages vers l'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1786/70 of 1 September 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1579/70 laying down special conditions for the export of certain cheeses to Spain) L 195, 2.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1787/70 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, définissant les conditions de mise en œuvre et de contrôle du régime de non-cession des tomates soumises à intervention ainsi que les coefficients d'adaptation concernant ces produits (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1787/70 of 1 September 1970 defining the conditions of implementation and supervision of the system for withdrawal from the market of tomatoes subject to intervention and the adjustment coefficients for these products) L 195, 2.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1788/70 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné au Mexique, à l'Irak, à la Bolivie, à l'Algérie, au Ghana et à la Somalie à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1788/70 of 1 September 1970 on tendering for the supply of butteroil to Mexico, Iraq, Bolivia, Algeria, Ghana and Somalia as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 195, 2.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1789/70 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Algérie et à la Syrie à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1789/70 of 1 September 1970 on tendering for the supply of butteroil to Algeria and Syria as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 195, 2.9.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 1806/70 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1806/70 of 3 September 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 197, 4.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1807/70 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1807/70 of 3 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 197, 4.9.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 1812/70 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1812/70 of 4 September 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 198, 5.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1813/70 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1813/70 of 4 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 198, 5.9.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 1815/70 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1815/70 of 4 September 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 198, 5.9.1970
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Règlement (CEE) 1825/70 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1825/70 of 8 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 200, 9.9.1970
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Règlement (CEE) 1840/70 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1840/70 of 10 September 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	L 202, 11.9.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 1841/70 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1841/70 of 10 September 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 202, 11.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1842/70 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1842/70 of 10 September 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 202, 11.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1843/70 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1843/70 of 10 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 202, 11.9.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 1847/70 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1847/70 of 11 September 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 203, 12.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1848/70 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1848/70 of 11 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 203, 12.9.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 1852/70 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1970, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation

- (EEC) 1852/70 of 11 September 1970 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 203, 12.9.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 1854/70 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1854/70 of 14 September 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 204, 15.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1855/70 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1855/70 of 14 September 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 204, 15.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1856/70 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1856/70 of 14 September 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 204, 15.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1857/70 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1857/70 of 14 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 204, 15.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1858/70 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1858/70 of 14 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 204, 15.9.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 1860/70 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1860/70 of 15 September 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 205, 16.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1861/70 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1861/70 of 15 September 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 205, 16.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1862/70 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1862/70 of 15 September 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 205, 16.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1863/70 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1863/70 of 15 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 205, 16.9.1970

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- Règlement (CEE) 1868/70 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1868/70 of 16 September 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 206, 17.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1869/70 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1869/70 of 16 September 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 206, 17.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1870/70 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1870/70 of 16 September 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 206, 17.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1871/70 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1871/70 of 16 September 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 206, 17.9.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 1872/70 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1872/70 of 16 September 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 206, 17.9.1970
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70/411/CEE :

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L 195, 2.9.1970

70/413/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 août 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la quinzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 19 August 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the fifteenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 195, 2.9.1970

70/414/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 août 1970, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers la Tchécoslovaquie de 100 000 tonnes de seigle détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 11 August 1970 on the opening of tenders for the export to Czechoslovakia of 100 000 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 198, 5.9.1970

70/415/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 août 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la trente-troisième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 17 August 1970 on the fixing of the minimum price for butter for the thirty-third award of individual tender under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 198, 5.9.1970

70/416/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 août 1970, annulant l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1395/70 pour la livraison de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Decision of 17 August 1970 rescinding the tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1395/70 for the supply of butteroil to the World Food Programme)

L 198, 5.9.1970

70/417/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 août 1970, annulant l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1396/70 pour la livraison de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Decision of 17 August 1970 rescinding the tender covered by Regulation (EEC) 1396/70 for the supply of butteroil to the World Food Programme)

L 198, 5.9.1970

70/418/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 août 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1397/70 (Commission Decision of 17 August 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount for the delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1397/70)

L 198, 5.9.1970

70/419/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 août 1970, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers la Pologne de 150 000 tonnes de seigle détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 18 August 1970 on the opening of tenders for the export to Poland of 150 000 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 198, 5.9.1970

70/420/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, 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 21 August 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 198, 5.9.1970

70/421/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 août 1970, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à des actions nationales d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 21 August 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for national food aid operations have been met)

L 199, 8.9.1970

70/422/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, 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 21 August 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 199, 8.9.1970

70/423/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 août 1970, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les lampes électriques portatives destinées à fonctionner au moyen de leur propre source d'énergie (à piles, à accumulateurs, électromagnétiques, etc.) de la position 85.10 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hongkong et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 26 August 1970 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment portable electric lamps with a self-contained source of electricity (dry cell, accumulator or magnets, etc.), of CCT heading 85.10 B originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 199, 8.9.1970

70/424/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 août 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la seizième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision

of 26 August 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the sixteenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 199, 8.9.1970

70/425/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 août 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la première adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1652/70 (Commission Decision of 26 August 1970 on the fixing of the minimum price for white sugar for the first partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1652/70)

L 200, 9.9.1970

70/426/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 août 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les préparations et conserves de fraises de la position ex 20.06 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Brésil et mises en libre pratique au Benelux (Commission Decision of 26 August 1970 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment canned strawberries and strawberry preparations of CCT heading ex 20.06 originating in Brazil and in free circulation in Benelux)

L 200, 9.9.1970

70/427/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 août 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les conserves de haricots verts de la position ex 20.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mises en libre pratique en Italie et originaires de Taiwan et mises en libre pratique au Benelux (Commission Decision of 26 August 1970 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment canned green haricot beans of CCT heading ex 20.02 originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in Italy, and originating in Taiwan and in free circulation in Benelux)

L 200, 9.9.1970

70/428/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 août 1970, relative à l'annulation de la première adjudication particulière pour la vente de beurre pour l'exportation de certains mélanges de graisses effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1651/70 (Commission Decision of 28 August 1970 on the rescinding of the first individual award of tender for butter for the export of certain fat mixtures in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1651/70)

L 200, 9.9.1970

70/429/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 août 1970, relative à l'annulation de la trente-quatrième adjudication particulière de beurre effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1559/69 (Commission Decision of 28 August 1970 on the rescinding of the thirty-fourth individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 200, 9.9.1970

70/430/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, 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 28 August 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 201, 10.9.1970

70/431/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, 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 28 August 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 201, 10.9.1970

70/432/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1970, complétant la décision du 18 août 1970 relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers la Pologne de 150 000 tonnes de seigle détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 1 September 1970 supplementing the Decision of 18 August 1970 on the opening of tenders for the export to Poland of 150 000 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 201, 10.9.1970

70/433/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du prix maximum de la restitution pour la dix-septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 2 September 1970 on the fixing of the maximum refund price for the seventeenth partial award of tender for white sugar in accordance with the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 201, 10.9.1970

70/434/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1970, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les conserves de haricots verts de la position ex 20.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires des États-Unis et mises en libre pratique dans les pays du Benelux (Commission Decision of 2 September 1970 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment canned green haricot beans of CCT heading ex 20.02 originating in the United States and in free circulation in Benelux)

L 201, 10.9.1970

70/435/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les motocycles de la position ex 87.09 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 8 September 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment motor cycles of CCT heading ex 87.09 originating in Japan and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 206, 17.9.1970

70/436/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dix-huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 9 September 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the eighteenth partial award of tender for white sugar in accordance with the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 209, 22.9.1970

70/437/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la première adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication perma-

nente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 9 September 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the first partial award of tender for white sugar in accordance with the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 209, 22.9.1970

70/438/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la première adjudication partielle de sucre brut de canne effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1735/70 (Commission Decision of 9 September 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the first partial award of tender for raw cane sugar in accordance with the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1735/70)

L 209, 22.9.1970

70/439/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1582/70 (Commission Decision of 11 September 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount for the delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme in accordance with the tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1582/70)

L 211, 24.9.1970

70/440/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1581/70 (Commission Decision of 11 September 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount for the delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1581/70)

L 211, 24.9.1970

70/441/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la deuxième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1651/70 (Commission Decision of 14 September 1970 on the fixing of the minimum price for butter for the second individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1651/70)

L 211, 24.9.1970

70/442/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum de vente du beurre pour la trente-cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 14 September 1970 on the fixing of the minimum price for butter for the the thirty-fifth individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 211, 24.9.1970

70/443/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1970, annulant la première adjudication particulière de lait écrémé en poudre effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 14 September 1970 rescinding the first individual award of tender for skim milk powder under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1680/70)

L 211, 24.9.1970

70/444/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 16 September 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the second partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 211, 24.9.1970

70/445/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre de canne effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1735/70 (Commission Decision of 16 September 1970 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the second partial award of tender for cane sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1735/70)

L 211, 24.9.1970

70/446/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1970, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les préparations et conserves de champignons de la position ex 20.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la République populaire de Chine et mises en libre pratique au Benelux (Commission Decision of 15 September 1970 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment canned mushrooms and mushroom preparations of CCT heading ex 20.02 originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in Benelux)

L 213, 26.9.1970

70/447/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1970, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à différer l'application des droits du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne certains vins algériens (Commission Decision of 18 September 1970 authorizing Germany to postpone application of CCT duties in respect of certain Algerian wines)

L 214, 29.9.1970

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70/448/CEE:

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L 215, 30.9.1970

Liste des personnes autorisées à délivrer des titres de garantie dans le cadre du système de garantie forfaitaire en matière de transit communautaire (art. 32 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 du Conseil, du 18 mars 1969, relatif au transit communautaire) (état au 30 juin 1970) [List at 30 June 1970 of persons authorized to issue guarantee certificates in the framework of the standard guarantee system for the reduced rate in Community transit traffic (Art. 32 of Council Regulation (EEC) 542/69 of 18 March 1969 on Community transit)]

C 118, 24.9.1970

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Avis relatif à l'adjudication permanente de l'Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (AIMA) pour la cession des poires retirées du marché aux industries de distillation (Call for permanent tender by the AIMA for sale to the distilling industry of pears withdrawn from the market)

C 111, 2.9.1970

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C 111, 2.9.1970

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C 113, 5.9.1970

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C 113, 5.9.1970

Avis d'adjudication de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) pour la fourniture de 1 046 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Call for tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 1 046 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 114, 10.9.1970

Âvis d'adjudication de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) pour la fourniture de 733 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Call for tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 733 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 114, 10.9.1970

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- Affaire 49-70 : Recours introduit le 7 août 1970 par M. Fritz-August Bode contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 49-70: Suit filed on 7 August 1970 by Mr Fritz-August Bode against the Commission of the European Communities) C 117, 18.9.1970
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- Affaire 51-70 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du Finanzgericht de Munich (III^e chambre) dans l'affaire Société Alfons Lütticke GmbH contre Hauptzollamt de Passau (Case 51-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Third Chamber of the Munich Finanzgericht *in re* Alfons Lütticke GmbH v. Passau Hauptzollamt) C 117, 18.9.1970
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V. — Italie
(No. 43 — Regional trends in the agricultural working population
V — Italy)
1969, 154 pp. + annexes (d, f). Limited distribution

N° 50 — Le lin textile dans la CEE
(No. 50 — Textile flax in the EEC)
1969, 58 pp. (d,f). Limited distribution

Note : The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published :
f = French, d = German, i = Italian, n = Dutch, e = English, s = Spanish

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

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

N° 54 — Les équipements pour la commercialisation des fruits et légumes frais dans la CEE
— Synthèse
— Belgique et Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
— Pays-Bas
— France

(No. 54 — Facilities for marketing fresh fruit and vegetables in the EEC

— Outline
— Belgium and Luxembourg
— Netherlands
— France)

1970, 335 pp. + map (f, d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

Scientific documentation

Euro-spectra. Scientific and technical review of the European Communities
Quarterly. No. 3-1970 (d, f, i, n, e)

Annual subscription: 21s.; \$3.50; Bfrs. 125

(— European research seeks new dimensions

— Biomedical engineering
— Biomedical engineering today
— Research news for industry)

EUR 3994

Comparaison de dix aciers peu alliés normalisés et revenus pour constituer des cuves de réacteurs nucléaires (rapport final)

(Comparison of ten low-alloy, normalized and tempered steels for the construction of nuclear reactor vessels — final report)

by C. Leymonie, R. Bouverot, M. Lochen and J. Hennion (Chantiers de l'Atlantique)

EURATOM/US Agreement for Cooperation

EURAEC Report No. 2051 prepared by Chantiers de l'Atlantique, Saint-Nazaire (France)

Euratom contract No. 054-61-12 RDF

1970, 106 pp. (f.). £1 7s.6d.; \$3.30; Bfrs. 165

EUR 4406

Sviluppo prototipi di elementi di combustibile per centrali nucleari ad acqua in pressione (rapporto finale)

(Development of prototype fuel elements for pressurized water power reactors — final report)

by I. Amato, G. Frigerio, A.M. Moncassoli and G. Previti (Fiat)

Report prepared by FIAT S.p.A. — Nuclear Energy Section — Turin — Italy

Contract Euratom/Fiat No. 078-66-2 TEEI

1970, 110 pp. (i). £1 7s.6d.; \$3.30; Bfrs. 165

EUR 4451

The operations group of the BR 2 Reactor and its associated facilities

Annual progress report 1967

Association: European Atomic Energy Community, Centre d'étude de l'énergie nucléaire (CEN)

Work performed at the Centre d'étude de l'énergie nucléaire CEN/SCK, Mol (Belgium)

Association No. 006-60-5 BRAB

1970, 40 pp. (e) 10s.; \$1.20; Bfrs. 60

EUR 4458

Identificazione di sistemi controeazionati mediante rilievi della matrice spettrale

(Identification of closed loop systems by means of power and cross-power spectral analysis)

by A. Garroni and A.C. Lucia

Joint Nuclear Research Centre — Ispra Establishment (Italy) — Reactor Physics Department
Research Reactors

1970, 26 pp. (i) 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

EUR 4467

Treatment given to some specific technical problems in safety reviews in Europe
by W. Vinck (CEC), H. Karwat (Institut für Mess- und Regelungstechnik, Munich) and
H. Maurer (CEC)
Commission of the European Communities — Directorate general of industrial affairs, Safety
Branch, Brussels
Paper presented at the international meeting of the American Nuclear Society (ANS)
Washington (USA) November 14, 1968
1970, 34 pp. (e) 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

EUR 4480

On the statistical properties of some estimators of linear system parameters in time domain
analysis
by A.C. Lucia
Joint Nuclear Research Centre — Ispra Establishment — Italy — Reactor Physics Department
— Research Reactors
1970, 70 pp. (e) 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

EUR 4489

Convection naturelle en régime turbulent le long d'une plaque plane verticale
(Natural convection in a turbulent region along a flat vertical plate)
by A. Pirovano, S. Viannay and M. Jannot (Sté Bertin et Cie)
Report prepared by Société Bertin et Cie, Plaisir (France)
Euratom Contract No. 102-66-12 TEGF
1970, 178 pp. (f). £2 1s.6d.; \$5.00; Bfrs. 250

EUR 4496

The scattering of slow neutrons by orthohydrogen
by L. Olivi
Joint Nuclear Research Centre — Ispra Establishment — Italy — Reactor Physics Department
— Experimental Neutron Physics
1970, 20 pp. (e) 7s.; \$0.80; Bfrs. 40

EUR 4510

11° Annuari meteorologico 1969
(11th 1969 meteorological yearbook)
by G. Bollini and C. Gandino
Joint Nuclear Research Centre — Ispra Establishment (Italy) — Protection
1970, 100 pp. (i). £1 5s.0d.; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

EUR 4525

Annual progress report 1969
Joint Nuclear Research Centre — Geel Establishment — Belgium — Central Bureau for
Nuclear Measurements (CNBM)
1970, 72 pp. (e) 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

EUR 4530

Uranium distribution and uranium diffusion through the pyrocarbon coating in UO₂ coated
particles
by G. Busca, A. Drago, P. Fenici and W. Huber
Joint Nuclear Research Centre — Petten Establishment — Netherlands
1970, 16 pp. (e) 7s.; \$0.80; Bfrs. 40

Economic and financial affairs

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community
Monthly. 8/9-1970. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f
Price per issue: 5s.; \$0.60; Bfrs. 30
Annual subscription: £2 10s.0d.; \$6.00; Bfrs. 300

Energy

Studies — energy series

8290

N° 3 — Situation de l'approvisionnement en combustibles nucléaires
(No. 3 — Nuclear fuel supply position)

1970, 39 pp. (d, f, i, n). £1 5s.0d.; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

Scientific research policy

Research and technology. Weekly information bulletin
65, 66, 67, 68 and 69-1970 (d, f, i, n, e). Free

Approximation of legislation

Proposed Statute for the European Company
(Supplement to Bulletin 8-1970 of the European Communities)

1970, 223 pp. (d, f, i, n, e) 2s.6d.; \$0.30; Bfrs. 15

External relations

8325

Treizième rapport annuel du Conseil d'association entre le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord et la Commission des Communautés européennes (Council of Association between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Commission of the European Communities — Thirteenth annual report)

(1 January 1968-31 January 1969)

1970, 38 pp. (d, f, i, n). Free

Statistics

General statistics

Monthly. 8 and 9-1970 (d/f/i/n/e)

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

Annual subscription: £5 8s.0d.; \$11.00; Bfrs. 550

Social Statistics — special series

Wage structure and distribution — 1966

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1970 (d, f, i, n)

Price per issue: £1.13s.0; \$4.00. Bfrs. 200

Annual subscription: £9.19s.6; \$24; Bfrs. 1 200

Statistique agricole

(Agricultural statistics)

1-1970 (d/f)

Price per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

Annual subscription: £3 15s.0d.; \$9.00; Bfrs. 450

Statistiques industrielles

(Industrial statistics)

Quarterly. 1-1970 (d/f/i/n)

Price per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

Annual subscription: £2 10s.0d.; \$6.00; Bfrs. 300

Sidérurgie

(Iron and Steel)

Bi-monthly. 3-1970 (d/f/i/n)

Price per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

Annual subscription: £1 1s.0d.; \$2.50; Bfrs. 125

Commerce extérieur : statistique mensuelle
(Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)
Monthly. 7-1970 (d/f)
Price per issue: 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50
Annual subscription: f4 3s.0d.; \$10.00; Bfrs. 500

Documentation

Articles sélectionnés
(Selected articles)
Fortnightly. 17 and 18-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions
(List of recent additions)
Monthly. 8-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Press and information

Dossiers pédagogiques
— La Grande-Bretagne et l'Europe (2)
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— Les systèmes scolaires dans les pays de la CEE (1)
— Eurodevises et eurocapitaux
(European studies — Teachers' aid series
No. 35-1970 (f) FF 2
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European currencies 1919-1939 (4)
School curricula in EEC countries (1)
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Information bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community
Monthly. No. 8/9-August/September and 10-October 1970 (e). Free

Washington: European Community
Monthly. No. 137-July and 138-August 1970 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft
Monthly. No. 10 - October 1970 (d)
Per issue: DM 1; Annual subscription: DM 9

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap
Monthly. No. 128-September and 129-October 1970 (n). Free

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Monthly. No. 146-September and 147-October 1970 (f)
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Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea
Monthly. No. 64-October 1970. Free

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

IV. ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

4967 — The Communities' "own resources" and the budgetary powers of the European Parliament

Preface by Mario Scelba, President of the European Parliament

Introduction by Georges Spénale, Chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets

1970. 226 pp. German/French/Italian/Dutch

Price: £1 0s.0d.; FF 13.50; Bfrs. 120

This publication, compiled by the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Parliamentary Documentation and Information, groups a number of documents which will help the reader to understand the budgetary and auditing procedures of the European Communities and follow their development from 1952 to the signature of the Treaty of 22 April 1970 and the Council's decision of 21 April 1970 replacing financial contributions from the Member States by "own resources". The work of the ECSC High Authority, the EEC Commission, the single Commission, the Council and the European Parliament in the budget and taxation field is discussed in detail. The collection also contains a number of documents on greater democratization of Community financing together with the views of the European Parliament, the six Governments and the political parties on these problems.

COMMISSION

8315 — Public financing of research and development in the Community countries 1967-1970. Analysis by objectives

1970, 170 pp. and 100 tables (French, German; *English: in preparation*)

Price: 16s.6d.; \$2.00; FB 100

In October 1967 the Council of the European Communities instructed the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy (the PREST Group) to undertake a comparison of the methods, plans, programmes and general budgets used by the various Member States for scientific and technical research purposes. The Council's assignment was part of general terms of reference concerning the establishment of bases for determined efforts to revise and promote scientific research and industrial innovation in the Community.

To assist in the collection of the data necessary for the comparison of the national R&D programmes and budgets, the PREST Group asked statisticians of the six countries and the Commission to prepare jointly a report on the scale of and social and economic trends shown by public appropriations for R&D in the Community in the 1967-1970 period. The Group's interest in the report is that this will enable those responsible for scientific policy to become more familiar with programmes neglected or else accorded relatively too much weight by the national programmes, and thus help to reveal new areas for joint effort.

The full text of the report drafted for the Group, which has just been approved by the latter and also by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, is to appear in a bilingual French and German edition for official communication by the Committee to the Council, the Commission and the appropriate national authorities (June 1970).

The text of the bilingual report will appear in issue No. 2-1970 of the periodical "Statistical Studies and Surveys" published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

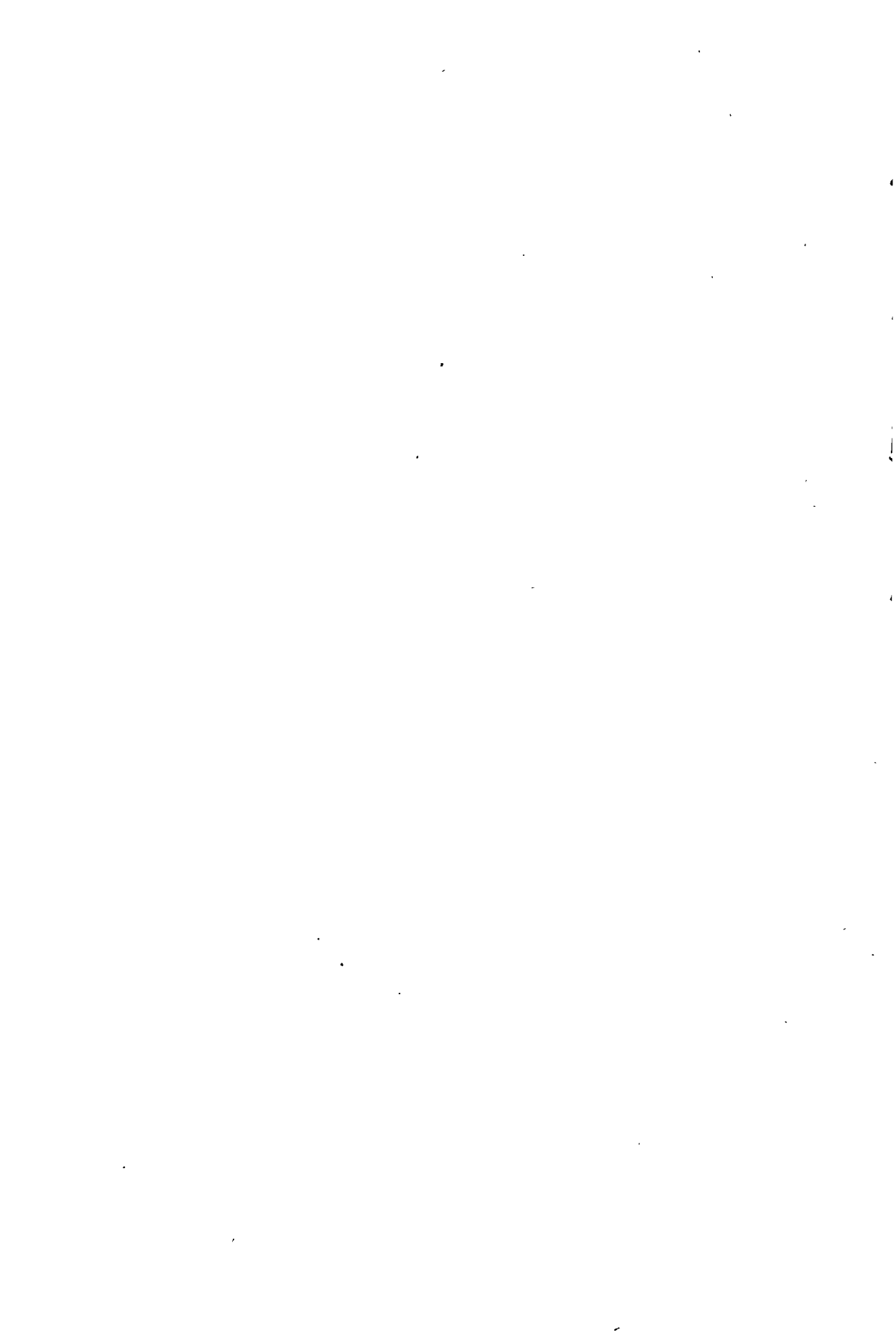
To ensure the widest possible circulation, the document will shortly be published in French, German and English as the first in the new series on "Research and Development".

Using a standard nomenclature derived, with extensions and adaptations to Community requirements, from the OECD international conventions, the report analyses for each country and for the Community as a whole the amount and trend of public R&D funding in the 1967-1970 period on the basis of a breakdown of the appropriations by major social and economic objectives. The report also compares the R&D effort of each country and of the Community with general indicators such as population, gross domestic product and total government expenditure. A special annex gives the proportion of R&D credits which each country allocates to international cooperative schemes.

Finally, the report draws tentative first conclusions to guide those responsible for science policy in preparing their future programmes and in the discussions in progress on procedures and subject for international cooperation on improved lines.

The report will be brought up to date with supplements, accompanied by suitable comment, in the first quarter of every year.

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