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

Contents

<i>Updating of the Commission's Opinion on the enlargement of the Community,</i> by M. Edoardo Martino, Member of the Commission	5
Chapter I: <i>Principles and instruments of the Community's regional policy</i>	11
Chapter II: <i>The Communities' readaptation and vocational retraining activities</i>	15
Chapter III: <i>Further Commission proposals on the common organization of the agricultural markets</i>	27
Chapter IV: <i>Establishment and operation of the single market</i>	31
— Competition policy	31
— Taxation policy	31
— Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services	32
Chapter V: <i>Towards economic union</i>	35
— Economic, monetary and financial policy	35
— Agricultural policy	38
— Industrial policy	44
— Scientific, technical and nuclear research policy	45
— Energy policy	51
— Transport policy	52
— Regional policy	53
— Social policy	54
Chapter VI: <i>The Community and the Associated States</i>	59
— Turkey	59
— Morocco and Tunisia	59
— African States and Madagascar and Overseas Countries and Territories	59
— East African countries	60

Chapter VII: <i>The Community, non-member countries and international organizations</i>	63
— Applications for membership	63
— Bilateral relations	63
— Commercial policy	64
— The Community and the developing countries	66
— The Community and international organizations	68
 Chapter VIII: <i>Institutions and organs</i>	 71
— The Council	71
— The Commission	73
— Court of Justice	75
— The ECSC Consultative Committee	77
— Economic and Social Committee	79
 Chapter IX: <i>European Investment Bank</i>	 83
 Miscellaneous	 85
 Published in the Official Gazette	 91
 Recent publications of the Communities	 121
 Recent publications	 124
 Bibliographical notes	 125

Updating of the Commission's Opinion on the enlargement of the Community

*by M. Edoardo MARTINO,
member of the Commission*

The Opinion on the enlargement of the Community which the Commission submitted to the Council on 2 October 1969 is the outcome of the mandate that the Council itself gave to the Commission at its session of 22-23 July of this year to update the earlier Opinions of 29 September 1967 and 5 April 1968.

In actual fact the Commission's examination was concentrated on the first of these two documents.

The April 1968 Opinion was drawn up in a political setting different from that of today. It will be recalled that the Commission drafted it, likewise at the invitation of the Council, in an endeavour to take into account proposals for "transitional" solutions advanced by the various member Governments in a political phase when the prospect of an early opening of negotiations with the candidate countries seemed to be blocked. But here we should add—in confirmation of the continuity of the Commission's attitude to the subject—that while we agreed to study such provisional formulae, the machinery that we proposed on that occasion was such as to constitute a system which would in practice prepare the way for accession and would, in other words, be directed towards this final aim.

It is therefore to the 1967 situation that the recent Opinion refers back. Hence the first, important conclusion: on the whole the points made in the 1967 document are, in the Commission's eyes, still valid, in particular the conclusions. It has been emphasized once again that only a speedy start to negotiations can make it

possible to examine with the candidate countries the problems posed by enlargement of the Community in order to find satisfactory solutions which would ensure the cohesion and dynamism essential to an enlarged Community.

This reference to the double requirement of safeguarding the Community's cohesion and impetus and at the same time of giving it—in the name of European unity—wider and more appropriate dimensions, brings us to a further essential concept of the document: the connection between the strengthening and enlarging of the Community.

As early as 1967 the Commission declared itself to be in favour of the two actions being in parallel, on the basis of the conviction—confirmed, moreover, by the facts—that to seek to give one of them priority risked setting in motion a dangerous series of vetos and countermoves.

In the latest Opinion greater stress is laid on the need for and implications of such a parallel approach. It must be borne in mind that the Community today is in a way at a turning-point; now that the customs union is practically complete a greater degree of integration must be achieved. Should the Six not manifest in practical form their political will to consolidate and reinforce the Community, it would be liable to suffer the unfortunate consequences that a return of national pressures might have on its working and structures.

There is no doubt that enlargement means transformation; but for such transformation to constitute progress and not a change of character or watering down, it is necessary first for the Six among themselves and subsequently the candidate countries to accept the principle of strengthening the Community.

In the light of these premises the Commission's Opinion makes a number of points, which form the nucleus of the document:

(i) Care must be taken not to slow down or check the action of strengthening the Community for the sake of expanding it. Only

a Community which is moving towards progressive consolidation can warrant the interest of the candidate countries.

(ii) To strengthen the Community the present Member States must agree on a number of basic aims to be achieved over the next few years. In this connection the Commission recalls the proposals it has already submitted to the Council on the subject: technological co-operation, reform of Community agriculture, common energy policy, co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation, common trade policy, Euratom's future activity, reform of the Social Fund, "own resources", and increased powers for the European Parliament.

(iii) It is essential that the candidate countries too should express, at the opening of the negotiations, their agreement not only with the principle of accepting the progress which the Community has already made—that is to say the Treaties plus the decisions taken since they came into force—but also, with full knowledge of the measures already decided on or now being put through, with the principle of strengthening the Community.

Given such agreement on the aims to which the Member States and candidate States would have to commit themselves, the Opinion goes on to suggest that during the negotiations and the period of adjustment, the applicants should adopt policies that are convergent with those pursued by the Community.

(iv) Finally, a particularly important consequence of the guideline which the Commission's Opinion proposes is the improvement and reinforcement of the institutional machinery. The Commission has stressed this requirement on various occasions, for example in its Declaration of 1 July 1968; but this need becomes all the more evident in view of the enlargement, since an institutional strengthening will serve to maintain the efficacy of the system and, consequently, to forestall the danger of centrifugal pressure in an enlarged Community.

The updating of factual information on the various sectors that would be covered by the negotiations in the light of any changes in

the course of the last two years has been summarized in a document annexed to the Opinion. An analysis of agricultural and of economic and financial problems has been included in the body of the Opinion itself in view of their political importance.

It is well known that the trend of the Community's agricultural policy and what it might entail for the new members of the Community have caused concern among the candidate countries, in particular Britain, since in the event of accession to the Community that country would have to bear the largest burden in financing the common agricultural policy, with the implications this would have for its prices and balance of payments.

The Commission endeavours to provide the answers to these problems and calls on the Community to establish new guidelines for agricultural policy, on the basis of the proposals for reform already submitted by the Commission to the Council, before negotiations are begun. Not only would the way thus be opened for a reorganization of the Six's agriculture but, with a reduction in the financial burden in view, it would also be easier for the candidate countries to agree to the commitments which they will have to shoulder, after a transitional phase.

A certain, comprehensible prudence marks the analysis of the United Kingdom's economic and financial situation. Devaluation of the pound has certainly helped to facilitate the solution of some problems which the Commission referred to in its 1967 Opinion; but a definitive appraisal is still difficult, and only a joint examination by the Community and the United Kingdom can throw more light on the facts of the case. However that may be, the candidate countries would have to accept the criteria of co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation which the Commission has proposed to the Member States and which they adopted in principle at the Council session of 17 July 1969.

In the light of experience gained during the unsuccessful 1961-63 talks, the Commission has also suggested some improvements in the manner of holding any future negotiations.

The negotiations should first and foremost concentrate on the major problems connected with the principal political, economic and social options, and not dwell on the technical aspects, which are bound to prove to be mere details once the political will to agree on the main matters and objectives has been declared.

It would also seem preferable that, once the Council has established the positions the Community must defend in the negotiations, the first round should be conducted by the Commission on those subjects, in particular the common policies, which it would be better to negotiate as a Community. The Member States meeting in the Council would then conduct the second round, which would deal more specifically with general political problems, institutional matters, adjustments to be made to the Treaties, and so on.

The Opinion considers the prospect of enlarging the Community by including the four States that have applied to join: the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

In this way the Commission has taken a stand—or rather reaffirmed its attitude—regarding the recurrent argument that it would be preferable, at least at the outset, to limit enlargement to the United Kingdom alone.

The Commission holds that it would not be right to make such a pre-selection, since these four European States have clearly expressed their intention of subscribing not only to the Community's economic aims but also to the political objectives written into the Treaty, which constitute the logical goal in constructing the Community.

The new members must all join at the same time, but this does not mean that the negotiations must be simultaneous, provided that the four accession treaties take effect together.

The Commission has thus confirmed its view according to which membership proper of the Community implies that: "The applicant countries must be fully aware of the fact that they are not only joining an economic and social undertaking, but that they will be

required to participate fully in creating a continent which is economically and politically united”.

At the same time account has been taken of another objective, that of surmounting the obstacle of the economic split in western Europe. This has resulted from the existence of another economic grouping, the European Free Trade Association, which at present embraces the four candidate countries and also other countries which, because of their international status, cannot play a role in the political evolution of the Community, or at least up to now have not declared their intention to do so. For these States, too, suitable formulae must be found for their relations with the enlarged common market area.

From so many angles the present stage appears to be a decisive one for the Community's future. Our Commission therefore trusts that the Opinions it submitted to the Council in September 1967 and in October 1969 will constitute a useful basis for a political decision on enlarging the Community and for the negotiations that will have to be held for this purpose.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Charles Martin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

I. Principles and instruments of the Community's regional policy

On 17 October 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a draft decision on the organization of Community instruments for regional development, accompanied by a memorandum on regional policy in the Community.

At the stage of development reached by the Common Market, and considering the present problems in the Community, the Commission felt it necessary to submit to the Council proposals which would enable the Community to promote and facilitate the implementation of particularly urgent practical regional policy measures. This is especially necessary when it is considered that common policies in various fields may be jeopardized if they are not supported by regional policy measures. Although the Member States are responsible for regional policy in respect of establishing, implementing and financing development and conversion programmes, the results of this policy have an appreciable influence on the Common Market as a whole.

(1) The task which the Treaty gives the Community of promoting "throughout the Community an harmonious development of economic activities" (Article 2) cannot be accomplished solely by the opening of frontiers and the free play of competition. The public authorities must further a policy of adapting infrastructures and of environmental planning: the economic calculations on which enterprises base their investment decisions do not include all the elements of the cost — particularly of the social cost — and do not take into account certain collective or individual aims which do not lend themselves to monetary assessment on the market and are the responsibility of the public authorities.

In spite of progress made, the Member States' regional policy activities have not been altogether sufficient to counterbalance to the extent desired the natural tendency to set up enterprises in regions with the largest external economies, i.e. those which are already developed. One factor is that these activities have not taken sufficient account of the development of the Common Market.

The result is that after twelve years of developing the Market there has been no appreciable approximation between the structures of the various regional economies: the backward regions concentrating on agriculture account for half of the area of the Community and more than a quarter of its population; most of these regions are in the two Community countries where they are predominant. The industrialized regions are quite widely distributed in some Community countries but highly concentrated in others.

A certain number of these industrialized regions are declining especially areas producing mineral ores, which are increasingly losing their economic value to raw materials imported from non-member countries. Even within the Common Market, political frontiers still prevent regions with the same economic features from co-ordinating their development; regions bordering on State-trading countries always present particular problems, as traditional economic links have been broken; other industrial and urban regions attract too many enterprises and people; these super-concentrations present serious economic, social and human problems.

(2) The establishment of the Common Market and the gradual approximation of policies, as prescribed in the Treaty, cannot be really successful unless the regional structures which they involve are adapted sufficiently.

In this way:

(a) The common agricultural policy raises the particular problem of creating jobs in non-agricultural sectors in many regions, and this requires massive campaigns to set up infrastructures and other measures facilitating the introduction of new industries;

(b) The common transport policy and the implementation of a Community energy policy, if applied where there are regional imbalances in infrastructures, may well aggravate these imbalances. These policies must dovetail with the overall long-term requirements of regional development;

(c) Rate and price policies in the transport and energy fields and the whole competition policy may be impeded by the many correctives needed to avoid jeopardizing further the development opportunities of the backward regions;

(d) With the present regional structures, the basic equilibria in the monetary and balance of payments fields are difficult to achieve on the Community scale. Excessive discrepancies from State to State in the proportion of under-developed and declining regions (which are marked by inadequate productivity in both their industries and infrastructures) inevitably lead to considerable differences in the quality and rate of growth, that is, in the basic equilibria.

(3) Confronted with these difficulties, the Treaty laid down certain provisions:

(a) For agriculture, in Article 39(2), which states that in working out the common agricultural policy, account shall be taken of "structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions". In this respect, the Council adopted a decision on 4 December 1962 on co-ordinating the national agricultural structure policies. This decision required the Member States to communicate their multi-annual plans and regional programmes to the Commission and discuss them with each other under the latter's chairmanship;

(b) For transport, in Article 80(2), which states that the Commission shall examine rates and conditions, taking account "of the requirements of an appropriate regional economic policy, of the needs of under-developed areas". In the same way, the Council decision of 28 February 1966 on the communication of investment projects and consultation on transport infrastructure investments states explicitly that account shall be taken of the incidence of these on the development of one or more regions;

(c) For competition, in Article 92(3) on aids, which specifies the conditions in which aid to promote regional development may be considered compatible with the Common Market;

(d) For the financing of investment projects, in Article 130 on the task of the European Investment Bank.

These provisions are not sufficient, however, to prevent regional difficulties jeopardizing the accomplishment of the task vested in the Community by Article 2 of the Treaty.

(4) The purpose of the decision laid before the Council is to give the Community the additional powers needed to take action in this respect.

(a) The Community, in co-ordination with the Member States' regional policy measures, must contribute to the accomplishment of this task in accordance with the requirements and implications of the establishment and operation of the Common Market and the progressive approximation of economic policies.

For this purpose, the Community should:

(i) Emphasize the urgency of the measures needed in certain regions and the need to draw up, finalize and implement development plans for these regions. This particularly concerns regions where regional policy measures are needed to attain the objectives of the Treaty;

(ii) Make it easier to implement these development plans by co-ordinating the instruments prescribed in the Treaties and by according special interest rates or guarantees for loans granted for this purpose by the European Investment Bank or other financial organs;

(iii) Be able to encourage better co-ordination of the measures planned by the Member States.

(b) Such action in favour of regional development calls for the investment of considerable financial resources. The amount of the Member States' budget estimates for regional policy measures should therefore be first assessed.

The capital available within the Community should also be directed in sufficiently large quantities towards the financing of its regions. The European Investment Bank is the obvious organ to enable the capital needed for such a campaign to be transferred within the Community; the Member States should use all the means at their disposal to promote these activities.

A system of reduced interest rates could have the desired effect without requiring the mobilization of very large sums. The order of magnitude of the reductions may be calculated on the basis of the following figures: if ten-year loans to be paid off at one-tenth per year are taken as a simple example, each 100 million u.a. loaned per year at reduced interest rates (i.e. 1 000 million in ten years), would entail, for every percentage point of reduction, a charge on the budget rising gradually from one million units of account the first year to a maximum of 5.5 million per year in the tenth and subsequent years.

Lastly, means of ensuring that potential public and private investors in regional development are better informed should be promoted. Experience has shown that investors do not always have access to all the data necessary for making a fully-informed choice of site. It is particularly important that they should be able to obtain information about development prospects in the various regions of the Community.

II. The Communities' readaptation and vocational retraining activities

The authors of the Treaties of Paris and Rome realized that the establishment of a vast common market might well entail serious employment difficulties for workers, and so included measures which were specially designed to help workers adapt to the economic changes which the development of competition in the Community was bound to bring about.

Whereas the main concern at the time when these provisions were drawn up was to protect the labour force, today the solution of the problems of employment and adaptation of workers is closely linked with the solution of economic problems. Moreover, it is only when these problems are solved together that the necessary degree of vigour and expansion can be imparted to the European economy.

It seems worthwhile, therefore, now that we are coming to the end of the transition period, to assess the activities of the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community in this field since their inception. As the means of action under the ECSC Treaty are very different from those under the EEC Treaty, the achievements of the two Communities should be considered separately.

ECSC readaptation measures

Until 1960, decisions by the High Authority to provide assistance were based on Section 23 of the "Convention containing the Transitional Provisions (CTP)" annexed to the ECSC Treaty, whose purpose was to resolve employment difficulties arising from the establishment of the Common Market.

When it became apparent, particularly from 1958 onwards, that the Community's industries would have to contend with considerable structural changes, which would involve continuing the readaptation policy after the end of the transition period, the High Authority proposed an amendment of the Treaty to the Community institutions. This is the origin of Paragraph 2 of Article 56 of the Treaty of Paris. This addition makes it possible to aid workers who are discharged as a result of "profound changes in the marketing conditions of the coalmining or of the iron and steel industry". Since the date on which the Convention containing the Transitional Provisions expired, readaptation aid has been granted exclusively on the basis of Article 56(2a).¹

Aid procedures

The procedures by which this readaptation assistance is granted are set out in the conventions and agreements which the six Governments concluded with the High

¹ The conditions for applying Article 56(1) seem rather difficult to fulfil. According to this Paragraph, the Community must establish that the introduction of a new technical process leads to an exceptionally large reduction in labour requirements throughout the industry, and therefore to dismissals on a very large scale. The application of Paragraph 1 of Article 56 therefore involves a general investigation, unlike Paragraph 2, which makes it possible to consider the situation of each enterprise individually.

Authority as the problems arose in their individual countries. Such agreements have been in existence since 1960 in Germany, France and Belgium, since 1965 in Italy, and since 1966 in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Although the procedures laid down in this way are not uniform but differ from country to country, they all have two aims in common: to provide social protection for workers affected by restructuring measures by guaranteeing a continuing income; and to facilitate the reintegration of these workers into the production process by making access to new employment easier for them.

It should be noted that the basic agreements may always be revised, and this has made it possible to extend and improve the French, Belgian and German systems on several occasions.

At present aid in the six countries takes the following forms:

Aids designed to facilitate acceptance of resettlement at a lower rate of pay

(1) Guarantee for a limited period of a specific percentage of the wages received by those concerned before being discharged. The length of this period is as a rule 12 months in Germany,¹ Belgium,² France³ and Luxembourg, 15 months in Italy, and between 12 and 30 months according to age and length of service in the Netherlands.

(2) Establishment of the wage guarantee at between 90% and 100% of the previous net wage, in general, except in the Netherlands, where it is 60% of the difference between the previous wage and the new one. In Germany, France and Luxembourg there is a ceiling to the reference wage.

Aid to facilitate re-employment in a different occupation

(1) Contributions to the cost of vocational retraining (operating costs of training centres, payment of part of the wage for the new job during the period of adaptation).

(2) Guarantee of a specific percentage of the previous wage during retraining courses (between 85% and 100% of the previous wage, according to country).

(3) Bonuses when the retraining course is successful.

(4) Contributions to wages and social security payments in the new occupation for elderly and physically handicapped workers (Belgium).

Aids designed to facilitate re-employment in a different region

(1) A lump-sum resettlement grant and refund of travel and removal expenses for workers and their families.

(2) Refund, in certain cases, of additional daily travel expenses and payment of a severance allowance when the worker cannot bring his family to the new region (Germany, Lorraine, Netherlands).

¹ 18 months for workers aged 45 and over.

² 18 months for certain categories of elderly or handicapped workers.

³ 24 months for colliery workers in the Centre and Midi.

Aid for workers awaiting new employment

(1) Guarantee for a limited period of a specific percentage of the wage received prior to redundancy. This percentage is generally around 70% to 80%, with a ceiling to the reference wage in all countries except the Netherlands. The duration of aid is as a rule the same as those mentioned above for re-employment.

(2) A standard allowance for workers aged 40 and over and for physically handicapped workers.

(3) Payment of wages and corresponding social security contributions when a mining or steel enterprise lays its workers off temporarily during a period of internal conversion.

The Community and the Governments therefore have available a wide range of means of facilitating readaptation, and this flexibility has proved very useful. As needs vary considerably between the various countries and regions, forms of aid which are not very suitable in one place have been used very widely in others.

Recapitulation of ECSC readaptation measures

Recapitulation of the decisions taken under Section 23 of the CTP and under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty between 1952 and 30 June 1969 (see Table I), shows that credits provided total 121 593 730 u.a. in favour of 390 679 workers, the great majority of whom are from coalmining (310 252).

For the first period covered by the CTP (1952/60), the High Authority's decisions to grant aid were taken following closures or production cutbacks in 65 collieries, 53 steel enterprises and two iron-ore mines. They led to the provision of credits of around 31 600 000 u.a. in favour of 115 000 discharged or redeployed workers, more than 80% of whom were from coalmining.

The decisions adopted since 1960 — first by the High Authority, then by the Commission — on the basis of Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty have been concerned with the readaptation of 275 594 workers from 230 collieries, 100 iron-ore mines, and 77 steel enterprises; credits provided amount to 89 917 467 u.a.

In Table I these measures reflect clearly the difficulties in the coal industry, since 295 of the 527 readaptation operations involve collieries. This is particularly marked in Germany (193 864 colliery workers affected out of a total of 227 773) and in Belgium (74 003 out of 79 317), as it is also in the Netherlands, where assistance was granted for the first time in 1966.

Readaptation activities in the iron and steel industry come second, accounting for 15% of the total number of workers affected (compared with 7% for iron-ore mines). The countries aided in the steel industry are, in descending order, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. For iron-ore mines, Germany is most affected, followed by France, Italy, Luxembourg and Belgium.

From the point of view of the chronological development of readaptation operations, an appreciable increase can be seen since 1965 in credits opened and workers affected (see Table II). Credits rose from under 2 million u.a. in 1964 to more than 9 million the following year, then to nearly 16.6 million u.a. in 1966, and reached almost 19 million in 1967. After a decline in 1968, credits made available

Table I
Recapitulation of ECSC readaptation measures
 (situation at 30 June 1969)

	Readaptation operations				Credits provided (in u.a.)				Estimated numbers of workers affected			
	Coalmining	Iron and steel	Iron-ore mines	Total	Coalmining	Iron and steel	Iron-ore mines	Total	Coal-mining	Iron and steel	Iron-ore mines	Total
COMMUNITY TOTAL Section 23 Article 56	65 230	53 77	2 100	120 407	24 514 192.79 72 294 816.13	7 071 393.58 12 480 515.58	90 676.42 5 142 135.62	31 676 282.79 89 917 467.33	95 235 214 967	19 300 41 261	500 19 366	115 085 275 594
Total	295	180	102	527	96 800 008.92	19 551 909.16	5 232 812.04	121 593 730.12	310 252	60 561	19 866	390 679
GERMANY Section 23 Article 56	31 145	1 38	1 42	33 220	16 181 444.78 46 320 540.—	234 107.14 3 709 375.—	61 607.14 1 668 750.—	16 477 159.06 51 698 665.—	54 200 139 664	650 22 851	250 10 158	55 100 172 673
Total	176	34	43	253	62 501 984.78	3 943 482.14	1 730 357.14	68 175 824.06	193 864	23 501	10 408	227 773
BELGIUM Section 23 Article 56	18 54	— 9	— 1	18 64	5 793 097.71 13 108 500.—	— 1 774 000.—	— 5 000.—	5 793 097.71 14 887 500.—	28 900 45 103	— 5 277	— 37	28 900 50 417
Total	72	9	1	82	18 901 597.71	1 774 000.—	5 000.—	20 680 597.71	74 003	5 277	37	79 317
FRANCE Section 23 Article 56	15 19	10 14	1 47	26 80	616 070.75 2 903 833.47	370 543.02 2 628 097.49	29 089.28 2 459 060.62	1 015 683.05 7 990 991.58	6 655 4 653	5 000 7 644	250 7 656	11 905 19 953
Total	34	24	48	106	3 519 904.22	2 998 640.51	2 488 129.90	9 006 674.63	11 308	12 644	7 906	31 858
ITALY Section 23 Article 56	1 2	42 20	— 8	43 30	1 923 579.55 672 111.87	6 466 743.42 4 092 800.—	— 851 200.—	8 390 322.97 5 616 111.87	5 530 861	13 650 4 681	— 1 295	19 180 6 837
Total	3	62	8	73	2 595 691.42	10 559 543.42	851 200.—	14 006 434.84	6 391	18 331	1 295	26 017
LUXEMBOURG Article 56	—	—	2	2	—	—	180 000.—	180 000.—	—	—	220	220
NETHERLANDS Article 56	10	1	—	11	9 267 955.79	276 243.09	—	9 544 198.88	24 686	808	—	25 494

during the first half of 1969 alone exceeded 15.2 million u.a. This trend is mainly due to a speed-up of modernization operations in Germany, and to the rapid pace at which Dutch pit closures are being carried out.

Table II

Annual development of ECSC readaptation operations

Year	Number of readaptation operations			Estimated number of workers affected			Credits provided in u.a. (under Article 56(2))
	Coal-mining	Iron and steel	Iron-ore mines	Coal-mining	Iron and steel	Iron-ore mines	
1960	3	—	—	2 347	—	—	595 000.—
1961	21	—	2	11 217	—	703	3 139 068.12
1962	25	4	21	18 705	3 881	3 324	7 022 178.04
1963	24	3	21	19 573	928	3 636	4 332 500.77
1964	13	3	8	7 771	1 062	1 355	1 973 604.62
1965	28	11	17	21 582	4 204	4 359	9 134 854.66
1966	37	13	10	51 333	5 425	2 231	16 550 707.30
1967	43	13	16	47 845	4 534	2 822	18 986 744.68
1968	33	16	4	31 937	10 024	761	12 968 367.29
1969 (at 30 June)	3	14	1	2 657	11 203	175	15 214 441.85
Total	230	77	100	214 967	41 261	19 366	89 917 467.33
		407			275 594		

Over-hasty conclusions about the amount of commitments should not be drawn from the figures; readaptation credits, which are made available on the basis of tentative estimates of the cost of future operations, do not always correspond to the actual payments (although, with the benefit of past experience, these estimates are coming increasingly closer to actual requirements). The figures for workers receiving readaptation assistance should be treated with equal caution, as the number of actual recipients is often appreciably smaller than initial estimates. The discrepancy by no means shows inefficiency in conducting readaptation operations, but rather reflects the efficacy of the measures taken at all levels to provide re-employment.

It would be a mistake, however, to measure the usefulness of readaptation activities solely by the amount of credits granted, as such an approach minimizes the novel contribution made towards solving re-employment problems. The principle of readaptation assistance has now become part of the laws and customs of the six countries and has sometimes been extended to non-ECSC industries.

In addition, the financial aid which the Community is able to grant — even when not substantial — enables it to exert some influence on the lines which the operations take. In this way, the obligation on employers in the ECSC industries to

establish detailed dossiers before they can obtain aid induces them to develop their employment projections, and this makes it easier to organize redeployment and often keeps down the number of workers discharged.

In the same way that it has made it possible to cope with the social consequences of the establishment of the Common Market for coal and steel, the readaptation policy can play a considerable part in solving problems which arise and will continue to arise from structural changes in the market. It is on the whole true that readaptation measures have enabled the ECSC industries to undertake modernization which had to come sooner or later, without involving too serious repercussions for their employees.

Readaptation assistance has played a major role, both materially and psychologically: it has reduced the justifiable anxieties of the workers, avoided serious social upheaval, maintained the purchasing power of the workers and their families, and prevented the disintegration of the economic network in the regions concerned. In this way, it has provided the indispensable link between closure and conversion operations.

Activities of the European Social Fund

Provision for the creation of a European Social Fund "in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living" (Article 3) was made in the Treaty of Rome, which also laid down its functions (Articles 123 to 128). The Social Fund has the task of "increasing employment facilities and the geographical and occupational mobility of workers within the Community" by granting non-repayable assistance for vocational retraining and resettlement, and for workers affected by conversions of firms. In the latter field the Fund has never been used, and its activities have been few in the case of resettlement. Only retraining has required any substantial assistance.

How the Fund operates

The European Social Fund, which in its field does work comparable to that of the European Investment Bank in the economy at large, was designed as a Community instrument for combatting unemployment. The aim of the assistance it is empowered to grant is to provide unemployed or underemployed workers with productive re-employment, particularly by improving their skills and increasing their degree of occupational mobility. But whereas the Bank lends, the Fund repays; the authors of the EEC Treaty deemed it preferable to let the Member States take measures first, and only bring in the Fund afterwards, that is, once the unemployed workers have found fresh jobs.

Another important feature of this Fund is that strictly speaking it is not a fund at all, but a sort of central clearing pool. It is administered by the Commission, assisted in this task by a tripartite consultative Committee, and unlike other Community organs, it has no monetary resources of its own. Its budget, which is an integral part of the Community's general budget, is also supplied by the Member States' contributions. These, however, are determined on a different scale, set out in Article 200(2) of the Treaty, which is based on the social position

in the Member States at the time the Treaty was drawn up.¹ The Member States are therefore both beneficiaries and suppliers of the Fund. The Commission, which keeps an account on behalf of each of them, carries out credit (aid granted) and debit operations (contributions due) by a system of entries on their accounts, and balances these accounts once a year. Only the balance between debits and credits is settled, irrespective of whether it is negative or positive. In this way, the offsetting of aid granted and contributions due according to the special scale leads to transfers between the Member States each year.

The lack of resources of its own might have been of secondary importance if the Fund had been given initiating powers, as its resources are theoretically infinite — since the Member States are automatically required to cover all the Fund's expenditure — and as no ceiling has been fixed. But it cannot initiate any operation; it does not "spend", in the usual sense of the term, the credits entered on its behalf in the Community's general budget. It remains passive and has no other role but to note the Member States' accomplishments reflected in their applications for assistance and to assess the "eligibility" of these applications under the rules laid down.

The main points of these provisions (set out in Council Regulation No. 9)² are the following:

(1) Applications for assistance from the Fund shall be submitted by the Member States within a specified period and shall contain all the information needed to establish their conformity to the regulations in force; the only expenditure repayable shall be 50% of that incurred by Member States or bodies in public law registered on a list compiled by the Commission. Irrespective of whether their "Social Fund" account is in credit or in debit at the end of the year, the Member States are required to pay these bodies the totality of the assistance granted to them by the Fund.

(2) Workers in respect of whom applications are made for assistance shall, before the opening of operations, be without any wage-earning or independent employment, or obviously underemployed,³ aged 16 years or over and registered with an official employment exchange as being in search of work. They must also have been in productive wage-earning employment in the occupation for which they have been retrained for at least six of the twelve months immediately following the end of the retraining course (this excludes from benefit of the Fund retraining for workers who find new work in an independent capacity). These rigid conditions strictly limit the Fund's field of activity; but there are no provisions establishing a minimum period for registration as being in search of employment.

(3) In the same way, the criteria which define the concept of vocational retraining make it possible to support practically any form of retraining for workers which meets the conditions listed above, irrespective of whether it is provided in public centres run by the State or by bodies in public law or under their control, or in private centres or firms.

(4) Expenditure in respect of which repayment may be made from the Fund shall include all forms of allowances paid to the workers, the wages (and social security contributions) of the staff of retraining centres, and expenditure on equipment, materials, premises, and all the operating costs in general. In the case of retraining

¹ Belgium 8.8%, Germany and France 32%, Italy 20%, Luxembourg 0.2%, Netherlands 7%.

² Official gazette, 31.8.1960.

³ *Ibid.*, 22.2.1964.

in a centre, this expenditure shall be estimated at the fixed proportion of 135% of expenditure incurred on allowances paid to the trainees and on the wages of the staff. This point is important, as this method of calculating has a considerable effect on the amount of aid granted, since certain countries or bodies are not in a position to pay workers high allowances for their retraining courses.

Recapitulation of the Fund's activities

The results of the European Social Fund's activities in vocational retraining from its inception in September 1960 until 31 December 1968 are shown in the following table (amounts in u.a.):

Table III
Activities of the Social Fund
(1960-1968)

Country	Applications submitted	Applications examined	Operations completed	
			Assistance granted	Number of workers affected
	1	2	3	4
Germany	34 620 548.16	21 079 912.72	20 184 208.21	57 303
Belgium	5 003 745.56	4 042 653.78	3 952 717.70	7 836
France	22 084 120.89	20 053 857.73	19 939 537.20	30 972
Italy	44 039 945.41	24 460 570.41	23 220 154.97	203 310
Luxembourg	34 660.13	12 896.44	12 896.44	96
Netherlands	8 103 300.25	7 201 342.89	6 652 993.89	11 243
EEC	113 886 320.40	76 851 233.97	73 962 508.41	310 760

The total sum of applications to the Commission for assistance from the Fund has thus reached 113.8 million u.a., giving an average of around 14 million u.a. per year. The actual figures for the first few years of operation of the Fund were far below this, with applications for around 7 million u.a. per year. Since 1966, on the other hand, there has been a considerable upward trend: the total amount applied for in one year, which was over 27.4 million u.a. in 1968, will probably come close to 35 million u.a. in 1969.

This large increase is due to various factors, one of the most important being the efforts of Member States to adapt their procedures so as to obtain more assistance

from the Fund. It is also due to the application of several implementing measures agreed by the Commission in 1963¹ and 1964,² allowing applications for assistance from the Fund to be made for further categories of retrained workers (physically handicapped, underemployed). The Commission, with the support of the European Social Fund Committee, has also endeavoured as far as the Treaty allows to extend the interpretation of certain terms so as to adapt the Fund's field of activities to the changing requirements of Member States. In this way, for example, theoretical courses given to apprentices and operations carried out in on-site training centres have been allowed to benefit from the Fund.

The combined effect of these efforts is that applications for assistance involved 37 000 retraining operations in 1966, 91 400 in 1967, and 115 000 in 1968, whereas the average was only 22 000 per year from 1963 to 1965. This increase has not been general; it mainly concerns Italy (Table III).

It also emerges that the amounts for which Germany, and to a lesser extent France, have submitted applications are relatively large in comparison with those submitted by Italy, where the level of unemployment is much higher. This discrepancy is mainly due to the differences between the expenditure submitted to the Fund for each operation by the various Member States or bodies in public law.

This explanation is confirmed by the ratio of the amount of assistance granted to the number of workers involved. Repaid *per capita* expenditure is approximately 352 u.a. for Germany, 645 u.a. for France, 114 u.a. for Italy, 506 u.a. for Belgium and 594 u.a. for the Netherlands. These substantial differences are attributable to the combined effect of various factors, such as the length of training periods, the amounts of the allowances paid to trainees, the system of training (centres, enterprises, theoretical courses, on-site) and the means of financing these operations, as the State or the body concerned sometimes takes responsibility for only part of the expenditure.

Thus, in Italy the allowances paid to the majority of trainees are small, the training periods are generally short and the assistance granted is largely for theoretical courses for apprentices and on-site training, which entail relatively little expenditure. In Belgium, France and the Netherlands, on the other hand, the allowances paid are much more substantial than in Italy, as most retraining operations carried out in centres are relatively long (6 to 12 months) and, in addition, the considerable expenditure which they involve is borne entirely by the State or the body in public law responsible for retraining the unemployed and therefore qualifies for assistance from the Fund on the whole sum.

In Germany the situation is more complicated: retraining in enterprises, which is generally short, entails relatively little repayment by the Fund, since the latter cannot repay the part of the expenditure borne by the enterprises. On the other hand, retraining in centres, especially for the handicapped, involves very considerable expenditure in view of the length of the courses (around 24 months) and the amount of allowances paid to the trainees. Whereas for the first few years of the Fund's operation applications were mainly for the former category of retraining, subsequently the second category became increasingly frequent, resulting in a large increase in the amount of the average *per capita* repayment to this country in the last few years.

¹ Official gazette No. 86, 10.6.1963.

² *Ibid.*, No. 32, 22.2.1964.

It may further be observed that the applications for assistance rejected by the Commission on the grounds that they do not conform to the rules in force represent only a small amount (about 5%).

The situation resulting from the arrangements under which the Member States claim refunds from monies contributed according to the special distribution scale set out in the Treaty of Rome is shown in Table IV (31 December 1968). The upper line shows claims paid, the second contributions of each country, and the lower two the difference between the two for each country.¹

Table IV
Member States' Accounts

	Germany	Belgium	France	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Community
Claims paid	21 902 430.37	3 954 951.10	20 506 927.66	27 212 327.84	12 896.44	6 669 362.31	80 258 895.72
Contributions	25 682 846.63	7 062 782.81	25 682 846.63	16 051 779.14	160 517.80	5 618 122.71	80 258 895.72
Excess of claims over contributions	—	—	—	11 160 548.70	—	1 051 289.60	12 211 788.30
Excess of contributions over claims	3 780 416.26	3 107 831.71	5 175 918.97	—	147 621.36	—	12 211 788.30

In this way, after ten years of operation, the Fund's activities have led to the transfer of a total sum of a little more than 12 million u.a., or an average of approximately 1.2 million u.a. per annum.

This result might be considered inadequate, especially if it is borne in mind that it represents only about 7.8% of the total expenditure in respect of which assistance was granted by the Fund during the period under consideration (nearly 154 million u.a. for retraining). It is true that the lion's share of this transfer (11 million u.a.) was in favour of Italy, but it should be borne in mind that this is largely due to the more favourable treatment granted that country when establishing the special scale for allocating contributions to the Fund. But this transfer in favour of Italy is extraordinarily small when Italy's applications (which involve the retraining of 203 000 workers) are compared with Germany's (57 000 workers retrained) and France's (30 000).

These observations should not, however, be the only criteria in measuring the efficacy of the Fund's assistance. Even if the amount transferred is small, or even if it were nil, the machinery still provides an inducement, which is its principal aim. Each Member State knows that it will have to contribute to the repayments granted to the other Member States and is therefore led to increase the measures which could entitle it to assistance from the Fund, so that it might receive back at least as much as it will have to pay in contributions. The incentive is even

¹ These figures include assistance granted for both vocational retraining and resettlement; but the total sum for resettlement is only 6.3 million u.a.

greater for bodies in public law, which actually receive the full amount of assistance granted to them by the Fund and can then reinvest this to increase their retraining facilities.

To sum up, the Fund's activities have been only modest, and there are various reasons for this: the rigidity with which it operates, its automatic functioning, the restrictive and complex nature of certain conditions which are often of secondary importance, the resulting delays before aid can be granted, the Commission's lack of power of initiative. The Fund, as a passive instrument, has consequently been unable to adapt its aid to the trend of the Member States' needs, which are constantly changing. It therefore has no real impact on economic and social life and has aroused only moderate interest, which bears no relation to the hopes awakened in the beginning by its establishment.

This is why the Commission, which has been aware of this situation for several years, alerted the Council to the need for a reorganization of the Fund as long ago as 1965, but without result. Since then the Commission has persisted in its efforts, and in the Opinion it submitted to the Council on 11 June of this year in accordance with Article 126 of the Treaty, it made new proposals for the reorganization of the Fund, which are now being studied.¹

¹ Official gazette No. C 131, 13.10.1969 and Bulletin 8-69, Ch. III.

III. Further Commission proposals on the common organization of the agricultural markets

At the present time approximately 90% of the Community's agricultural products are subject to a common market organization. For the remainder, the Commission has already submitted to the Council proposed regulations for tobacco (4 July 1967),¹ and two proposed regulations to establish a common market organization in fisheries products (6 June 1968).² On 25 and 26 September 1969 the Commission sent the Council a draft Council resolution on the common market organization in vine products and a second for a common organization of the market for textile fibres.

Common regulations still have to be drawn up for a certain number of products, most of which are of only minor economic interest, such as potatoes, hops, mutton and lamb and horse-meat.

Common organization of the market in vine products

In 1962 the Council adopted the first regulation in this field (Regulation No. 24 on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in vine products), which was basically a regulation of principle containing certain stipulations such as the preparation of a viticultural land register, compulsory harvest declarations, the obligation for the Commission to draw up a forecast each year, and the undertaking to adopt a regulation for quality wines produced in specified areas.

In its decision of 11 May 1966 on the free movement of products as from 1 July 1968, the Council also agreed that provision should be made for a common organization of the market in wines of general consumption, which should lead to free movement of these no later than 31 October 1969, and to possible Community financial responsibility for them. In application of this decision, the Commission has submitted since 1966 various supplementary proposals for the organization of the market in vine products, including those of 24 June 1967.³

In the draft resolution submitted to the Council on 25 September 1969, the Commission proposes a time-table of measures to supplement the common organization of the market in vine products and allow the free movement of these as from 1 November 1969. The measures concern oenological definitions and practices, the control of planting, prices, intervention and international trade.

The first proposal is that the Council should undertake to adopt by 1 September 1970 certain definitions and requirements regarding alcoholic strength, enrichment — including the determination of areas where sugaring is or is not allowed — blending and appellation of wines.

The Council is also asked to approve a substantive ban, as from 1 November 1969, on aids to vine planting and replanting leading to an increase in wine production,

¹ See EEC Bulletin 9/10-67; Ch. II.

² *Ibid.* 9/10-68, Ch. I.

³ Official gazette No. 201, 21.8.1967.

and the imposition of the following requirements for vine planting unless intended exclusively for own family consumption:

(i) Every vine planting or replanting with a view to the production of wines other than "quality wines produced in specified areas" shall be subject to the issue of a certificate as from 1 September 1970;

(ii) From 1 September 1971 only recommended and authorized vine varieties may be planted in the Community;

(iii) If the foreseeable trend in the production/utilization ratio so justifies, the Council shall adopt, on a Commission proposal, rules establishing the conditions to be fulfilled for the issue of vine-planting certificates. These conditions may include restrictions on the issue of certificates for vines yielding wines other than "quality wines produced in specified areas".

The intervention measures are to consist, as from 1 November 1969, in private stocking, and distillation should stocking prove inadequate; the resultant financial costs will qualify for support from the EAGGF.

Between now and 1 September 1970 the Council is to adopt the rules governing "quality wines produced in specified areas". In addition, before 1 January 1970, *ad hoc* measures are to be drawn up for the vine products of Luxembourg (particularly regarding structural aid) to replace the provisions on viticulture in the Protocol concerning the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg annexed to the EEC Treaty.

Lastly, the arrangements at the common frontier should include, from 1 November 1969, the removal of quantitative restrictions, the application of common customs tariff duties, the charging of a Community price — possibly with a counter-vailing charge — and a safeguard clause. Separate arrangements will need to be made for imports of wines from associated countries and Algeria.

Common organization of the market for textile fibres

On 26 September 1969, the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation to establish a common organization of the market in textile fibres (flax and hemp) and a proposal for a Council regulation to extend the price system for oilseeds to include linseed.¹

Flax-growing accounts for only 1.3% of the area used for agriculture in the Community, and is carried on in only three Member States: France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The basic flax-growing areas are the coastal regions bordering the North Sea, in the Pas-de-Calais department and along the English Channel. Areas sown with flax rose sharply from 63 000 to 137 000 hectares between 1959 and 1964. From 1965 onwards they decreased steadily to 62 000 hectares in 1968; there has been a slight recovery in 1969. Hemp is grown in Italy and France, and on a smaller scale than flax: in 1967 approximately 6 700 hectares were sown in the Community. Nevertheless, both these textiles represent a particular interest for the growers in the areas where they are concentrated.

The transformation of flax and hemp "straw" takes place in retting and scutching enterprises in the areas where they are grown. Average Community production from the transformation of flax straw for the period 1958 to 1968 is around

¹ Official Gazette No. C 138, 27.10.1969

130 000 tons of bast, 75 000 tons of linseed and 250 000 tons of raw material for manufacturing agglomerated sheets. Community production of linen bast — the only natural fibre grown in sufficient quantities in Western Europe — supplies the consumer industries of the Six, and the remainder (50% of the total produced) is exported to more than 25 non-member countries.

Flax and hemp production at present receives varying amounts of national support, which the Commission proposes to change to Community support to supplement the income of producers. In the proposed regulation the Commission suggests that this support should be in the form of a fixed sum per hectare sown; in determining its amount, account would be taken of:

- (i) The need to maintain a balance between the volume of production required in the Community and marketing possibilities;
- (ii) The prices of competing products, particularly cotton.

The support granted might be around 100 u.a. per hectare for both flax and hemp.

Measures are also envisaged to develop consumption and organize stocking. For intra-Community trade, the Commission would have no customs duties or quantitative restrictions on imports, except when the safeguard clause is applied.

IV. Establishment and operation of the single market

COMPETITION POLICY

State aids

1. The Commission decided not to raise objections to the changes the French Government intends to make in the aid arrangements, set out in the decree of 30 May 1968, in favour of the hotel industry.

These changes consist, first, in the extension until 31 December 1970 of the period of application of these arrangements (originally due to expire on 30 June 1968) and, secondly, in the fixing of the specific conditions under which the special premium is to be granted for extensions to hotels and holiday villages. The Commission considered that, amended in such a way, the aid arrangements qualified for the exemption provided for by Article 92(3 c) of the EEC Treaty.

TAXATION POLICY

Application of TVA in the Member States

2. It will be remembered that on 14 July 1969 the Italian Government advised the Commission that it was not in a position to comply with the 1 January 1970 deadline fixed by the first Council directive of 11 April 1967¹ for the introduction of the common TVA system, and asked for a two-year extension. On 12 September 1969, the Belgian Government in its turn informed the Commission that it was unable to keep to the date fixed by the directive, mainly for reasons connected with the current economic and budgetary situation, and was therefore forced to request a one-year extension.²

Faced with these new facts, the Commission considered that a general extension could be granted only on the condition that it did not exceed one year and that action would be taken to offset the disadvantages entailed by such postponement. In a proposal for a directive on the introduction of TVA in the Member States, which it submitted to the Council on 1 October 1969,³ the Commission has therefore suggested that the deadline should be postponed to 1 January 1971 and at the same time the requisite measures adopted to limit the drawbacks entailed by postponement, both as regards conditions of competition and work on the harmonization of taxes.

¹ Official gazette No. 71, 14.4.1967.

² See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. V, sec. 17.

³ Official gazette No. C 129, 10.10.1969.

One of the essential aims behind the introduction of the common TVA system in the six member countries is the establishment of conditions which preclude a distortion of competition through turnover taxes. This aim cannot be achieved by 1 January 1970 because the States allowed to put off the effective date until 1 January 1971 will continue to use average rates to compensate for domestic taxation. However, being calculated on a standard basis, these rates entail disparities in tax treatment to the advantage of certain exports and to the detriment of certain imports. In order to reduce this tax advantage as far as possible, the proposed directive lays down that the averages rates in force on 1 January 1970 shall be reduced progressively by fixed amounts.

As postponement of the introduction of TVA in certain countries is liable to delay the adoption of the measures necessary if intra-Community trade is to be rid of levies on imports and refunds on exports, the Commission thought it indispensable to lay before the Council a time-table for the implementation of a harmonization programme. This would cover not only the abolition of physical checks at the frontiers but also the establishment, at Community level, of conditions that are neutral in their effect on competition. The studies of this subject by the Commission's staff show that for these objectives to be attained it will be necessary, on the one hand, to continue harmonization of the national systems for applying the tax and, on the other, to reduce the differences in rates of tax applied in the Member States.

To expedite this programme, the proposed directive lays down that the Member States shall assume certain additional obligations. Accordingly, they are required to extend the sphere of application of TVA to include retail trade not later than 1 January 1971, and to reduce, as soon as possible, the number of TVA rates applied in each country to two. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee rendered their opinions on 9 October and 15 October 1969 respectively.

Indirect taxes on capital contributions

3. The directive on the harmonization of indirect taxes on capital contributions, approved by the Council on 17 July 1969,¹ has been finally adopted, as the Luxembourg Government withdrew the reservation it had made at that session.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Wholesale trade in coal

4. On 24 September 1969 the Commission adopted two proposed directives concerning wholesale coal dealers. It decided to submit them to the ECSC Consultative Committee and to ask for a discussion with the latter, before transmitting them to the Council.

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. V, sec. 16, and official gazette No. L 249, 3.10.1969.

The object of the first directive is to liberalize coal transactions, which were not included in the previous directives. Transitional measures are proposed pursuant to the directive. They include an innovation: the evidence of sale of a minimum tonnage required to be allowed to trade as an importer may also be supplied in the country of provenance.

The liberalization directive will affect the selling activities of producers: the directive of 7 July 1964 on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed persons in mining and quarrying limits the right of a producer setting up as such in another Member State to sell his own products there, to sales in a single establishment located in the producing country for as long as trade in these products has not been liberalized under other directives. Since the new directive liberalizes wholesale trade in coal — as the directive of 15 October 1968 liberalized retail trade — the restriction of selling to a single establishment located in the producing country no longer applies to these products. The present directive also allows the producer to set up in another Member State, not as a producer but to sell his own products wholesale, in one or more establishments.

Restrictions on freedom to supply services for paid intermediaries in the service of one or more industrial, commercial or artisan enterprises are also removed by the proposal.

V. Towards economic union

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Statement by M. Barre on German monetary measures

5. The problems raised by the monetary policy decisions adopted on 29 September 1969 by the German Government and subsequent developments in this field at Community level¹ were the subject of Commission statements to the European Parliament on 8 October 1969. The specific monetary aspect of the German measures and of the attitudes adopted by the Community Institutions were described as follows by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission.

"The measures adopted by Germany have given rise to great concern in the Commission, particularly as regards monetary problems. The decision to let the German mark float could be considered serious from two points of view. On the one hand, it was a precedent, and an important precedent, since the currency of a great country was to float for an unspecified period. It is, however, obvious that stable international monetary relations are impossible if, in order to meet difficulties, a country allows its exchange rate to float. This does not mean that the Commission does not fully appreciate the special difficulties confronting Germany, but, as it told the Council, its understanding of the situation cannot go so far as approving of the measures adopted. The precedent was serious also because it appeared, in the light of certain official statements, that the technique of recourse to a floating exchange rate could be considered as a technique for use by countries wishing to find a new parity for their currency. In that case too, what would become of international relations if, wherever the parity of a currency is threatened, countries allowed their exchange rates to float until the parity could be determined afresh?

However, what also worried the Commission was that the event happened at a time when important discussions were taking place at international level with a view to recommending either the adoption of floating exchange rates, wider margins of currency fluctuation, or recourse to what is called the "crawling peg", i.e. to sliding parities. All the discussions had so far taken place in an international setting and it was thought that, if the Community countries wish to maintain the Community, they would not make use of such techniques. Yet, this time it was one of the Community member countries which had recourse to the technique of floating exchange rates.

It was thus essential that the Commission discuss the monetary aspects of this situation with the Council in order to avoid the risks for the Community which might arise from the decision adopted and to establish the principle of fixed exchange rates and respect of the limits of fluctuation of these in accordance with international agreements. Such was the main purpose of the discussion which took place in the Council. On that occasion the Commission pointed out to the Council that if the Community meant to remain loyal to its objectives, i.e. not only to establish a common market in agricultural and industrial products but also to have a common

¹ See sec. 14 below.

market for services and a common market for capital, and if the customs union now achieved was to develop into an economic union, it was essential to realize that there must be rules and that the only possible rule was the existence of fixed exchange rates. The Commission told the Council that, contrary to what is too often said, it is not the existence of the common agricultural market alone which makes fixed exchange rates necessary, but the very nature of the Community, since it wants to be something more than a free trade area: it is a customs union and it aims at becoming an economic union. At the same time, the Commission wished the Council to adopt a definite attitude on the matter of whether the techniques currently recommended for making the international exchange arrangements more flexible could be compatible with the smooth running and the development of the common market.

Certain conclusions arose out of a very positive exchange of views which took place in the Council. They were clearly expressed by the President-in-office of the Council and approved by the German delegation. They are five in number:

- (1) The Council said it realized that the special situation in Germany had led the Government to adopt measures which it considered as the least bad solution for the Common Market;
- (2) The Council recognized that the fluctuation of exchange rates is in the long term incompatible with the Common Market and considered that the German measures should end as quickly as possible;
- (3) The Council agreed that prior consultations should take place before the final decision which the German Government will take on the return to a fixed parity of the mark;
- (4) The Council instructed the Monetary Committee to work out a common attitude of the Member States with regard to the studies currently in progress in the International Monetary Fund on possible changes to the international exchange arrangements;
- (5) The Council confirmed the necessity of achieving effective co-ordination of economic, monetary and social policies in the Community.

The Commission could not but welcome these conclusions, so clearly expressed by the Council, which coincided exactly with the Commission's requests to the Council at the beginning of the meeting. These conclusions were considered sufficiently important on the monetary plane for the problems of the functioning of the agricultural market to be approached in a new light.

I will conclude with the reiterated hope that it may be possible to end the measures adopted by the Federal Republic of Germany as quickly as possible and that the Community may return to a more serene monetary situation enabling it, in the longer term, to be strengthened and developed."

Monetary Committee

6. The Monetary Committee held its 128th session in Paris on 2 September 1969, with M. van Lennep in the chair. In accordance with the Council decision of 17 July 1969, the Committee held initial discussions on the measures accompanying the devaluation of the French franc.

At its following session on 22 September 1969 in Brussels, the Committee reviewed the monetary and financial situation of the Member States and examined certain

international monetary problems in preparation for the meeting of Ministers of Finance of the Six scheduled for 29 September 1969 in Washington. This session was the last presided over by M. van Lennep who has been called to other duties (Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development). M. Clappier, on behalf of the members, and M. Mosca, on behalf of the Commission, thanked M. van Lennep for his services as Chairman of the Monetary Committee since its creation in 1958.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

7. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee met in Paris on 1 September 1969 with M. Mertens de Wilmars, Vice-chairman, in the chair. Like the monetary Committee, it held initial discussions on the measures accompanying the devaluation of the French franc.

The Committee held its 43rd meeting in Brussels on 23 September 1969, with M. Sérisé in the chair. It examined the economic situation in Belgium and problems arising for Belgium and other member countries from the postponement of the introduction of TVA. The conclusions of the examination are contained in an opinion for the Commission.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

8. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 35th meeting on 19 September 1969, when it continued its examination of the execution of the first medium-term economic policy programme on the basis of memoranda from the Italian delegation and the Commission. It then began to prepare a memorandum on the problems raised by the co-ordination of medium-term economic policies for submission by the Commission to the Council towards the end of the year. In conclusion, it continued its work of preparation for the third programme.

Working Party on incomes policy

9. The Working Party met on 9 and 10 September 1969. It analysed the main problems arising from the development of social security in the light of the medium-term economic policy.

Working Party on policy for the structure of individual industries

10. The Working Party met on 25 and 26 September 1969. It examined with national textile experts the basic hypotheses concerning demand elasticity for textile products.

The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee's Working Party on scientific and technical research policy

11. The Working Party met on Thursday 11 September in Brussels.

The business was to lay down the Working Party's study programme and time-table for the coming months, including comparison of Member States' scientific and technological programmes, scientific information and documentation, training and exchanges of research workers.

Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts

12. The Group met on 17 and 18 September 1969, with M. P. de Wolff in the chair. The experts began a thorough analysis of the national medium-term projections and also started to discuss the comparability of economic trends in the Community countries up to 1975.

The broad macro-economic guidelines of the respective national economies were also reviewed. The results of this work will serve as a quantitative basis for the preparation of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee's third programme and for the memorandum the Commission is to draw up on the co-ordination of Member States' medium-term policies. The next meeting of the Group is scheduled for 30 and 31 October 1969.

13. At its session of 25-26 September 1969, the Economic and Social Committee noted an information report on the Commission Memorandum to the Council on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation within the Community submitted by M. Ameye (Belgium, Employers' Group) on behalf of the Specialized Section for economic questions. Like the rapporteur, the representatives of the various groups felt that the memorandum was an important step on the road to monetary integration, the urgency of which had again been emphasized by recent events, and they formulated certain proposals.¹

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

German monetary measures and the common agricultural policy

14. On 29 September the German Government decided that the Bundesbank should refrain from intervening on the foreign exchange market, but no change was made in the official parity of the mark as notified to and recognized by the International Monetary Fund. As a result of this decision, the spot rate for the mark climbed steadily against other currencies. Since the DM value of the intervention prices for farm products had not been changed, there was a danger of serious disturbances on the agricultural markets and difficulties affecting the smooth operation of the support system.

¹ See "Economic and Social Committee" in this Bulletin.

For this reason the German Government decided, as a safeguard measure, to introduce countervailing charges on imports of a number of farm products and to apply to the Commission for authorization (under Article 226 of the Treaty) to make countervailing charges on imports and corresponding arrangements for exports of farm products. On 30 September a representative of the German Government outlined the reasons for this application, and its scope, to the Commission. On 1 October the Commission recognized that the monetary measures adopted by the German Government were liable to cause serious difficulties in the agricultural sector and accordingly adopted a decision under Article 226. It could not, however, approve the arrangements for import charges and export subsidies, as requested by Germany, until such time as it was made clear that floating the mark was no more than an emergency measure for the very short term and that the safeguard measures adopted for this period would in no way prejudice any action which might be taken by the Community in the event of revaluation.

The Commission felt that this called for discussion within the Council. However, so that the German Government could have an immediate, effective weapon to deal with the grave dangers threatening the agricultural markets, it was authorized to suspend if necessary imports of a number of products from member and non-member countries; recourse to any other exceptional measures was excluded.¹

The Federal Republic of Germany immediately lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice of the European Communities, seeking an injunction against the Commission's decision. At a sitting held on Sunday 5 October, the Court rejected the appeal but did not exclude recourse by Germany to other avenues open to it under Community law.

In adopting its decision of 1 October, the Commission asked for a special meeting of the Council to discuss the general problems raised by the introduction of a floating exchange rate for the mark and the specific problems this presented for the agricultural market.

The Council met on 6 October in Luxembourg and came to a number of conclusions regarding the new situation and its consequences for the Community. During the meeting all Member States, including the German delegation, agreed:

- (i) that the system of floating exchange rates was in itself incompatible with the common market,
- (ii) that the German Government should return as soon as possible to fixed exchange rates for the mark, and
- (iii) that measures to be adopted in the immediate future to protect the agricultural markets should in no way prejudice action to be taken in connection with the fixing of a new parity for the mark.

In view of the Council's attitude to these basic questions and in the light of statements made to the Council by the German delegation, the Commission decided on 8 October to rescind its decision of 1 October and authorized the Federal Republic of Germany:²

- (i) to levy on certain farm products for which intervention or buying-in prices are paid in Germany an import tax not exceeding 5% of the said intervention or buying-in prices;

¹ Official gazette No. L 250, 4.10.1969.

² Ibid., No. L 253, 9.10.1969.

(ii) to fix, in the case of processed products, a tax equal to the incidence on the price of the processed product of the application of the 5% rate to the price of the basic product;

(iii) to refrain from fixing any compensatory amount in the case of items for which this amount is insignificant;

(iv) to grant special subsidies on exports of the products in question to non-member countries in exceptional cases only.

If the disparity between the official parity of the mark and the average of the DM/\$ exchange rates for a week is less than 4% or more than 6%, the Commission may modify the 5% rate.

Memorandum on the reform of agriculture .

15. The European Parliament continued, in committee, preparatory work on its opinion on the Commission's Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the European Economic Community. Its Committee on Finance and Budgets met on 23 September to discuss with M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission of the Communities, a number of questions which had been posed in writing by M. Cointat, the Committee's rapporteur.

These questions were mainly concerned with the financial repercussions of the Memorandum, the establishment of market equilibrium (notably the proposal to reduce the area used for agricultural purposes by 5 million hectares), the need to respect regional characteristics in adapting the common policy, and the possibility of finding other jobs for farmers who wish to leave agriculture. Now that the Commission has replied to all its questions, the Committee on Finance and Budgets is in a position to draft its report.

The Economic and Social Committee's special "Agriculture 1980" subcommittee, formed to examine the Commission's Memorandum, adopted a draft opinion and report which it submitted to the Committee for adoption at its plenary session in November. This will make the Economic and Social Committee the first Community body to take an official stand on the Memorandum.

Generally speaking, the subcommittee supports the Commission's view and agrees that there is a need for concerted action to solve the problems facing European agriculture. It emphasizes, however, that the implementation of the measures put forward in the Memorandum must be synchronized with the creation of jobs outside agriculture through regional policy. On the matter of price policy, the subcommittee considers that this will have to be approached from a sounder economic angle in future (based on statistics for efficiently run farms) but corrected if necessary to allow for considerations of market equilibrium. Although the subcommittee would like to see farm incomes protected, it considers that if structural surpluses do form, the best way of dealing with the situation would be some arrangement which would have a calculated financial effect and make farmers aware of the potential danger to themselves of excess production.

As for the concrete measures suggested in the Memorandum, the subcommittee makes some comments which support the essence of the Commission's proposals but also supplement, improve and very often adapt them.

Common organization of the markets

Grain and rice

16. As part of the short-term action to be taken in the agricultural sector following the devaluation of the French franc, the Commission on 10 September adopted a regulation on the reduction of the compensatory amount applicable to certain French exports of grain and rice to non-member countries.¹

On 11 September the Commission also adopted special provisions on the denaturing of common wheat harvested in 1969.² Unfavourable weather conditions during the summer meant that large quantities of wheat from the 1969 harvest came on the market containing an abnormally high proportion of sprouted grain. The regulation is designed to ensure that farmers will not suffer heavy losses by permitting the denaturing of common wheat containing up to 50% sprouted grain and various impurities.

On 17 September the Commission decided that, for the 1969/70 marketing year, the competent Italian intervention agencies in regions hit by unfavourable weather conditions will accept durum wheat in which the percentage of grain which has even partially lost its lustre does not exceed 60%.³

Beef and veal

17. At a meeting held on 15 and 16 September the Council agreed to a proposed regulation introducing a system of subsidies for slaughtering cows and for withholding milk and milk products from the market. This regulation fits into the framework of the medium-term measures designed to restore equilibrium to the milk products and beef and veal markets. It provides for a slaughtering subsidy of 200 u.a. per animal and for a conversion subsidy. To qualify for this second subsidy, stockbreeders must undertake to stop selling milk and to maintain their herds—in other words, to concentrate on meat production. This subsidy will be 200 u.a. also.

On 10 September the Commission amended an earlier regulation on measures to be taken in the beef and veal sector following devaluation of the French franc in respect of arrangements for price observation in this sector in France.¹

A Commission regulation dated 12 September contains a number of implementing procedures for intervention in the same sector in respect of hindquarters and forequarters.⁴

On the same date the Commission decided on intervention measures for mature cattle (*Ochsen A*) in Germany.⁴ The buying-in price for *Ochsen A*, free to the slaughter-cattle market, was fixed at 68.5 u.a./100 kg liveweight for the intervention

¹ Official gazette No. L 230, 11.9.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 231, 12.9.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 235, 18.9.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 232, 13.9.1969.

centres of Bremen, Bremerhaven and Hamburg and at 68.25 u.a./100 kg liveweight for Husum. The Commission subsequently decided, under a regulation dated 19 September,¹ to implement these intervention measures from 22 September.

Milk and milk products

18. On 1 September the Commission adopted a regulation making arrangements for permanent tendering for milk fats for the manufacture of fat mixtures² to permit interested firms to buy butter at a reduced price.

On 16 September the Council laid down general rules regarding the supply of 120 000 tons of skim milk powder to the World Food Programme and 3 000 tons to the International Committee of the Red Cross.³ This will help to absorb surpluses of skim milk powder, the expenditure incurred being refunded by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF.

On 19 September the Commission amended its regulation on measures to be taken in the milk and milk products sector following devaluation of the French franc.⁴ The text adopted includes new arrangements for marketing butter from cold stores at a reduced price.

Calls for tender relating to butter for direct consumption and for processing continued to be issued at the usual rate.

Oils and fats

19. On 5 September the Commission adopted a regulation amending existing arrangements for determining the oil content of oilseeds offered for intervention.⁵

A Commission regulation of 8 September requires Member States to communicate to the Commission any information they may have regarding offers of olive oil made by Morocco and Tunisia.⁴

A Commission regulation dated 18 September amends an earlier text on the inspection of sunflower seed which is not eligible for oilseeds aid.⁵ On the following day the Commission supplemented its regulation on the sale by tender of olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency.¹

Sugar

20. A Commission regulation dated 5 September fixed the denaturing premium for white sugar at 12.5 u.a./100 kg and that for raw sugar of standard quality at 11.05 u.a./100 kg.³ The main purpose of the regulation is to facilitate exports of surplus sugar.

¹ Official gazette No. L 237, 20.9.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 222, 2.9.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 226, 6.9.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 228, 9.9.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 236, 19.9.1969.

On the same day, the Commission adopted a regulation clarifying a number of provisions with regard to the buying-in of sugar by the intervention agencies, notably those dealing with packaging and associated expenditure.¹

Processed fruit and vegetable products

21. On 16 September the Council amended its regulation on the common organization of the market in processed fruit and vegetable products.² The new text makes provision for the payment of export refunds calculated on the basis of the various sugars they contain and fixes the level of these refunds. A further regulation adopted by the Council on the same day lays down general rules with regard to the payment of export refunds on the basis of the various added sugars.³

Export refunds for products subject to a single price system

22. On 16 September the Council enacted additional provisions for its regulation of 4 March laying down supplementary general rules relating to the granting of export refunds in respect of products subject to a single price system, exported in the natural state or in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty.⁴ One of the aims of this new text is to extend the field of application of the earlier regulation to a number of extra products. A Council regulation adopted on 30 September postponed the date on which the above-mentioned regulation comes into force from 1 October to 1 November.⁵

23. At its meeting on 25 and 26 September the Economic and Social Committee rendered formal Opinions on a number of agricultural questions.⁶ It gave its views on the Commission's price proposals for a number of farm products for 1970/71.⁷ It was clear from the voting (40 for and 36 abstentions) that the Committee had reservations about approving these proposals as a whole. In particular it was unhappy about prices for milk products and feed grain. The Committee understood that, since prices must gradually return to an economic level, the Commission had to take the specific situation on each market into account, but it felt that the trend of farm incomes should also be borne in mind.

The Economic and Social Committee also approved new Commission proposals for the organization of the market in vine products, though it did put forward a number of amendments which give table wine a definition which is quite different from that suggested by the Commission. Lastly, in two other Opinions, the Committee approved, subject to a number of amendments, Commission proposals on quality standards for forestry reproductive material and the approximation of legislation concerning emulsifying and stabilizing agents approved for use in food-stuffs.

¹ Official gazette No. L 226, 6.9.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 236, 19.9.1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 247, 1.10.1969.

⁴ See "Economic and Social Committee".

⁵ See Bulletin 8-69, Ch. II.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Iron and steel

Measures to cool down the economy

24. Since the beginning of the year the demand for steel has increased in such proportions that the available supplies of the industry are hardly sufficient to cover urgent needs. This situation has led to a steep increase in prices and longer delivery periods on the Community steel market. In the case of some products the situation has become so critical that supply difficulties have arisen.

The representatives of the member Governments, meeting in the Council, and the Commission, have had to adopt temporary measures to slow down the trend in the steel sector. In June 1969 the representatives of the member Governments, after consulting the Commission, surveyed the possibilities of importing iron and steel products from state-trading countries. Shortly afterwards the Commission proposed to the representatives in the Council that the tariff duties for ingots, semi-products, coils, concrete steel, and heavy and medium plate should be temporarily suspended and that for a limited period the tariffs for the other iron and steel products to which the ECSC Treaty applies should also be reduced to the final Kennedy Round level.

The representatives in the Council did not accept the Commission proposal in its entirety but were able to agree on its crucial part, namely the suspension of customs duties for the products from 1 October 1969 to 31 January 1970.¹ Before these measures expire, the Commission will again examine the steel market situation and decide whether it is possible to rescind the measures in question, without adopting others to replace them.

Forward programme for steel

25. In its forward programme for steel for the fourth quarter of 1969,² which has been discussed by the ECSC Consultative Committee, the Commission again emphasizes that the real consumption of steel by the Community manufacturing industries has been showing a considerable rate of expansion for more than a year. This upward trend should continue at least until the end of the year and even into 1970 to judge by the order-books of the manufacturing industries and the time the work involved will take. Moreover, the influence of steel-intensive sectors on the real consumption of steel will be considerable because of their current dynamism. Real consumption in the fourth quarter of 1968 was up 9.7% on the same quarter of 1967, and a growth rate of more than 9%, corresponding to a real consumption of approximately 23 million tons crude-steel equivalent, is to be anticipated for the fourth quarter of 1969 in the Community as a whole. The index of the steel manufacturing industry for the same period would be likely to rise by 10.5%.

¹ Official gazette No. L 238, 23.9.1969, and No. L 242, 26.9.1969.

² Ibid., No. C 134, 22.10.1969.

Regarding stocks, it is probable that the special situation of the steel market will cause consumers to stock heavily in order to offset exceptionally long delivery periods. This increase in stocks may reach approximately 800 000 tons of crude steel. However, the increase will once more exceed the rate of expansion of steel consumption.

Exports to non-member countries are unlikely to be as high as during the fourth quarter of 1968. The problems of domestic supply have led many producers to give national demand priority and, in addition, the voluntary limitation of exports to the United States has begun. There has also been a drop of 5.8% in orders recorded between the second quarters of 1968 and 1969. It is therefore unlikely that exports to non-member countries will exceed 5.05 million tons by weight of crude steel.

Imports from non-member countries have shown a marked rise during recent quarters. In the first quarter of 1969 they were 920 000 tons by weight of crude steel compared with 750 000 tons in the first quarter of 1968. They may increase still more, and, together with the tariff measures proposed by the Commission, help to remedy the supply situation. Imports might then reach 1 250 000 tons by weight of crude steel in the fourth quarter of 1969.

The above estimates show that overall Community requirements should be 23 800 000 tons and that crude steel production in the fourth quarter of 1969 should amount to approximately 27 550 000 tons, compared with 25 200 000 tons in the fourth quarter of 1968. This production would lead to a rapid increase in stocks, resulting in a temporary and partial easing of strains in the steel market, but making the reversal of the stock cycle more difficult later.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

26. On 9 April 1969, after its adoption by the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee, the Working Group's report was submitted to the Council, who immediately forwarded it to the Committee of Permanent Representatives for scrutiny.

After a preliminary examination, aimed at pointing up the sectors and projects on which a large measure of agreement has been established at intergovernmental level, the Committee asked a group of high-ranking scientific research personnel (as laid down in the Council's Resolution of 31 October 1967) to submit a technical report on these sectors and projects, including a complementary examination of the technical, industrial and financial methods proposed for their implementation and an indication of the European non-member countries to whom it would be advisable on technical grounds to make proposals for co-operation.¹ At the end of September 1969, the group of high-ranking officials put the finishing touches to the report

¹ See Bulletin No. 9/10-68 Ch. VI, sec. 45.

in question, and passed it to the Committee of Permanent Representatives for examination. In its report, the Group notes that there is almost unanimous agreement on joint programmes in the fields of information science, nuisances, meteorology and metallurgy, which should form the corner-stones of the proposed co-operation, and for which the projects decided on mark the initiation of coherent programmes.

In information science, it is proposed that the work aiming at the possible development of a high-power information processing system should be preceded by a design study, so as to make it possible to estimate more accurately the profitability and chances of success of a large-scale programme. The report also concurs in the conclusions of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy concerning the advisability of setting up public services of a scientific character, in particular a European computer programme library.

In the field of nuisances, the report advocates launching the nine proposed projects simultaneously and implementing them within the framework of a permanent programme with an annual budget in the region of 2.5 million u.a. A concerted effort should be made to meet a number of challenges presented by our industrialized civilization, particularly in relation to the increasing pollution of the air, fresh water and the seas, and also to noise. With regard to meteorology, the Group has welcomed the proposal to set up a joint computer and research centre. It is also favourably impressed by a measuring network so designed that it can at the same time meet the needs of European oceanography programmes. In this case, too, a design study will make it possible to define the problems more clearly before making policy decisions. The Group also agrees with the idea of entrusting the development of the necessary equipment to firms working under contract with national meteorological departments. Concerning metallurgy, the Group accepts the proposed projects as a coherent whole which will have to be discussed with industrial circles and which could be put into effect in the form of "concerted action".

Although a fairly wide measure of agreement has been reached in these sectors, progress is less marked in the other fields — telecommunications, new means of transport, oceanography — where the projects agreed to by most of the member countries are still fragmentary.

Thus the nature of the projects adopted varies considerably, and few of them as yet have any industrial significance. This in no way indicates aloofness on the part of the group towards this type of project, which it considers essential to the development of technological co-operation in Europe. In some cases it is precisely the importance of what is at stake which has prompted the Group to give preference to a preliminary phase in the form of a design study, the findings of which will make it possible to come to a decision on the extent and orientation of subsequent measures. Moreover, tight schedules have sometimes prevented government experts from making the necessary contacts with industry. Hence industrial-type projects are at the present stage being confined to work on the development of meteorological equipment and on metallurgy. However, the group emphasized the need to associate industry closely in the drawing-up of programmes and to assign their implementation to industrial firms right from the applied research stage when they are aimed at developing new materials and equipment leading to marketing developments.

The above-mentioned design studies relate to market research, technical feasibility and possibly legal and financial organization, and, without prejudice to subsequent decisions, can nonetheless be regarded as reflecting a generally favourable attitude

to the launching of joint activities at a later stage. Cases in point are the proposals for equipping the Community with a high-power information processing system and for setting up a joint meteorological computer and research centre; a similar study is proposed as a preliminary to work on the marine hovering project. For two other projects — the need for a telecommunications service, and passenger transport between large conurbations — the group agrees with the Working Group that forward studies, as an end in themselves and consisting in an analysis of the trend of techniques and very long-term needs in the sectors in question, should be undertaken.

The Group also set about the task of determining the procedure for co-operation in scientific activities of public interest such as the creation of a European computer programme library, or an oceanographic and meteorological measurement network. This type of activity, which presents scarcely any serious problems, also includes all the proposed projects in the field of nuisances.

Still on the subject of procedures for the implementation of projects, the group points out the advantages which could ensue in certain cases from concerted action on a European scale, i.e., a programme of co-ordinated co-operation at international level, carried out by a network of participants which might include national and international public bodies as well as industrial firms, and financed by the participating countries or public bodies from their respective budgets. While placing great hopes in this as yet untried method, the Group recommends that the relevant procedure be determined in consultation with industry and its efficacy tested during pilot experiments, in particular in the field of metallurgy.

On the whole, the group of high-ranking personnel, while clearly in agreement with the main findings of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy, nevertheless underlines the necessity of preparing the way for certain vast-scale projects by design studies on the results of which subsequent decisions will depend.

The Working Group itself decided to give priority, until the end of the year, to the second part of its terms of reference, which requires it in particular to collate the various countries' scientific policies, programmes and budgets for the purpose of coordinating national policies and determining new projects which it would be necessary or advisable to carry out jointly. Among those preparing the groundwork for such collation is a group of statistics experts which, since its formation in July, has been engaged in the compilation of a functional nomenclature for the analysis and comparison of national scientific programmes and budgets, and in collecting, with the aid of this device, the most up-to-date statistics on the trend and breakdown of appropriations granted by central public authorities for research and development.

The expert groups on "scientific and technical information and documentation", "exchange and training of scientific research workers" and "post-graduate education" continued their work so as to help the Working Group to complete the other tasks assigned to it.

Thus the Working Group was able to pursue its study of the general problems raised by European co-operation in the field which it covers. In accordance with their terms of reference, the expert sub-groups on metallurgy, medicine, patents and agriculture met again to examine reports submitted by each delegation. These reports, which are aimed in particular at defining the fields covered and describing the structure of existing documentation services and their users, will be employed in drawing up an initial survey report. The "exchange and training of scientific

research workers" group for its part has drawn up a questionnaire designed to pinpoint the obstacles to mobility and will recommend a series of measures to deal with them, while the "post-graduate education" group has held two meetings and is at present preparing a first opinion on the project for setting up a European Institute of Information Science.

General guidelines for nuclear programmes

27. On 25 September 1969, the special committee on nuclear problems of the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE) adopted the following position on a resolution of the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (UNIPED) concerning the development of sodium-cooled fast breeders.¹ The Committee confirmed its approval of UNIPED's proposal to promote the construction of a single type of breeder with a capacity of 1 000 MWe by an international consortium; it views the implementation of this proposal very favourably, but is well aware that there are a number of difficulties to be surmounted. Interested firms in the Community have already been contacted with a view to eliminating these difficulties; negotiations will be actively pursued so that a final reply concerning the formation of an international consortium can be given in the near future.

Scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders

28. At the end of September 1969, the situation as regards scientific and technical trainees, grant-holders and qualified trainees at the Joint Research Centre and under contracts of association was as follows:

Student trainees employed: 42 actively engaged, 29 of them university students (26 being employed at the JRC establishments) and 13 technicians (all at JRC establishments). In addition, two student trainees (university students) have been accepted for a training period starting in October at the JRC.

Grant-holders employed: On 30 September 1969 there were 45 grant-holders actively engaged, 27 holding thesis grants (17 at the JRC establishments), and 18 holding specialization grants (15 at JRC establishments). Seven more grants were allotted during September.

Qualified trainees employed: Six actively engaged, four of them at JRC establishments.

Joint action

Future activities of Euratom

29. While discussions on the draft multiannual research programme are still in progress in the Council, the Commission, having received the decision from the latter and wishing to comply with the time-limit laid down in the Treaty, has

¹ See Bulletin No. 8/1969, Ch. VI, sec. 40.

forwarded to the Council a draft research and investment budget for the financial year 1970¹ based on the multiannual programme proposals submitted to the Council in April 1969.

The Commission has proposed that 226 employees be transferred to the general operating budget. This means that the number of employees covered by the research budget is now 2 341. The appropriations proposed by the Commission for 1970, namely, 73 279 650 u.a., merely express in figures the budgetary proposals in the draft multiannual research programme at present being discussed at government-expert level.

During its meeting on 11 September, the Euratom Scientific and Technical Committee gave a favourable opinion of the proposals forwarded to the Council by the Commission regarding the Community's long-term supplies of enriched uranium.

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

Fast reactors

30. With the aim of determining what materials other than graphite are to be used for crucibles for containing the antimony-copper-stainless steel mixture (Solinox process),² a series of corrosion resistances tests (20 hours at 1 000° C with stirring) was carried out with various materials.

The materials studied were pure refractory metals (zirconium, titanium, tantalum, tungsten, molybdenum) and refractory metals with a coating of their carbides, and in the case of zirconium its oxide. Among the pure metals only tungsten and among the ceramic-coated metals only the tungsten/tungsten-carbon cermets proved sufficiently resistant. Corrosion tests with tungsten-base alloy are in progress.

Heavy-water reactors

31. *ECO reactor.* Measurements of the fuel channel temperature coefficient have proceeded in recent months. The "thermip" coolant was replaced by HB 40 (an organic coolant), and the measurements, carried out under well-defined conditions, were completed during August.

ESSOR reactor. The fuel element G18C (18 rods) was instrumented, finished and fitted at the end of August. An overall helium leaktightness test has still to be carried out before it can be delivered to ESSOR. In addition, zirconium plug-can connections were made by magnetic welding and a first series of mechanical tests was carried out. The initial hot-compression results show a marked improvement in mechanical strength compared with joints made by electron beam welding. Creep tests are under way.

Condensed state physics

32. *Ispra-1 reactor.* The seventh operating cycle was completed on 7 September. During this period, the reactor was run at full power practically for 35 days. The

¹ See "Administrative affairs".

² See Bulletin No. 9/10-1969, Ch. VI, sec. 48.

KID and DIRCE organic loops were in operation. Low-power irradiations were carried out for the Experimental Neutron Physics Department. A total of 35 capsules were irradiated in the various irradiation devices.

Research on materials

33. In the field of materials nickel alloys were obtained by unidirectional solidification. Tests of compatibility between liquid nickel and various crucible cladding materials were carried out. The first nickel-tantalum eutectic solidifications are in progress.

The following samples of vanadium alloys were prepared: vanadium-niobium-chromium ternary alloys of seven different compositions; vanadium-niobium-silicon ternary alloys of ten different compositions. Metallographic inspections were performed.

In the field of nuclear chemistry and activation analysis techniques, several determinations of macroscopic total thermal-neutron-absorption cross-sections were carried out on stainless steel and graphite samples.

Biology and health physics

34. The Van de Graaff accelerator was fitted with various accessories, and produced low-gamma-contamination 3-6 MeV neutron beams enabling microdosimetric measurements to be made. Measurements of neutron absorption cross-sections were carried out by simulating biological tissues (soft tissues).

Viscosimetric tests were performed in order to study in vitro the direct interaction of the various toxic compounds with deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA, a constituent of the genes which carry hereditary material) in mammals.

CETIS

35. Two analogue simulation studies were completed for outside customers (Olivetti and Brown-Boveri-Krupp). A library of cross-sections for the constituent elements of soft tissue was developed and recorded on magnetic tape. This library will be employed for a programme using a Monte Carlo method which is being developed.

Nuclear standards and measurements

36. A meeting of the working group on dosimetry in reactors, organized by the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements, was held in Brussels on 25 September. This group, which was formed in 1960 with the aim of furthering exchanges of information between the European Community countries on all matters concerning the measurement of nuclear radiations in research reactors, meets twice a year. Following contacts recently made between the group and the UKAEA, an observer from the Winfrith Fast Reactor Division was invited to attend the meetings regularly.

The CBNM provides the scientific secretariat of the dosimetry group and actively participates in work on the measurement of neutron cross-sections for threshold

reactions, the standardization of neutron flux measurement, determination of errors, the measurement of beta and gamma activity in radioactive nuclei, and detector technology. Recently the CBNM lent its assistance in defining the "cobalt standard" for thermal neutron flux determination.

Dissemination of information

Transfer of technical information and industrial property

37. Two contracts were concluded during September, the first with a Community firm (concerning the manufacture and sale of alphasight microhardness leaktight telemicroscope partitions), the second with a research centre in a Community country (for the mutual exchange of information acquired in the field of irradiation capsules).

Also during September, 12 patent applications were filed by the Commission and its contractors. Thus out of 1 440 inventions registered, 1 267 formed the subject of first patent applications.

Centre for Information and Documentation

38. In the course of its routine work, the CID circulated 16 reports and 37 confidential communications of a scientific and technical nature concerning the Commission's nuclear research programme.

The semi-automatic documentation system processed documentation problems sent in by 39 customers, and a total of 2 064 document abstracts replying to questions were sent to enquirers. Several experts and a trainee paid visits to the CID in order to study the operation of this semi-automatic documentation system. The CID was represented at the conference of the Advisory Group for Aero-Space Research and Development in Ottawa on 16 and 17 September, which was devoted to the problems inherent in the mechanization of small information centres.

39. During its session on 25 and 26 September 1969, the *Economic and Social Committee* unanimously adopted an opinion on the Commission's "Survey of the Nuclear Policy of the European Communities".¹ In this opinion, the Committee approves the general principles of the proposals put forward by the Commission in the document concerned, while making a number of observations, dealing in particular with basic research, industrial applications and the exchange of experience with the nuclear industry and national research centres.²

ENERGY POLICY

Coal

40. In the forward programme for coal for the fourth quarter of 1969* submitted to the ECSC Consultative Committee at its session of 26 September 1969, the

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin No. 9/10-1968.

² See "Economic and Social Committee".

* Official gazette No. C 134, 22.10.1969.

Commission estimates that economic expansion in the Community will continue at a high rate until the end of the year with further sustained activity in the steel industry. The demand for coal on the domestic market should thus maintain the level of the fourth quarter of 1968, the increase in requirements of coking plant and power stations offsetting the loss of outlets in the other consumption sectors.

For coking plants, the fact that it is no longer possible to call on producers' stocks of coke, which have been used up in the last two years, leads to a rise in the rate of coking up to the limit of plant capacity. It is even necessary to use coke from non-member countries despite the high cost of such imports. Although coverage of steel industry coke requirements can be considered as assured, certain strains exist in regions of the Community as regards coke supplies to the household sector.

Coal deliveries to miscellaneous industrial sectors, gasworks and railways, continue to decline at varying rates, depending on the sector and the extent of the rationalization and modernization measures adopted by the authorities.

On the supply side, bearing in mind the estimates for the final quarter, it is to be expected that over 1969 as a whole coalmining in Germany will continue at the same rate as last year, or even increase slightly. In France, if allowance is made for production lost owing to the events of May-June 1968, output will drop 6% in 1969, compared with 1968. In Belgium and the Netherlands the annual rates of cutback in coalmining should be 10% and 15% respectively, in accordance with closure plans.

In view of the steadiness of demand and the reduction in supplies from Community production, the tendency of coal imports from non-member countries to increase reported last quarter should be confirmed and even intensified. Imports in the fourth quarter of 1969 for the whole of the Community should amount to 6 900 000 tons.

During the quarter under consideration, it is likely that rather more than 4 million tons of coal will again be required from producers' stocks, reducing the level of these at year end to 16 600 000 tons compared with 24 300 000 tons at the end of 1968. As already mentioned, there are virtually no more producers' coke stocks.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Rules concerning rates

41. In connection with the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates for road haulage, there was a multilateral meeting between representatives of the six Governments, attended by the Commission, on 16 September 1969. Matters of a general nature concerning the establishment of these rates for transport between the Member States were examined. The intergovernmental negotiations are continuing.

Conditions of competition

42. In pursuance of Article 31(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1017/68 of 19 July 1968 applying the rules of competition to transport, the discussions begun in May

1969 in the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine have continued among the Community States belonging to that body, its other member states, the other EEC States and the European Commission to examine whether the implementation of this regulation on Rhine navigation is likely to raise problems as regards the obligations arising from the Revised Convention for navigation on the Rhine (the Mannheim Convention).

Consultative Committee on Transport (EEC Treaty Article 83)

43. On 19 September 1969 a group of rapporteurs approved and submitted to the Committee a draft opinion on the problem of rules on agreements in container transport.

Social harmonization

44. As the German Government had previously done, the Belgian and Netherlands Governments consulted the Commission, in accordance with Article 18 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 543/69 of 25 March 1969¹ on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport, as regards the measures they propose to adopt to implement this Regulation. The Commission addressed Opinions, which have been made public,² on the projects in question to the two Governments concerned.

45. At its session of 25/26 September 1969, the Economic and Social Committee adopted by 83 votes and 1 abstention, a generally favourable Opinion on the Commission proposal for amending Article 5 of the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage.³

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of industrial activities

46. The Commission has granted two loans in pursuance of Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty to assist industrial conversion and development operations in Germany. One of them, for DM 3.5 million, was granted to L. Schweisfurth KG, Herten (North Rhine-Westphalia), to assist the transfer and enlargement of the company's meat products factory. The second, for DM 600 000, was granted to Maschinenbau Damme AG (Lower Saxony) to help instal a cold forging plant for the production of motor vehicle components. The grant of these loans, plus a third for Fl. 10 million to finance the creation in the Netherlands of a complex of at least seven industrial enterprises under arrangements for the conversion of the Willem-Sophia mine (South Limburg), was approved by the Council at the end of July.⁴

¹ Official gazette No. L 77, 29.3.1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 253, 9.10.1969.

³ See "Economic and Social Committee" in this Bulletin.

⁴ Official gazette No. C 107, 18.8.1969.

In addition, still on the basis of the same Article of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission adopted three decisions of principle concerning the grant of three loans in Germany; it also received five further applications for various conversion projects: two in Germany, two in the Netherlands and one in France.

Studies and visits

47. Two final reports on matters of regional development were submitted to the Commission during September. One concerns the principal entry and exit points by sea in the Community; the second the possibilities of development poles in Schleswig-Holstein. The Commission also approved the draft final report on research into new activities for the Nantes-St. Nazaire region (second part of the study on the industrial development prospects of this region) and the draft report on the study of the Liège-Maastricht-Aachen frontier region. These two drafts are being examined by the parties concerned.

The Italian Government and the research institutes consulted have given their final agreement to the study plan proposed by the Commission on the economic development of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region.

An information visit to a regional computer centre at Lille provided an opportunity for studying on the spot the possibilities for collection and processing of regional statistics by computer. Comparison of the different systems existing in the Community countries will help to determine what lines should be followed and action taken to meet the growing needs felt for regional information at all levels.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment problems

48. A meeting on employment problems was held at Luxembourg on 17 September 1969 with the representatives of trade union and employer organizations set up at European level, to examine the conclusions to be drawn from the previous meeting on 25 March 1969.¹ The discussion showed that the suggestions made were in line with the concerns and general lines of the Commission's studies and with the Council's proposals.

The meeting was unanimous in considering that the study of the various employment problems was the normal function of the appropriate institutionalized committees. On the other hand, as a major concern is to avoid fragmenting the study of employment problems in the wide sense, some method was needed whereby management and labour could participate in determining and forming a co-ordinated overall view of all activities in the field. The results of these discussions will be submitted to the next meeting of trade union and employer organizations established at European level.

¹ See Bulletin 5-69, Ch. VII, sec. 86.

ECSC readaptation measures

49. The following measures were taken by the Commission during September under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

One decision was to contribute Bfrs. 2 250 000 to the readaptation expenses of 80 workers affected by the closing of a small re-rolling plant in Belgium. An iron and steel enterprise has had to close down certain departments, affecting 460 workers. The readaptation expenses are calculated to be Bfrs. 9 250 000 (or 185 000 u.a.), and will be paid by the Commission.

The Commission has also decided to increase by FF 1 185 000 two credits opened in 1963 and 1965 on behalf of two iron mines in the Meurthe-et-Moselle department (France).

In both these cases, the Governments of the Member States contribute equivalent credits to the readaptation expenses.

European Social Fund

50. The Commission has taken a formal decision granting 14 026 803 u.a. from the European Social Fund for expenses arising from vocational retraining operations in Germany, France and Italy.¹ The committee of the Social Fund had already endorsed this action.²

On 24 September 1969 the Commission organized for European employers' and handicrafts' confederations an information seminar, with Vice-President Levi-Sandri in the chair, on the reorganization of the European Social Fund. This meeting was attended by delegates from the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE), the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA), the European Centre of Publicly-owned Undertakings and the Union of Master-Craftsmen of the EEC (UACEE). M. Levi-Sandri spoke on the Commission's guidelines for the reform of the Social Fund,³ elaborated in the Opinion it forwarded to the Council on 10 June 1969 in conformity with Article 126 of the EEC Treaty. The ensuing discussion showed that those present were favourably inclined towards the main ideas put forward by the Commission in its Opinion.

Social security

51. At its 103rd session, on 12 September 1969, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers, in response to the request of the Commission's representative, examined as a matter of urgency the various effects of the French devaluation on Regulations 3 and 4 on the social security of migrant workers.

The Committee found that these regulations provided no compensatory measures to offset the reduction in value of certain French benefits when transferred to another country under the exchange rate resulting from the new franc parity.

¹ Official gazette No. L 282, 10.11.1969.

² See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. VI, sec. 70.

³ See Bulletin 8-69, Ch. III.

Conversely, insured persons resident in France and receiving certain benefits from institutions in other countries of the Community will profit from the parity change. Regulations 3 and 4 and the implementing measures thereto taken by the Administrative Committee (decisions of 19 and 20 November 1959)¹ provide for a "recalculation" of benefits only if the variation in the exchange rates of a currency exceeds 10% and assuming that, to determine the amount of a benefit, account has to be taken of a benefit owed by the institution of another Member State.

This applies, firstly, to pensions or annuities where clauses against simultaneous drawing of several benefits apply (Article 11(2) of Regulation No. 3), or a supplement is due under Article 28(3) of Regulation No. 3, and secondly, to family allowances when the rate of benefits to be paid by the country of employment may not exceed that granted by the beneficiary's country of residence (Article 40 of Regulation No. 3). The "recalculations" are made at the official rate as defined by the decision of 19 November 1959 referred to, i.e., at the official parity of the currency concerned as recognized by the International Monetary Fund. The decision of 20 November 1959 determines the date on which the granting of the recalculated amounts of benefits shall come into effect in the three cases mentioned above.

The Administrative Committee discussed the complex technical problems resulting from the decisions detailed above, which hitherto had never had to be applied. This question will be studied further so that uniform instructions may be given to the institutions of the Member States.

Working conditions

52. *Talks with labour and management on working hours* — At a meeting on 24 September 1969, representatives of employers' and workers' organizations in the Community discussed the practical possibility of achieving uniform presentation of statistics on various aspects of working hours. Agreement was reached on a single proforma, containing the following information: hours of work per day and per week, paid annual leave, holidays.

53. *Joint Advisory Committee on the social problems of paid agricultural workers* — The working party preparing the draft opinion on problems of "seasonal agricultural workers in the EEC" met in Brussels on 18 September 1969. The chairman was instructed to submit the draft opinion at the next meeting, on 23 and 24 October 1969.

Health protection

Industrial health and safety

54. On 10 September the Sub-Committee of management and workers for industrial safety and medicine began its study of a new research programme on workers' chronic respiratory diseases.

¹ Official gazette No. 13, 27.2.1960.

The Working Party on health in coal mines of the Mines Safety and Health Commission met at Luxembourg on 9 September 1969 and approved three draft recommendations, prepared by the Secretariat, on:

- (i) Dust control in underground workings.
- (ii) Means of reducing dust pollution caused by coal-cutting and tunnelling machines.
- (iii) Specialized services for controlling dust pollution underground.

These reports will be submitted to the Select Committee and the Mines Commission at their next meeting.

A study published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities¹ on industrial accidents in the iron and steel sector (1960/67) shows that the risk of accident is highest on the one hand in the plants with less than 500 workers and on the other in steelworks. The lowest rates occur in plants with 4 000 to 7 999 workers or with over 8 000 workers, and in steelworks coking plants. The frequency rate of accidents was everywhere lower in 1967 than it had been in 1960, despite a certain worsening of the situation between 1963 and 1965 in certain countries—a period when the relative numbers of foreign workers in iron and steel increased.

Health protection (Euratom)

55. The Commission has recently published a document entitled "Principles and general methodology for establishing the maximum radiological capacity of a hydrobiological system". The present expansion of nuclear industry leads to the production of waste, the treatment and disposal of which raise complex problems. The difference between this and conventional waste is mainly in the persistence of radioactivity and its penetration through the various ecological systems of hydrous media until it reaches man. Restriction of quantities of radioactive effluents discharged in the environment is based on the irradiation dose determined for individuals.

In the document published, relatively complex and disparate concepts are expressed as simply as possible. The importance of the work is mainly that it enables the health authorities of the six Member States to draw on common views and harmonize their method of dealing with one of the fundamental problems of health protection, viz. the prevention of harmful effects on human health of the disposal of liquid radioactive effluents into the environment.

56. In pursuance of Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the German Government notified the Commission of the general data on the project for the disposal of radioactive effluents from the experimental nuclear ship, "Otto Hahn". These data, currently under examination in the Commission, will be laid before the group of experts who examine projects submitted under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty; on the basis of their conclusions the Commission is to give its opinion by 22 January on the project for the disposal of radioactive effluents from this ship.

57. In accordance with Article 33, third paragraph, of the Euratom Treaty, the Italian Government has notified the Commission of two draft decrees concerning

¹ Statistical Department, "Social Statistics", 3-1969.

the application of Articles 110 and 111 of Decree No. 185 of 13 February 1964 (maximum permissible doses and concentrations of radiation for the population). Within the three months allowed by the Treaty the Commission is to pronounce on the projects and will if necessary make recommendations to ensure conformity to the basic standards and harmonization of the projects in question with the similar measures in the other Member States.

VI. The Community and the Associated States

TURKEY

58. On 15 September 1969 M. Caglayangil, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited M. Luns, President-in-office of the Council, and M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, for talks on the state of the negotiations on the changeover to the transitional stage of the Ankara Agreement.

Following a discussion of the visit, the Council of the European Communities agreed at its session of 15 September 1969 to speed up its work on these negotiations so that the Additional Protocol laying down the terms of the changeover to the transitional stage may be finalized before the end of the year.

This year, for the first time, the Communities were represented at the Izmir International Trade Fair, held from 20 August to 20 September 1969. In connection with their participation in the Fair, a "European day" was held on 5 September and was attended by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs and members of the Commission and the European Parliament.

MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

59. The Association Agreements concluded by the Community with the Republic of Tunisia and the Kingdom of Morocco came into force on 1 September 1969. The Association Councils set up by these Agreements met for the first time on 26 September 1969 to examine the problems arising from the implementation of the Agreements.

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

European Development Fund

60. On 15 September 1969 M. Lapebie, Secretary-General of the Conference of Heads of State of Equatorial Africa, was received at the EDF for a talk on a project for a multicopying centre involving all the countries represented by the Conference.

M. P.C. Damiba, Minister for the plan of the Republic of Upper Volta, and M. Peter, special adviser to the United Nations Development Programme, had talks with the EDF on 23 September 1969 on the construction of the Ouagadougou-Tambao railway. A technical meeting was also held on 26 September 1969 with representatives of US Aid and the Cameroon Government on the construction of the second section of the Trans-Cameroon railway.

On 26 September 1969 a Malagasy delegation headed by M. Ramarosoana, Secretary of State for Development, had talks with the EDF on the investment projects which the Malagasy Republic intends to submit to the 3rd Fund for financing.

Commission representatives attended the Conference of the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization's *ad hoc* committee on the meat plan, held in Yaoundé from 6 to 14 September, and the meeting of the Governors of the IBRD and the IMF in Washington from 29 September to 4 October.

Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

61. By 30 September, 1848 study scholarships and in-service traineeships had been granted for training programmes in the AASM and the EEC Member States; scholarships will continue to be awarded during October. The Commission was also represented at the study seminars on the role of training establishments in development, organized by the International Research and Training Institute for harmonized development.

With regard to specific training projects, the Financing Convention for the development of small crafts businesses, trade and agriculture in the Cameroon was signed on 23 September. A new refresher course at the Commission for AASM officials began on 15 September; it concerns eight officials: two from the Congo (Kinshasa), two from Togo, one from Upper Volta, one from Senegal, one from Dahomey, and one from Burundi.

Representation of the AASM in the European Communities

62. H.E. Emile Kassa-Mapsi, Ambassador of Gabon, H.E. Siaka Coulibaly, Ambassador of the Ivory Coast, H.E. Victor Emmanuel Dagadou, Ambassador of Togo, and H.E. Laurent Nzeyimana, Ambassador of Burundi — who assumed their duties as representatives of their countries to the European Economic Community (EEC) on 25, 26 and 27 June 1969 — were received as such on 16 September 1969 by the President-in-office of the Council, M. Joseph Luns, and by the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey.

On the same occasion the new Ambassadors of Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Togo presented their letters of credence as Heads of their countries' Missions to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the Atomic Energy Community (EAEC).¹

EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Signing of the new Arusha Agreement

63. The ceremony of signing the new Agreement concluded on 9 July of this year² between the EEC and the East African Community took place at Arusha on 24 September 1969 in the presence of many well-known figures in the political and diplomatic life of the "Six" and of the three Associated East African States: Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. The Agreement was signed by the plenipotentiaries

¹ Official gazette No. C 126, 2.10.1969.

² See Bulletin 8-69, Ch. I, and Ch. VIII, sec. 98.

of each of the nine States concerned, and also by M. De Koster, President-in-office of the Council, and M. Henri Rochereau, member of the Commission.

Before the various documents were signed, speeches were made on the importance of the Association Agreement by M. De Koster and M. Rochereau for the Community, and by M. Kalema and M. Majugo for the East African States; M. Majugo spoke in his capacity as East African Minister for Common Market and Economic Affairs.

There is no doubt that the conclusion and signing of this Agreement so soon after the second Yaoundé Convention can be considered a success for the Contracting Parties. The Agreement will come into force on the first day of the month following the exchange of the instruments of ratification and the acts of notification between the Contracting Parties.

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

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

64. In accordance with the Council's request at its session of 22/23 July 1969, the Commission has brought up to date the Opinion it rendered in September 1967 concerning the applications for membership of the Community by the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway. This document¹ was adopted on 1 October 1969 and submitted the next day to the Council.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Austria

65. In accordance with Article XXVIII of GATT, the Commission has negotiated with Austria the withdrawal by that country of the tariff concession in respect of heading 11.07 A (malt, not roasted). The relevant agreement was concluded by the Council on 6 October 1969.

Sweden

66. A meeting of the Commission (ECSC)/Sweden Liaison Group was held in Luxembourg on 25 and 26 September 1969 for a discussion of a technical nature on ECSC Treaty matters. The main subjects were the situation in the steel market; raw materials supplies — in particular the current situation on the coking coal and coke market; new processes in the steel industry; research on the utilization and properties of steels, and investment problems. The Swedish delegation communicated the results of a study undertaken in Sweden on the structure and outlook of the Swedish iron and steel industry.

Denmark

67. M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, visited Denmark on 12 and 13 September 1969 at the invitation of the Government. During his stay, M. Barre was received by M. Hartling, Foreign Minister, and M. Poul Nyboe Andersen, Minister with responsibility for economic affairs and matters concerning European markets. He also had talks with the Director of the National Bank and with senior officials of various ministries.

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 9/10-69 and Editorial in this Bulletin.

Spain

68. Following the Council decision of 22/23 July 1969, the Commission has prepared a draft mandate — to be examined by the Council in October — for the resumption of negotiations with Spain.

Yugoslavia

69. At its session of 15 September 1969, "the Council had a first exchange of views on the progress of work on the negotiation of a trade agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia", says the press release issued after the meeting. "The Council, having confirmed its concern for a satisfactory solution to this question, took note of the fact that new proposals are to be put forward, in particular as regards the beef and veal sector".

Japan

70. M. Kiichi Aichi, Japanese Foreign Minister, was received on 11 September 1969 by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, and by M. Jean-François Deniau, member with special responsibility for external trade matters. The discussions mainly concerned the commercial relations between the Community and Japan and the possibilities of improving trade between the two countries.

Latin America

71. On 8 September, President Rey received a delegation from the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA). The delegation set out the problems which would arise for the Caribbean region if the United Kingdom joined the Community.

Missions of non-member countries to the European Communities

72. On 14 September 1969 the President-in-office of the Council, M. Joseph Luns, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, each received Their Excellencies Federico Grunwaldt-Ramasso, Ambassador of Uruguay, and Franz Helmut Leitner, Ambassador of Austria, who presented their letters of credence as Heads of Mission of their countries to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).¹

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment of a common commercial policy

73. At its session of 15 September 1969 the Council had a very thorough discussion on matters relating to the implementation of the common commercial policy, in

¹ Official gazette No. C 126, 2.10.1969.

accordance with the provisions of Article 113 of the Treaty. It examined problems of negotiating Community trade agreements and of standardizing bilateral agreements.

In the course of its work the Council adopted a decision¹ authorizing the tacit prolongation, beyond the transitional period, of certain trade agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries (4th instalment) on the basis of a proposal by the Commission in July.² This further derogation from the Council decision of 9 October 1961³ could be granted because of the declarations by the Member States, which promised that the renewal of these agreements should not be an obstacle to any opening of Community negotiations with the non-member countries concerned and stated that they were ready to transfer the commercial matters in the bilateral agreements renewed to the new Community agreements scheduled for negotiation.

The Council, also in derogation of its decision of 9 October 1961, decided that the agreements on trade in cotton textiles drafted on a Community pattern and concluded by certain Member States with India and Pakistan on the basis of the long-term agreement negotiated in GATT could remain in force beyond the end of the transitional period.⁴ On 16 September the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a similar decision to maintain in force beyond 31 December 1969 the agreements of the same type concluded by the Member States with Japan.

Also on 15 September 1969, on a Commission proposal, the Council decided to include certain new products in the joint liberalization list annexed to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2041.⁵ These products, which are from both the agricultural and the industrial sector, include metals, electrical machines and equipment, optical instruments and apparatus, chemical products, plastics and textiles.⁶

Commercial policy in the steel sector

74. The representatives of the member Governments meeting in the Council decided on 15 September 1969 to suspend the tariff duties for certain iron and steel products (iron and steel in shingled blooms, ingots or blocks, etc.).¹ Following this decision the Commission, on 19 September 1969, authorized the Member States² to waive the obligations resulting from Article 1 of High Authority Recommendation No. 1-64 of 15 January 1964 to the extent necessary to suspend the tariff duties on imports of these products from non-member countries. These decisions were motivated by the economic situation, which in the case of certain iron and steel products showed exceptionally high demand and a considerable rise in price.⁷ Under these exceptional circumstances, the suspensions will remain and will be strictly limited in time: from 1 October 1969 to 31 January 1970.

¹ Official gazette No. L 238, 23.9.1969.

² See Bulletin 9/10-69 Ch. VIII, sec. 107.

³ Official gazette No. 71, 6.11.1961.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 303, 18.12.1968, and Bulletin 2-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 90.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 235, 18.9.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 242, 26.9.1969.

⁷ See Ch. V, sec. 24 in this Bulletin.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

75. The Trade and Development Board held its 9th session in Geneva from 27 August to 15 September 1969. It adopted several resolutions, one inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to examine the possibility of setting up additional financing machinery and another concerning tariff preferences for manufactured products. The Special Committee on Preferences is maintained in office and has been asked to submit its final report to an extraordinary session of the Council early in 1970. A further resolution requests the Secretary-General to put in hand a study on the elements of a working programme on the transfer of know-how, while a final resolution concerns trade promotion activities.

When the 9th session was resumed (from 15 to 23 September 1969) in order to prepare the second ten-year development period, the Board prepared an outline scheme for UNCTAD's contribution. It also decided to complete its work on this important matter at the second resumption of the 9th session, scheduled for February 1970.

Food aid

76. In 1968/69, six countries and two institutions received Community food aid in the form of cereals. These were India (80 000 tons), Pakistan (50 000), Indonesia (56 000), Tunisia (20 000), Turkey (50 000), Sudan (20 000) and the International Committee of the Red Cross and Joint Church Aid (25 000 tons for the inhabitants of Biafra). As stated elsewhere,¹ these Community schemes made up a total of 301 000 tons, or 29.08% of the Community's annual commitment (1 035 000 tons) under the International Convention on Food Aid. The agreements concluded were signed by the end of June. On 2 September 1969 all the tenders invited for the mobilization of Community aid had been fulfilled, except for those concerning aid distributed by the ICRC to the inhabitants of Biafra, the delay in which is attributable to quite unforeseen circumstances beyond the Community's control. Deliveries have been rapid: at 31 August 1969, 246 000 tons, or 82% of Community commitments, had been delivered: all deliveries connected with these aid operations will be completed by the end of October.

The aid distributed under Community schemes appears to have been appreciated in the countries of the Third World. Besides the two institutions and five of the six countries which have already benefited from Community aid for the 1968/69 financial year, seven others—Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Ceylon, Lebanon, Mali, Somalia—have applied to the Community for 1969/70, making a total of 14 applications. These applications are for 1 569 700 tons of unprocessed cereals, broken down as follows: Syria (50 000 tons), United Arab Republic (350 000), Yemen (20 000), Ceylon (151 000), Indonesia (56 000), Lebanon (50 000), Mali (60 000), Pakistan (250 000), Somalia (30 200), Sudan (90 000), Tunisia (100 000), Turkey (350 000), ICRC (4 500) and Joint Church Aid (8 000 tons).

¹ See Bulletin 8-69 Ch. VIII, sec. 112.

The total quantity applied for is well in excess of the 1 035 000 tons of the Community's annual commitment. The Community has already agreed to the request for emergency aid by Mali: on 24 July 1969 an agreement was signed for the delivery of 25 000 tons of maize and 5 000 tons of soft wheat in the form of wheat flour (3 311 tons).¹ A second instalment of aid of the order of 20 000 tons in the form of rice may be granted to Mali, subject to the agreement of the other countries participating in the Food Aid Convention.

Commodities

Cereals

77. At its session of 15 September 1969 the Council, which on 29 July had given its opinion on the decisions adopted by the United States and Canada,¹ again examined the problems raised by the situation these create on the world market. The press release issued after the meeting states that "On the basis of a communication from the Commission, the Council examined the situation in the international cereals market, in particular as regards prices. At the end of this exchange of views, it decided that the measures adopted on 29 July 1969 in respect of export prices for Community wheat would remain in force until the situation was examined afresh. The Council further noted its agreement for the Commission to participate in the future meetings planned at international level, with a view to seeking solutions acceptable to the main exporters. It expressed the wish that such meetings might lead to a return to the provisions of the Wheat Trade Convention".

Coffee

78. The Commission attended the 15th session of the International Coffee Council in London at the end of August 1969 as an observer. The chief business was to prepare the 1969/70 coffee year, the second year of operation of the 1968 International Coffee Agreement. The main problem was to fix the export quotas for 1969/70, the conditions for adjusting them during the year and the prices of the various categories of coffee.

For the coffee year beginning 1 October 1969, the annual export quotas will consist of an initial quota of 46 million bags, together with a "reserve" quota of 2 million bags to be added or deducted by quarterly instalments depending on the trend in the average price. The system of adjusting quotas in accordance with the prices of the four categories of coffee is to be continued in 1969/70. It is accompanied by a general raising of price ranges by 1.5 ct/lb, representing average prices comparable to those of 1967, themselves much lower (except for "robusta") than the prices of the previous three years, which were at the beginning of the first International Agreement (1962).

With regard to the complaint of the Latin-American countries against the EEC Member States (Article 47 of the Agreement: obstacles to consumption), these countries considered that the final phase of the EEC/Latin American consultations of 30 June 1969 on the basis of Article 58 of the Agreement had not achieved the

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-69 Ch. VIII, sec. 111.

results expected, and they requested the setting up of the consultative committee specified in Article 59 of the Agreement. This committee would have to render a reasoned opinion on the dispute between the two parties.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

79. On 23 July the Council of the European Communities adopted the regulations making conditional preference arrangements for citrus fruit from Spain and Israel. These arrangements, which are to come into force simultaneously with the agreements establishing an association with Tunisia and Morocco, are designed to maintain a fair balance between the main traditional suppliers of citrus fruit to the Community in the Mediterranean area. They include the benefit of a tariff preference subject to observation of price rules and ensure both higher export income and a steady market. Because of the tariff aspect of the system, which from the formal angle departs from the rule of most-favoured-nation treatment as derived from the provisions of the General Agreement, the Community requested the Contracting Parties to grant a waiver under Article XXV of the Agreement.

This application was examined on 10 September by the GATT Council, which set up a special working party to examine the dossier and report back. At the first meeting of this working party on 24 and 25 September, the Commission representatives explained the system in detail, with special reference to the motives which gave rise to it, its objectives and the concern it embodies not to harm the interests of non-member countries. They also drew attention to the fact that the tariff cut for which the waiver application was made was in fact part of a system designed not as a preferential and discriminatory system, but to implement a policy of balance, stabilization and valorization.

For several members of the working party, namely the United States and Latin American countries, the practical and factual aspects of the dossier were however of only secondary importance in determining their attitude to the waiver application, to which they evinced opposition of principle from the outset. They objected to it partly because the arrangements in question came into force on 1 September, at the same time as the agreements of association with Tunisia and Morocco and before the Contracting Parties had pronounced on the application, and more especially because of the very concept of preference contained in the arrangements. Further causes of concern were the prospects of extension and multiplication of the preference arrangements granted by the Community outside the framework defined in Article XXIV of the General Agreement. Finally, these countries felt anxiety at the new departure and the precedent which they considered they saw in the grant by the Community of preferences according to product.

The Community representatives warned against the dangers which departures from the traditional pragmatic approach which had always been a feature of GATT's work might have on the future of the Organization and urged that the waiver application should be studied objectively on its own merits. It was agreed to continue the examination later on the basis of a file of statistical information on production and trade in the articles in question and data specifying and describing the protection arrangements applied to them.

European Free Trade Association

80. A Commission delegation met the representatives of the EFTA Secretariat in Geneva on 15 September 1969 for an exchange of information on the following five matters: taxes with effect equivalent to customs duties, freedom of establishment, liberalization and collaboration in connection with insurance, approximation of legislation concerning company law, and investments in the iron and steel industry.

VIII. Institutions and organs

THE COUNCIL

79th session (15 September) — General affairs

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of all the Member States were present at this meeting in Brussels, which was chaired first by M. J.M.A.H. Luns, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs and then by M. H.J. de Koster, Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The outstanding decision — on the "Summit" — was taken at a dinner given by M. Luns for his colleagues. This conference has been fixed for 17-18 November 1969, and the Commission will be associated with its work.¹

The largest item on the agenda of the session proper concerned the problems of implementing the joint commercial policy in conformity with Article 113 of the EEC Treaty. In particular, the Council studied how Community commercial agreements should be negotiated and bilateral agreements harmonized. It adopted the following in their final form:

(i) a decision authorizing the tacit prolongation after the transitional period of certain commercial agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries, and derogating from the decision of 9 October 1961 on the uniform duration of commercial agreements with such countries as regards the Member States' agreements with India and Pakistan on cotton textiles;

(ii) the regulation including new products in the list in Annex I to the regulation establishing a common liberalization list for imports from non-member countries into the Community. Further, the representatives of the Governments of the ECSC Member States, meeting in the Council, agreed various short-term tariff measures in connection with iron and steel products. The particular aim of these measures is to suspend customs duties completely for a certain number of ECSC Treaty products.

As regards applications for membership, the Commission has informed the Council of its intention to submit, by the end of September,² its new Opinion updating those of September 1967 and April 1968.

As part of the work on the negotiation of a trade agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia, new suggestions will be put forward, particularly for the beef and veal sector.

The President-in-office of the Council informed his colleagues of the talk he had had with M. Caglayangil, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the latter's request, on the current Community-Turkey negotiations on the changeover to the transitional phase of the Association and the conclusion of a new Financial Protocol. The Council would like to see these negotiations lead to mutually satisfactory results as soon as possible.

¹ This date has since been postponed.

² The Opinion was communicated to the Council by the Commission on 2.10.1969. This Opinion was published as a Supplement to Bulletin 9-10/1969.

The Council also discussed the problem of the legal basis for a decision on procedures to detect diversion of customs revenue.

With regard to TVA, the Council heard a statement by the Belgian delegation requesting the Council and the Commission to modify Article I of the first Council Directive, dated 11 April 1967, on the harmonization between Member States of turnover tax law,¹ in order to fix a new effective date for it.

The Italian delegation informed the Council that it had made similar approaches to the Commission. The Commission stated that it would carry out a detailed analysis of these two requests without delay.²

With reference to the problems of the common organization of markets in the tobacco sector, the Council noted the progress made and likely developments in this sector, and will consider it again at the mid-October session.

With respect to the Wheat Trade Convention, the Council examined the situation on the international cereals market, with particular reference to prices, on the basis of a paper from the Commission. Following this discussion, it was agreed that the provisions adopted on 29 July 1969³ on the export prices of Community wheat will remain in force pending a new analysis of the situation.

The Council also named the representative organizations summoned to present their applications in connection with the renewal of the ECSC Consultative Committee. Because of the changes which have taken place, in particular in iron and steel production in Italy, the Council decided to create a fifth observer's position in the workers' representatives category, this position to go to Italy.

80th session (15 and 16 September 1969) — Agriculture

The Ministers for Agriculture of the Member States met under the chairmanship of M. P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister for Agriculture.

In the milk and beef sectors, the Council held a wide-ranging discussion on the fixing of prices and medium-term measures. It agreed to continue to examine ways of defining a policy of equilibrium in the milk sector, and in particular, to ask the Commission to specify in detail for the next session certain schemes for measures to absorb surplus butter stocks. With regard to medium-term measures, it approved a proposed regulation setting up a system of premiums for the slaughter of cows and of non-marketing of milk and milk products.

In connection with the supply of powdered skimmed milk to non-member developing countries, the Council agreed the following texts:

- (i) a regulation laying down general rules regarding such supply;
- (ii) a resolution on its financing;
- (iii) a Commission mandate for an agreement between the Community and the World Food Programme;
- (iv) a second mandate for an agreement between the Community and the International Red Cross Committee.

¹ Official gazette No. 71, 14.4.1967.

² See Ch. IV, sec. 2.

³ See Bulletin No. 9/10-69, Ch. VI, secs. 36 and 37.

Following its discussion of problems in the fruit and vegetables sector, the Council undertook to make, before 1 November 1969, the decisions necessary to ensure Community preference to producers, by improving the supervision of the machinery to ensure this preference, whose functioning has given rise to criticism. With more special reference to the citrus fruits sector, the Council agreed to continue discussions on the basis of a draft resolution submitted by the Commission. The Council has kept to the general lines of this draft, which contains specific medium and short-term measures.

The Council also adopted regulations:

- (i) amending the regulation laying down, for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty, general rules on the granting of export refunds and the criteria for fixing the amount of these;
- (ii) laying down for products processed from fruit and vegetables general rules on the granting of export refunds based on the various sugars added;
- (iii) amending the regulation establishing a common organization of markets for products processed from fruit and vegetables;
- (iv) completing the regulation laying down complementary general rules on the granting of export refunds for products subject to a single price system, exported in the natural state or in the form of certain goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty.

THE COMMISSION

Appointments, staff movements, resignations

The Commission has accepted the resignation, to take effect on 1 October 1969, of M. Bruns, Director in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market and Approximation of Legislation.

The Commission has appointed M. Piero Davanzo Head of the Oil and Natural Gas Division of the Directorate-General for Energy.

Budget matters

Operational budget of the Communities

Acting in pursuance of Article 20 of the Treaty of 8 April 1965 setting up a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, the Commission, on 17 September 1969, submitted the preliminary draft budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1970 for examination by the Council. In accordance with Article 20 of the merger Treaty, the preliminary draft budget replaces, as in 1968 and 1969, the administrative budget of the European Coal and Steel Community, the preliminary draft budget of the European Economic Community and the preliminary draft working budget of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

As a result of the difficulties encountered in the preparation of the estimates of the expenditure of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund for 1970, the Commission was unable to include at this stage the requests for credits of this Fund; these will be set out in a separate document which will be submitted to the Council as soon as the Fund Committee has formulated its opinion on them.

Total allocations for the functioning of the institutions of the three Communities in 1970 amount to 191 443 170 u.a. This includes: 127 443 170 u.a. to cover administrative expenses (+ 7.50% more than in 1969) and 64 000 000 u.a. to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund (+ 91.35%).

The breakdown by Community institution is as follows (in u.a.):

European Parliament	9 565 750	(+ 6.96%)
Council	10 805 310	(+ 8.92%)
Commission		
(i) Administrative expenses	105 024 950	(+ 7.48%)
(ii) European Social Fund	64 000 000	(+ 91.35%)
Court of Justice	2 047 160	(+ 3.93%)

Where the Commission is concerned, a study of the administrative expenses shows that the increase of 7 313 923 u.a. (+ 7.48%) over 1969 is explained as follows:

(i) About 3 635 000 u.a. (staff, functioning and specific operations) for activities transferred from the ECSC research and investment budget, i.e. co-ordination, Eurisotop and Dissemination of Information;

(ii) 2 241 011 u.a. for the expenses, now paid by the operational budget, of the European schools attached to the establishments of the Joint Research Centre at Varese, Mol, Karlsruhe and Mons;

(iii) 368 500 u.a. for the administrative expenses, now paid by the operational budget, of the European Association for Co-operation, formerly met by the European Development Fund;

(iv) About 1 378 990 u.a. for staff increases (renumeration and administrative expenses) provided for 1970;

(v) 309 578 u.a. for the combined incidence of the reduction of expenses resulting from the implementation of Regulation No. 259/68¹ and the rise in operational costs.

In order to help the Council and its preparatory committee and the European Parliament to study the requests therein contained the Commission this year, as in the past, has described in an introductory statement to its draft budget the programme of activities it intends to extend or undertake in 1970.

Research and investment budget

The Commission has drawn up the preliminary draft, research and investment budget (Euratom) for the 1970 financial year.

¹ Official Gazette No. L 56, 4.3.1968.

This preliminary draft represents, in financial terms, the 1970 part of the proposals, for a multi-annual programme, which were submitted to the Council around the end of April 1969 and are currently being discussed by the various Council authorities.

Although agreement has not so far been reached on the proposed programme, the Commission has had to draw up the preliminary draft budget in order to keep to the stipulated time-limits (according to the provisions of Article 177 of the Treaty, this preliminary draft must be submitted to the Council before 30 September).

In these circumstances, and to the extent that the proposals might be amended in the Council's committees, corresponding changes will have to be made in the appropriations. These adaptations could be made during discussions of the budget.

As usual, the preliminary draft budget is in two parts. The first includes the credits for the implementation of the activities planned in the programme, while the second deals with the credits for other activities outside the programme.

The first part of this 1970 preliminary draft budget makes provision for the opening of:

(i) 176 035 850 u.a. (1970 instalment) and 73 279 650 u.a. (annual fraction) of commitment credits;

(ii) 67 040 800 u.a. for payment credits.

Of these credits, 4 815 973 u.a. commitment credits and 4 315 213 u.a. payment credits are in respect of certain non-nuclear activities (studies on nuisances, information science and Community reference bureau), proposed for the first time in the multi-annual programme (and hence in the preliminary draft research and investment budget), which will be paid for by a contribution from the budget of the European Communities.

The second part of the preliminary draft budget (other Community activities) is made up of 4 930 000 u.a. for commitment credits (divided equally between new instalment and annual fraction) and 5 930 000 u.a. payment credits.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Cases 32, 35, 36, 39, 42 and 46/69

These six cases¹ were filed with the Court of Justice by Commission officials seeking the annulment of administrative decisions contrary to their interests taken by the Commission.

¹ Official gazettes Nos. C 111, 27.8.1969, C 117, 9.9.1969, C 131, 13.10.1969 and C 132, 15.10.1969.

Case 34/69 — Mme Jeanne Duffy v. Caisse d'assurance vieillesse des travailleurs salariés de Paris

On 30 July the Paris Cour d'Appel filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling¹ and notified the Commission of it by letter on 6 August 1969. The request concerns the interpretation of Article 11 of Council Regulation No. 3 on social security for migrant workers.

Case 37/69 — Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken v. Wesa, Nicklas & Leihs, KG

On 5 August 1969 the Bundesfinanzhof filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling¹ on the interpretation of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.

The question is: "Does the extension granted for the payment of taxation on domestic products constitute a direct or indirect levy of 'internal taxation in excess' in the sense of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty, when this extension is not granted for corresponding taxation on similar products of other Member States?"

Case 38/69 — Commission v. Republic of Italy

On 8 August 1969 the Commission filed a petition with the Court of Justice to declare that Italy, by charging specific minimum customs duties on the importation of unwrought lead, unwrought zinc, lead waste and scrap and zinc waste and scrap from the other Member States, had failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 23 of the Treaty and under Council decision No. 66/532/CEE of 26 July 1966.

Case 40/69 — Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Oberelbe v. "Firma Paul G. Bollmann"

Following a decision by the Bundesfinanzhof on 30 July, communicated to the Commission by a letter from the Court on 17 September 1969, a request was filed with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling² on the interpretation of Council Regulation No. 22 of 4 April 1962 on poultrymeat. This is mainly to determine whether, in the absence of an express Community provision, national legislators are free to classify certain products under one common customs tariff heading or another.

Cases 41, 44 and 45/69 — "N.V. ACF Chemie Farma", "Buchler & Co", "Boehringer Mannheim" v. Commission

By letters dated 16 and 26 September 1969, the Court forwarded to the Commission three petitions³ filed with it by the above companies. These petitions are against the Commission decision of 16 July 1969, under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, imposing fines on the companies which are parties to the "international quinine agreement".³

¹ Official gazette No. C 117, 9.9.1969.

² Official gazettes Nos. C 125, 27.9.1969 and C 131, 13.10.1969

³ See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. V, sec. 11.

Case 47/69 — French Republic v. Commission

On 26 September 1969 the Court of Justice forwarded to the Commission a petition¹ filed by France seeking the annulment of the Commission decision of 18 July 1969 on the French aid arrangements to encourage research and modernization of industrial and commercial structures in the textile sector.²

Cases 48 and 49/69 — “Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.” and “Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG” v. Commission

Two petitions have been filed with the Court of Justice¹ seeking annulment of the Commission decision of 24 July 1969 under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, imposing fines for concerted practices in the matter of price-fixing between European producers of aniline-based dyestuffs.²

Case 50/69 — Federal Republic of Germany v. Commission

On 3 October 1969 a petition was filed with the Court of Justice¹ seeking the annulment of the Commission decision of 1 October 1969, under Article 226 of the EEC Treaty, authorizing Germany to take protective measures in the agricultural sector, particularly suspension of imports, to the exclusion of any other measure constituting a derogation from the Community rules in force.

Judgments

Case 17/69 — Commission official v. Commission

By an order of 17 September 1969 this case was struck off following withdrawal by the plaintiff.⁴

THE ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 128th session on 26 September 1969 in Luxembourg with M. Jacques Ferry (France) in the chair. The agenda for the meeting included the quarterly statement by the Commission on Community activities in matters covered by the ECSC Treaty, the discussion of the coal and steel forward programmes for the fourth quarter of 1969 and a number of consultations on whether financial aid derived from ECSC levies should be granted for thirteen technical research projects.

¹ Official gazette No. C 138, 27.10.1969.

² See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. V, sec. 15.

³ *Ibid.* sec. 12.

⁴ Official gazette No. C 143, 6.11.1969.

M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, made the quarterly statement on Community activities in matters covered more particularly by the ECSC Treaty. He said that the principal event of recent months—the devaluation of the French franc—and other economic problems would be the subject of a communication by M. Raymond Barre at a coming session of the Committee. M. Haferkamp also mentioned the acceleration in the rate of development of the steel industry in the Six which might intensify even more in the coming years if the projects for building new plants on the coast were fulfilled. In that case the Community's steel production capacity would increase from 115 million tons in 1968 to 132 million tons in 1972. Over the same period, coalmining would on the other hand fall by approximately 10 million tons. M. Haferkamp mentioned various events and decisions of the past three months: the meeting of the Coal Committee of the ECSC-United Kingdom Association Council, the authorization by the Commission of certain special tariff measures concerning transport of coal and steel, the opening of credits for the retraining of workers, workers' housing, and technological research.

During the ensuing discussion a number of speakers, notably M. Ferry, called for a debate on the Commission's financial policy (administrative expenditure, loans for investments, future allocation of the product of the levies). They emphasized that the funds paid out by the coal and steel industries should not be used to meet other requirements. On behalf of the Commission, M. Colonna di Paliano noted the Committee's recommendation and declared that he would do everything in his power to ensure that a report on financial policy was submitted to the Committee if possible at its next session; M. Haferkamp for his part stressed the fact that the Commission's proposals on the financing of the Community's activities from "own resources" in no way concerned the ECSC levies.

The Committee examined the forward programmes for coal¹ for the fourth quarter of 1969 submitted by M. Haferkamp. According to the Commission, demand from coking plants, conventional power stations and steelworks is on the increase, and Community coking coal requirements in particular can only be met satisfactorily by higher imports. Most of the Committee members speaking in the discussion thought the Commission's analysis of the situation was rather too optimistic and a number of them stressed the shortage of coke and coking coal. On this point M. Haferkamp reminded the meeting that his statement last March had pointed to the trends which had since become evident. Speaking personally, moreover, he was a supporter of longer-term programmes covering periods of five years, for instance, instead of two years.

M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, presented the forward programmes for steel² for the last three months of the year. He emphasized the economic difficulties of the steel market: currently production capacity was being utilized full-out and Community plants could no accept any more orders. Delivery periods had lengthened; a shortage was beginning to be felt in certain products; users were tending to build up their stocks, and the rise in prices had accelerated. For these reasons the Governments of the Member States had decided to make it easier to import steel from East bloc countries, and then, on a Commission proposal, to suspend in full customs duties on imports of certain categories of products for the period from 1 October 1969 to 31 January 1970. M. Colonna di Paliano made

¹ See Ch. V, sec. 40.

² See Ch. V, sec. 25.

it clear that, despite the considerable production increase in the Community, as well as in the world at large, the market would remain tight.

In the ensuing debate, a number of speakers said they considered the forward programmes for steel too pessimistic, unlike those prepared by the Commission for coal. They doubted in particular whether stocks had reached an excessive level—far from it. M. Ferry, speaking as a steel producer, even thought that in many cases consumers and dealers could rather be said to have inadequate stocks. There was no unanimity on this point of view, the chairman of a national steel trade union declaring on the contrary that overstocking was likely in the near future to become a greater danger than shortage of stocks. With regard to prices, the great majority of speakers considered that the rise was not as high as the Commission said and they expressed doubts as to the practical efficacy of the measures for suspending import duties. Replying to these various comments, M. Colonna di Paliano said that the Commission had judged it necessary to use all its influence to prevent the formation of excessive stocks and avoid what had been called the “stock cycle”, since if the economic situation were to go into reverse, excessive stocks would sharply accelerate the drop in prices. For the moment, however, the level of stocks was generally normal (or even below normal). The Commission had thus allowed for an 800 000-ton increase in stocks for the fourth quarter. Concerning the measures adopted by the representatives of the Six to prevent over-heating of the economy, M. Colonna di Paliano said that if the Commission had not proposed the elimination of customs duties on certain products, some Governments would have had to adopt much more severe and—what was more serious—unco-ordinated measures.

The Consultative Committee also replied favourably to the proposal of allocating financial aid derived from the ECSC levies to a series of technical research projects, seven of which concerned coal (4.67 million u.a.), four steel (3.07 million u.a.) and two industrial safety (317 500 u.a.). According to information given by M. Haferkamp, technical research on coal will absorb approximately 66% of total research expenditure in 1969. During the very brief discussion on the financing of these projects, M. Ferry recalled the Commission's promise to submit a document on the ECSC research policy and programmes. M. Colonna di Paliano assured the Committee that this undertaking would be fulfilled at the next session.

The Committee, whose members will have meantime been re-elected, decided to hold its next session on 4 November 1969 to choose its next chairman, officers and subcommittee members. It will be consulted at this meeting on the Commission proposals concerning coal policy.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Committee held its 80th plenary session on 24 and 25 September in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, General Interests Group).

In an opening statement M. Berns referred to the 100th meeting of the Section for Agriculture on 16 September 1969. At this meeting the discussions were of an academic nature and the Ministers of Agriculture of five Member States and Vice-President Mansholt took part.

Report on the Commission Memorandum to the Council on the co-ordination of economic policies and on monetary co-operation within the Community

M. Ameye (Belgium, Employers' Group) presented the report which, in short, proposes that:

- (i) The decision on the co-ordination of current economic policies adopted by the Council on 17 July 1969 should be implemented with all necessary speed;
- (ii) The idea of creating Community machinery for monetary co-operation to be dovetailed with the instruments of international monetary co-operation should be accepted;
- (iii) The studies concerning the likely influence of monetary co-ordination on economic integration should be brought to a successful conclusion as early as possible.

The Committee agreed with the ideas set out in the report and wished to be associated with future studies in this field.

Opinions rendered by the Committee

At the same session the Committee rendered seven Opinions concerning the "white paper" on the Community's nuclear policy, the common agricultural policy, energy policy, the approximation of legislation, and transport.

Opinion on the Commission's "Survey of the Nuclear Policy of the European Communities"

Following a report by M. Schlitt (Germany, General Interests Group) the Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion approving the general principles and the proposals drawn up by the Commission in this document and made certain observations. In particular it stressed the need to pay more attention to fundamental research and to put the purely scientific work of the Ispra establishment on a much wider basis. In its view, research relating to industry must also be taken into consideration as an essential factor. Thus, the Joint Research Centre should be given tasks involving industrial research and development.

Opinion on the Commission's proposals concerning the determination of prices for certain agricultural products (1970/71)

After studying a report by M. Visocchi (Italy, General Interests Group), the Committee adopted its Opinion by 40 votes with 36 abstentions. In this Opinion the Committee laid down as a principle that agricultural prices must gradually regain their economic character and that the attempt to achieve a balance between supply and demand was a matter of legitimate concern. It also considered that the trend of farmers' incomes must be taken into consideration.

Opinion on the Commission's new proposals concerning the organization of the market in vine products

Following a report by M. Babau (France, Workers' Group), the Committee adopted by 43 votes to 19, with 17 abstentions, its Opinion giving overall approval to the Commission's proposals and, in particular, to the regional approach adopted to implement certain measures. Nevertheless, the Committee made suggestions concerning a definition of wines different from the one proposed by the Commission. In this connection, it suggested increasing by one degree the natural minimum alcoholic strength of table wines, barring the use of wines originating in non-member countries for blending Community table wines and delimiting large production areas in the Community according to a system based on the criteria of sugaring or not sugaring.

Opinion on "the proposal for a Council regulation laying down external quality standards for forestry reproductive material"

The Committee unanimously approved its Opinion based on a report by M. Schnieders (Germany, Employers' Group). There was complete agreement with the Commission's proposal but the Committee suggested a few technical modifications to conform with practices in the Member States.

Opinions on the following Commission memoranda to the Council: "First guidelines for a Community energy policy" and "Social aspects of coal policy in the framework of a Community energy policy"

The Committee noted with interest that after the efforts made in the past by the three Executives the Commission had taken the initiative of presenting these two memoranda to the Council. On a report by M. Jansen (Netherlands, General Interests Group) the Committee adopted a unanimous Opinion in which it expressed agreement in principle with the aims laid down by the Commission and pleasure that the latter, in its first document, had emphasized some of these aims in order to facilitate the necessary choices. The Committee also agreed with the Commission's statement that "as the role of the energy policy is to serve the interest of the consumers, the fundamental guiding function should be assigned to competition" but this will have to be achieved in the light of the prospects of a concerted Community energy policy. Lastly, the Committee expressed some concern as to the possibility of establishing a Community energy policy as long as three different Treaties existed.

Opinion on the "proposed Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to emulsifying and stabilizing agents, thickening agents and gelling agents approved for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption"

Having received a report by M. Masprone (Italy, Employers Group), the Committee rendered its Opinion on this proposal, which was adopted unanimously, save two abstentions. The Committee expressed its approval of the proposed directive with the proviso that the list of approved agents be re-examined.

Opinion on the "proposal for a Council regulation amending Article 5 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage between the Member States

By 83 votes in favour and one abstention the Committee adopted its Opinion on the basis of a report by M. Renaud (France, Employers Group), assisted by M. Hildgen, M. Jansen and M. Masprone, co-rapporteurs. The proposal was approved in principle but the Committee pointed out that although the proposed new draft renders the conditions for concluding contracts involving a price higher than the rates more flexible, it does not for that reason remove all the complications.

IX. European Investment Bank

Loans granted

Italy

On 16 September 1969 the European Investment Bank concluded with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno two loan agreements to help finance the following industrial projects.

Construction of a cold-strip mill in Taranto by Italsider S.p.A. of the Finsider group

The new rolling-mill, which will be constructed under the extension programme of the Taranto iron and steel production centre, will cope with the growing demand for cold-rolled flats due particularly to the development of mechanical engineering in the Mezzogiorno. The fixed investments amount to Lit. 48 000 million (76.8 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing by a loan equivalent to Lit. 15 625 million (25 million u.a.) granted for 15 years at 7.5% per annum.

Extension of a plant manufacturing products for the treatment of water and chemical ingredients in Cisterna (Latina)

This project will increase the output of the plant and extend its range to cover products developed as a result of new techniques. The fixed investments amount to approximately Lit. 1 100 million (1.7 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to the financing of this project by the Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (Isveimer) by a loan equivalent to Lit. 500 million (800 000 u.a.) for 10 years at 7% per annum.

Both these loans are guaranteed by the Italian State.

Miscellaneous

4 September 1969

The Dutch Government's decision to end the price freeze begun on 8 April took effect. On 4 August the Nederlandsche Bank had raised Bank rate from 5.5 to 6%.

5 September 1969

In a letter to the President of the Commission, the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA) expressed its regret that the Community authorities, having failed to make economic and monetary integration keep pace with the agricultural policy, had had to take decisions which would disrupt agricultural market mechanisms.

10 September 1969

An international association of former Community civil servants was set up in Brussels. The association is led by a former director-general in the Commission, and its main objective is to promote and disseminate the idea of Europe in the six Community countries.

11 September 1969

Speaking of Europe in his opening address to the conference of Gaullist deputies at Amboise, M. Michel Debré, the French Minister of Defence, stressed that the three basic elements of an independent policy were that each country should be responsible for its own defence, the rejection of any form of political integration and monetary independence.

The German Bundesbank raised Bank rate from 5 to 6% in order to counter overheating in the economy.

12 September 1969

M. Aldo Moro, the Italian Foreign Minister, referring to the summit conference planned for the end of the year, said that Italy, while naturally unwilling to give permanent status to an exceptional procedure and consequently detract from the authority of the Community institutions, was not opposed to the summit provided some progress was achieved.

The Swiss National Bank raised its discount rate from 3 to 3.75%.

15 September 1969

The Foreign Ministers of the six Community countries decided that there should be a conference of heads of state or government of the member countries in The Hague on 17 and 18 November. The Commission would be invited to take part in those discussions which bore on Community problems.

16 September 1969

The Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament adopted a motion asking the Government to approve the Community's new agricultural finance arrangements only if Community revenue were substituted for financial contributions by the Member States and the powers of the European Parliament adequately reinforced.

17 September 1969

M. Maurice Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, said before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly that France might resume its seat in the WEU Council provided WEU did not become a court of appeal on matters arising within the Community.

18 September 1969

The Belgian National Bank raised Bank rate half a point from 7 to 7.5%. The last increase, from 6 to 7%, had been on 31 July.

19 September 1969

At the Liberal Party's annual assembly in Brighton, a resolution moved by M. Christopher Layton endorsed the Party's commitment to European unification and called for early negotiations for Britain's entry. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Writing in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*, the American quarterly, M. Edward Heath, leader of the British Conservative Party, asked whether the European countries could not "agree on a viable alternative to American domination of the international monetary system". He also expressed the opinion that "as regards political co-operation, the first step must be an effective system of harmonizing foreign policy within the Council of Ministers of the EEC".

21 September 1969

The London *Observer* stated that a report had been submitted to the Trades Union Congress showing that Britain's balance of payments would come under an intolerable strain if the country had to accept the Community's agricultural policy in its present form.

22 September 1969

During his second press conference since taking office M. Georges Pompidou, the French President, said that he hoped very much that the transition to the definitive stage of the Common Market would oblige everyone—inside and outside the Community—to make up his mind about what kind of Europe he wanted in the future.

23 September 1969

A European Federation of Free Trade Unions of Agricultural Workers in the Community (ICFTU) was set up at the Conference of Trade Unions of Agricultural Workers in Dortmund from 22 to 24 September. M. Alois Pfeiffer, of Germany, was elected president; M. R. Denfu, of France, and M. P. Schiffers, of the Netherlands, were elected vice-presidents.

The German members of the Commission—Vice-President Fritz Hellwig, Hans von der Groeben and Wilhelm Haferkamp—were received by Gustav Heinemann, President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

24 September 1969

For the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund, the French Government authorized the Minister of Finance to sign the Convention on Special Drawing Rights.

The German Government decided that the foreign exchange markets in the country should be closed until after the general election on 28 September.

27 September 1969

The Bank of Norway raised its discount rate to 4.5%—the first change since 1955.

28 September 1969

In the elections to the German Bundestag, 33 548 458 electors voted—86.8% of the electorate. The CDU/CSU obtained 46.1% of the votes cast (47.6% in 1965) and 242 seats (245 in 1965), the SPD 42.7% of the votes (39.3%) and 224 seats (202), and the FDP 5.8% of the votes (9.5%) and 30 seats (49). The NPD obtained 4.3% of the votes—below the minimum percentage required to give it any seats in the Bundestag. Other parties obtained 1.1% of the votes.

29 September 1969

The German Government decided that the Bundesbank should refrain for the time being from intervening to maintain the dollar parity of the mark. The foreign exchange markets would be reopened on 30 September.

Following a meeting of its Executive Board, the International Monetary Fund issued a communiqué recognizing the exigences of the situation which had led the German Government to introduce a floating exchange rate for the mark. The IMF noted that the German Government had undertaken to resume maintenance of the limits around par at the earliest opportunity.

30 September 1969

At the Labour Party Conference the United Kingdom Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, stated: "... unlike the situation in 1961, we no longer face the challenge of Europe cap-in-hand. Europe needs us just as much, and many would say more, than we need Europe".

1 October 1969

The Commission adopted and immediately transmitted to the Council its formal Opinion concerning the Applications for Membership from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.¹

The President of the Italian Farmers Federation, M. Alfredo Diana, said that the position of Italian farmers, who were in favour of the Common Market, might be changed completely if ways and means of pushing ahead with European unification were not found at the Hague summit.

The European Union of General Practitioners asked the Commission to recognize general medical practice as a specific discipline. The Union's aim is to raise the moral and scientific status of general practitioners, because they make an outstanding contribution to giving medicine a human image.

2 October 1969

In an article published in a number of newspapers² M. Paul-Henri Spaak wrote that "French devaluation, the crisis in agricultural policy, persistent monetary troubles, not to speak of multiple problems in foreign affairs—these prove that a political authority is indispensable, not only to make the Community advance, but to consolidate what already has been achieved, and to restore Europe's place in the world".

Speaking to the Académie des sciences morales et politiques, M. François Robin of the Académie d'agriculture said that while it had been claimed that the Common Market would bring out the true Europe, French devaluation might well bring out the true Common Market, showing up its weak points and revealing its potential.

M. Edgar Faure, the former French Minister of Education, expressed the wish that as an act of homage to Robert Schuman and as a counterpart to his sponsorship of the idea of the European Coal and Steel Community, a European Education and Science Community should be set up to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Schuman Declaration next spring.

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin No. 9/10-1969.

² In the United Kingdom, this article appeared in *The Guardian* on 21 October.

3 October 1969

At the end of its Annual Meeting in Washington, the International Monetary Fund approved the activation of special drawing rights from 1 January 1970. M. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director of the Fund, said that the considered and concerted creation of international liquidities would contribute to balanced growth in the world economy.

5 October 1969

Mr. George Thomson was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and deputy to the Foreign Secretary. As minister in charge of European affairs and Common Market negotiations, Mr. Thomson replaces Lord Chalfont.

6 October 1969

The Italian Prime Minister, M. Mariano Rumor, launched an appeal to public opinion in his address to the Central Committee of the European Federalist Movement, maintaining that the Movement's actions and its commitment to the cause would be in vain and that it could not fight with the necessary enthusiasm if it was not stimulated and constantly urged on by a like-minded public opinion.

Speaking on television, the leader of the British Conservative Party, Mr. Edward Heath, felt that it was in the long-term interests of the United Kingdom to join the European Community and "to have influence in Europe in a political sense".

7 October 1969

According to a *Guardian* leader, "The immediate reason for this serious setback to the EEC's development (trouble with the common agricultural policy) is that the Six put the cart before the horse by trying to co-ordinate farming before doing anything to co-ordinate their currencies".

8 October 1969

The United Kingdom Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, appointed Sir William Nield an additional Permanent Secretary in the Cabinet Office to co-ordinate the advice given to ministers on all matters arising from the British application to join the Common Market.

The Banque de France raised Bank rate by one point to 8%.

9 October 1969

Commenting on recent monetary events, the *Tribune de Genève* noted that some people doubted whether the Six could carry on or make any progress without a

common currency or even a common overall policy. This, the newspaper thought, was tackling the problem from the wrong end. Economic security throughout the Community was the first priority, and meanwhile there was no solution other than methodical and patient co-operation case by case, and not only among the Six.

At the Conservative Party Conference, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, a former Prime Minister, said that before negotiations for Britain's entry started, all the Six must be ready to say they were willing to extend the Common Market to include Britain.

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(1 to 30 September 1969)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Compte rendu in extenso des séances des 3 et 4 juin 1969 (Report *in extenso* of the sittings of 3 and 4 June 1969)

No 115, Annexe
June 1969

Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 30 juin au 4 juillet 1969 (Report *in extenso* of the sittings of 30 June to 4 July 1969)

No 116, Annexe
June-July 1969

Written questions and replies

Question écrite n° 134/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droit de vote des fonctionnaires des Communautés (No. 134/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Voting rights of Community officials)

No. C 124, 23.9.1969

Question écrite n° 148/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Activités des comités de gestion instaurés dans le cadre des organisations de marché des produits agricoles (No. 148/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Activities of the management committees set up in connection with agricultural product market organizations)

No. C 124, 23.9.1969

Question écrite n° 182/69 de M. Oele au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Salinisation des eaux du Rhin (No. 182/69 by M. Oele to the Council: Salinization of the waters of the Rhine)

No. C 124, 23.9.1969

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement (CEE) n° 1729/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1729/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)

No. L 221, 1.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1730/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1730/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)

No. L 221, 1.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1731/69 de la Commission, du 29 août 1969, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1731/69 of 29 August 1969 fixing the production refund on olive oils used in the manufacture of fish and vegetable preserves)

No. L 221, 1.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1732/69 de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1969, relatif à des adjudications permanentes pour l'écoulement de matières grasses provenant du lait destinées à la fabrication de mélanges de graisses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1732/69 of 1 September 1969 on permanent tendering for milk fats intended for the manufacture of fat mixtures)

No. L 222, 2.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1733/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1733/69 of 1 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 222, 2.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1734/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1734/69 of 1 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 222, 2.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1735/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1735/69 of 1 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 222, 2.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1736/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1736/69 of 1 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 222, 2.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1737/69 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1737/69 of 2 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 223, 3.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1738/69 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1738/69 of 2 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 223, 3.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1739/69 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1739/69 of 2 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 223, 3.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1740/69 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1740/69 of 2 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 223, 3.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1741/69 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1741/69 of 3 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 224, 4.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1742/69 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1742/69 of 3 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 224, 4.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1743/69 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1743/69 of 3 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 224, 4.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1744/69 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1744/69 of 3 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 224, 4.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1745/69 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1745/69 of 3 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)	No. L 224, 4.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1746/69 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1746/69 of 3 September 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	No. L 224, 4.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1747/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1747/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1748/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1748/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1749/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1749/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1750/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1750/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1751/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1751/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1752/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1752/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	No. L 255, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1753/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1753/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1754/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1754/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1755/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1755/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1756/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1756/69 of 4 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1757/69 de la Commission, du 4 septembre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1757/69 of 4 September 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 225, 5.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1758/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1758/69 of 5 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1759/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1759/69 of 5 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1760/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1760/69 of 5 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1761/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1761/69 of 5 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1762/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1762/69 of 5 September 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1763/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1763/69 of 5 September 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1764/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, modifiant les primes de dénaturation du sucre fixées par le règlement (CEE) n° 840/68 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1764/69 of 5 September 1969 modifying the denaturing premiums for sugar laid down by Regulation (EEC) No. 840/68)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1765/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 782/68 en ce qui concerne le conditionnement du sucre acheté par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1765/69 of 5 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 782/68 with respect to the packing of sugar bought in by the intervention agencies)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1766/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 1669/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du sucre à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1766/69 of 5 September 1969 supplementing Regulation No. 1669/69 on certain measures in the sugar sector following devaluation of the French franc)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1767/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1470/68 en ce qui concerne la détermination de la teneur en huile des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1767/69 of 5 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1470/68 in respect of determining the oil content of oilseeds)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1768/69 de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1659/69 relatif à des adjudications permanentes pour le beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention, en ce qui concerne l'ouverture d'une nouvelle adjudication permanente (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1768/69 of 5 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1659/69 on permanent tendering for butter from stocks held by the intervention agencies, in respect of instituting further permanent tendering)	No. L 226, 6.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1769/69 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1769/69 of 8 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 228, 9.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1770/69 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1770/69 of 8 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 228, 9.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1771/69 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1771/69 of 8 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 228, 9.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1772/69 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1772/69 of 8 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 228, 9.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1773/69 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1773/69 of 8 September 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 228, 9.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1775/69 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1969, relatif à la fixation des prélèvements applicables aux huiles d'olive n'ayant pas subi un processus de raffinage (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1775/69 of 8 September 1969 fixing the levies on unrefined olive oil)	No. L 228, 9.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1776/69 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1969, complétant les informations relatives aux prix des huiles d'olive prévues au règlement (CEE) n° 1486/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1776/69 of 8 September 1969 supplementing the information on prices of the olive oils in Regulation (EEC) No. 1486/69)	No. L 228, 9.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1777/69 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1969, relatif à la vente par adjudication d'une quantité de sucre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention belge (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1777/69 of 8 September 1969 on the sale by tender of a quantity of sugar held by the Belgian intervention agency)	No. L 228, 9.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1774/69 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1774/69 of 9 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 229, 10.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1778/69 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1778/69 of 9 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 229, 10.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1779/69 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1779/69 of 9 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 229, 10.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1780/69 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1780/69 of 9 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 229, 10.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1781/69 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1781/69 of 9 September 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 229, 10.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1782/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1782/69 of 10 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 230, 11.9.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1783/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1783/69 of 10 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 230, 11.9.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1784/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1784/69 of 10 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 230, 11.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1785/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1785/69 of 10 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 230, 11.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1786/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1786/69 of 10 September 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 230, 11.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1787/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1666/69 en ce qui concerne la constatation des prix dans le secteur de la viande bovine en France (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1787/69 of 10 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1666/69 in respect of noting the prices in the beef and veal sector in France) No. L 230, 11.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1788/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, portant détermination de certaines exceptions au sens de l'article 3 paragraphe 2 du règlement (CEE) n° 803/68 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1788/69 of 10 September 1969 determining certain exceptions within the meaning of Article 3(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 803/68) No. L 230, 11.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1789/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, concernant une adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre blanc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1789/69 of 10 September 1969 on a call for tender for the export of white sugar) No. L 230, 11.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1790/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, relatif à l'ouverture d'une nouvelle adjudication pour la mobilisation de maïs destiné à la république du Mali à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1790/69 of 10 September 1969 on a further call for tender for the mobilization of maize for aid to Mali) No. L 230, 11.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1791/69 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1969, relatif à la diminution du montant compensatoire, applicable dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz à certaines exportations françaises vers les pays tiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1791/69 of 10 September 1969 on the reduction of the compensatory amount applicable in the cereals and rice sectors to certain French exports to non-member countries) No. L 230, 11.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1792/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1792/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1793/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1793/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1794/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1794/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1795/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1795/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 231, 12.9.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1796/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1796/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1797/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1797/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1798/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1798/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1799/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1799/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1800/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1800/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1801/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1801/69 of 11 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1802/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1802/69 of 11 September 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1803/69 de la Commission, du 11 septembre 1969, portant dispositions particulières en ce qui concerne la dénaturation du froment tendre de la récolte 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1803/69 of 11 September 1969 laying down special provisions in respect of the denaturing of wheat other than durum from the 1969 harvest) No. L 231, 12.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1804/69 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1804/69 of 12 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 232, 13.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1805/69 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1805/69 of 12 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 232, 13.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1806/69 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1806/69 of 12 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 232, 13.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1807/69 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1807/69 of 12 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 232, 13.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1809/69 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1097/68 relatif aux modalités d'application des mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1809/69 of 12 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1097/68 on the implementing procedures for intervention measures in the beef and veal sector) No. L 232, 13.9.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1810/69 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, relatif à des mesures d'intervention à prendre dans le secteur de la viande bovine en Allemagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1810/69 of 12 September 1969 on intervention measures to be adopted in the beef and veal sector in Germany) No. L 232, 13.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1811/69 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1811/69 of 12 September 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies and intended for direct consumption in the Community) No. L 232, 13.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1812/69 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1667/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1812/69 of 12 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1667/69 on certain measures in the milk and milk products sector following devaluation of the French franc) No. L 233, 16.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1808/69 de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1808/69 of 12 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 233, 16.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1813/69 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1813/69 of 15 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 233, 16.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1814/69 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1814/69 of 15 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 233, 16.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1815/69 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1815/69 of 15 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 233, 16.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1816/69 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1816/69 of 15 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 233, 16.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1817/69 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1817/69 of 15 September 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 233, 16.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1818/69 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1818/69 of 15 September 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 233, 16.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1819/69 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1819/69 of 16 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 234, 17.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1820/69 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1820/69 of 16 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 234, 17.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1821/69 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1821/69 of 16 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 234, 17.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1822/69 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1822/69 of 16 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 234, 17.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1823/69 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1969, relatif à l'ouverture de nouvelles adjudications pour la mobilisation de semoules de froment dur et d'orge perlé destinés au Diakonisches Werk à titre d'aide aux populations bialaises (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1823/69 of 16 September 1969 on further calls for tender for the mobilization of meal of wheat other than durum and pearled barley intended for the Diakonisches Werk as aid to Biafra) No. L 234, 17.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1824/69 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1671/69 pour ce qui concerne les montants compensatoires à percevoir par la France à l'exportation vers les pays tiers de certaines marchandises fabriquées dans les conditions prévues par le règlement (CEE) n° 1033/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1824/69 of 16 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1671/69 in respect of the compensatory amounts to be charged by France on exports to non-member countries of certain goods manufactured under the conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1033/69) No. L 234, 17.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1825/69 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1969, fixant le montant compensatoire à l'importation des huiles de tournesol originaires ou en provenance de Bulgarie, de Hongrie, de Roumanie, d'U.R.S.S. et de Yougoslavie (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1825/69 of 16 September 1969 fixing the compensatory amount on imports of sunflower seed oils originating in or coming from Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, the USSR and Yugoslavia) No. L 234, 17.9.1969

Règlement (CECA, CEE, Euratom) n° 1826/69 du Conseil, du 15 septembre 1969, portant fixation de la forme des laissez-passer délivrés aux membres et aux agents des institutions (Council Regulation (ECSC, EEC, Euratom) No. 1826/69 of 15 September 1969 determining the form of the passes issued to members and employees of the institutions) No. L 235, 18.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1827/69 du Conseil, du 15 septembre 1969, portant inclusion de nouveaux produits dans la liste figurant à l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) n° 2041/68, portant établissement d'une liste commune de libération des importations dans la Communauté à l'égard des pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1827/69 of 15 September 1969, including new products in the list contained in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No. 2041/68 establishing a joint liberalization list vis-à-vis non-member countries in respect of imports into the EEC) No. L 235, 18.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1828/69 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1828/69 of 17 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 235, 18.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1829/69 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1829/69 of 17 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 235, 18.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1830/69 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1830/69 of 17 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 235, 18.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1831/69 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1831/69 of 17 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 235, 18.9.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1832/69 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1832/69 of 17 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 235, 18.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1833/69 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1833/69 of 17 September 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 235, 18.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1834/69 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, relatif à la qualité du froment dur pouvant être pris en charge par l'organisme d'intervention en Italie pour la campagne 1969/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1834/69 of 17 September 1969 on the quality of durum wheat for buying-in by the intervention agency in Italy for the 1969/70 marketing year) No. L 235, 18.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1835/69 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1835/69 of 17 September 1969 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 235, 18.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1836/69 de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1836/69 of 17 September 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 235, 18.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1837/69 du Conseil, du 16 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 865/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1837/69 of 16 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 865/68 on the common organization of the market in processed fruit and vegetable products) No. L 236, 19.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1838/69 du Conseil, du 16 septembre 1969, établissant, pour le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation au titre des sucres divers d'addition (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1838/69 of 16 September 1969 establishing, for products processed from fruit and vegetables, general rules on the grant of export refunds on the basis of the various added sugars) No. L 236, 19.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1839/69 du Conseil, du 16 septembre 1969, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 441/69 établissant des règles générales complémentaires concernant l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation pour les produits soumis à un régime de prix uniques, exportés en l'état ou sous forme de certaines marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1839/69 of 16 September 1969 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 441/69 laying down supplementary general rules relating to the granting of the export refunds in respect of products subject to a single price system exported in the natural state or in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) No. L 236, 19.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1840/69 du Conseil, du 16 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 204/69 établissant, pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et les critères de fixation de leur montant (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1840/69 of 16 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 204/69 laying down, for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II of the Treaty, general rules relating to the granting of export refunds and the criteria for fixing their amount) No. L 236, 19.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1841/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1841/69 of 18 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1842/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1842/69 of 18 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1843/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1843/69 of 18 September 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1844/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1844/69 of 18 September 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1845/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1845/69 of 18 September 1969, fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1846/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1846/69 of 18 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1847/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1847/69 of 18 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1848/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1848/69 of 18 September 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1849/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1849/69 of 18 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1850/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1850/69 of 18 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1851/69 de la Commission, du 18 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 911/69 en ce qui concerne le contrôle des graines de tournesol n'ayant pas droit à l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1851/69 of 18 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 911/68 in respect of the deposit on sunflower seed not entitled to aid for oilseeds) Bo. L 236, 19.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1852/69 du Conseil, du 16 septembre 1969, établissant les règles générales relatives à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre au programme alimentaire mondial et au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1852/69 of 16 September 1969 laying down general rules relating to the supply of skim milk powder to the World Food Aid Programme and the International Red Cross Committee) No. L 237, 20.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1853/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1853/69 of 19 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 237, 20.9.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1854/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1854/69 of 19 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1855/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1855/69 of 19 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund of cereals) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1856/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1856/69 of 19 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1857/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} octobre 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1857/69 of 19 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 October 1969) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1858/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 23 septembre 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1858/69 of 19 September 1969, fixing the refund on exports in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 23 September 1969) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1859/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, portant nouvelle modification du règlement (CEE) n° 1667/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1859/69 of 19 September 1969 again amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1667/69 on certain measures in the milk and milk products sector following on the devaluation of the French franc) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1860/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, portant ajustement de certaines restitutions à l'exportation de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1860/69 of 19 September 1969 adjusting certain refunds on exports of olive oil) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1861/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 1436/69 concernant la mise en vente par adjudication de l'huile d'olive détenue par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1861/69 of 19 September 1969 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 1436/69 on putting out to tender olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1862/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, relatif à l'application des mesures d'intervention pour les «Ochsen A» dans la région I d'Allemagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1862/69 of 19 September 1969 on the application of intervention measures for "A oxen" in region I of Germany) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1863/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1863/69 of 19 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1864/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1864/69 of 19 September 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1865/69 de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1865/69 of 19 September 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 237, 20.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1866/69 de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1866/69 of 22 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 238, 23.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1867/69 de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1867/69 of 22 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 238, 23.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1868/69 de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1868/69 of 22 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 238, 23.9.1979

Règlement (CEE) n° 1869/69 de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1869/69 of 22 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 238, 23.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1870/69 de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 662/69 relatif à la vente, par les organismes d'intervention, de beurre dépassant un certain âge (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1870/69 of 22 September 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 662/69 on the sale by the intervention agencies of butter over a certain age) No. L 238, 23.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1871/69 de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1969, relatif à une adjudication permanente pour des matières grasses provenant du lait, destinées à la fabrication de mélanges de graisses et détenues par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1871/69 of 22 September 1969 on permanent tendering for milk fats intended for the manufacture of fat mixtures and held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies) No. L 238, 23.8.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1872/69 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1872/69 of 23 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 239, 24.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1873/69 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1873/69 of 23 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 239, 24.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1874/69 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1874/69 of 23 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 239, 24.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1875/69 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1875/69 of 23 September 1969, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 239, 24.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1876/69 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1876/69 of 23 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 239, 24.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1877/69 de la Commission, du 23 septembre 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1877/69 of 23 September 1969, fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 239, 24.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1878/69 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1878/69 of 24 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 241, 25.9.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1879/69 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1879/69 of 24 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 241, 25.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1880/69 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1880/69 of 24 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 241, 25.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1881/69 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1881/69 of 24 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 241, 25.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1882/69 de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1882/69 of 24 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) No. L 241, 25.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1884/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1884/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1885/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1885/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1886/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1886/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1887/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1887/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1888/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1888/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1889/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1889/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1890/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1890/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1891/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1891/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1892/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1892/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1893/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1893/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 242, 26.9.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1894/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1894/69 of 25 September 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1895/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1895/69 of 25 September 1969 fixing the production refunds on white sugar used in the chemical industry) No. L 242, 26.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1896/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1896/69 of 26 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 244, 27.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1897/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1897/69 of 26 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 244, 27.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1898/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1898/69 of 26 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 244, 27.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1899/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1899/69 of 26 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 244, 27.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1900/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1900/69 of 26 September 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 244, 27.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1901/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1901/69 of 26 September 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 244, 27.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1902/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1902/69 of 26 September 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies and intended for direct consumption in the Community) No. L 244, 27.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1903/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1903/69 of 26 September 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products based on cereals and rice) No. L 244, 27.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1904/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1904/69 of 26 September 1969 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 244, 27.9.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1883/69 de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles et les droits additionnels applicables, pendant le quatrième trimestre de l'année 1969, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1883/69 of 25 September 1969 determining the amounts of the variable components and the additional duties applicable during the fourth quarter of 1969 to imports into the Community of goods to which Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 applies) No. L 245, 29.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1907/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1907/69 of 29 September 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

No. L 246, 30.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1908/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1908/69 of 29 September 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

No. L 246, 30.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1909/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1909/69 of 29 September 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

No. L 246, 30.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1910/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1910/69 of 29 September 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

No. L 246, 30.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1911/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} octobre 1969, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1911/69 of 26 September 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1969 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

No. L 246, 30.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1912/69 de la Commission, du 26 septembre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} octobre 1969, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1912/69 of 26 September 1969 fixing the rate of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1969 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

No. L 246, 30.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1913/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, relatif à l'octroi et à la préfixation de la restitution de l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1913/69 of 29 September 1969 granting and fixing in advance the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals)

No. L 246, 30.9.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1914/69 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1914/69 of 29 September 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)

No. L 246, 30.9.1969

THE COUNCIL

Directives and Decisions

69/300/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 15 septembre 1969, portant dérogation à la décision du 9 octobre 1961 relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux avec les pays tiers, en ce qui concerne des accords conclus par des États membres avec l'Inde et le Pakistan sur les textiles de coton (Council Decision of 15 September 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the term of trade agreements with non-member countries, in respect of agreements concluded by the Member States with India and Pakistan on cotton textiles)

No. L 238, 23.9.1969

69/301/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 15 septembre 1969, autorisant la tacite reconduction, au-delà de la période de transition, de certains accords commerciaux conclus par les États membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 15 September 1969 authorizing the tacit prolongation beyond the transitional period, of certain trade agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries)

No. L 238, 23.9.1969

69/303/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 28 juillet 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république de l'Inde, sur le commerce des produits de coco (Council Decision of 28 July 1969 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India on trade in coconut products)

No. L 240, 24.9.1969

69/304/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 23 juillet 1969, portant conclusion d'un arrangement entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Suisse sur le trafic de perfectionnement dans le secteur textile (Council Decision of 23 July 1969 concluding an arrangement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation on processing traffic in the textile sector)

No. L 240, 24.9.1969

Decision by the Representatives of the ECSC Member States

69/302/CECA :

Décision, du 15 septembre 1969, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la C.E.C.A., réunis au sein du Conseil, concernant certaines suspensions tarifaires jusqu'au 31 janvier 1970 (Decision of 15 September 1969 by the Representatives of the ECSC Member State Governments meeting in the Council on certain tariff suspensions till 31 January 1970)

No. L 238, 23.9.1969

THE COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

69/266/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juillet 1969, relative au régime d'aides français visant à encourager dans le secteur textile, la recherche et la rénovation des structures industrielles et commerciales (Commission Decision of 18 July 1969 on French aid arrangements to encourage research and renovation of industrial and commercial structures in the textile industry)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/267/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, relative à l'autorisation d'un accord tarifaire entre la Société nationale des chemins de fer français (S.N.C.F.) et les Aciéries et usines métallurgiques de Decazeville (A.U.M.D.) en trafic intérieur français (Commission Decision of 23 July 1969 on the authorization of a tariff agreement between the French National Railways (SNCF) and the AUMD steelworks in French internal traffic)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/268/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, relative à l'autorisation d'une mesure tarifaire spéciale applicable aux transports ferroviaires de minerai de fer lorrain à destination du Luxembourg (Commission Decision of 23 July 1969 on the authorization for a special tariff measure applicable to rail transport of Lorraine iron ore to Luxembourg)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/269/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 25 July 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/270/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, dispensant la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'appliquer, à certaines espèces, les directives du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes fourragères et de céréales (Commission Decision of 28 July 1969 dispensing Germany from applying to certain species the Council Directives of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forage and cereal seed)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/271/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, dispensant le royaume des Pays-Bas d'appliquer, à certaines espèces, les directives du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes fourragères et de céréales (Commission Decision of 28 July 1969 dispensing the Netherlands from applying to certain species the Council Directives of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forage and cereal seed)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/272/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, dispensant le grand-duché de Luxembourg d'appliquer, à certaines espèces, les directives du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes fourragères et de céréales (Commission Decision of 28 July 1969 dispensing the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from applying to certain species the Council Directives of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forage and cereal seed)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/273/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, relative à l'autorisation de deux mesures tarifaires intérieures spéciales de la S.N.C.F. applicables aux transports de combustibles minéraux solides en provenance du Centre-Midi à destination des départements de la Moselle et de la Meurthe-et-Moselle et du département du Calvados (Commission Decision of 28 July 1969 on the authorization of two special internal tariff measures of the French National Railways (SNCF) applicable to the transport of solid mineral fuels from the Centre-Midi to the Moselle and Meurthe-et-Moselle departments and the Calvados department)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/274/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1969, relative à l'autorisation d'une mesure tarifaire intérieure spéciale de la S.N.C.F. applicable à des transports de combustibles minéraux solides en provenance des mines de charbon des Cévennes à destination de Sète (Commission Decision of 28 July 1969 on the authorization of a special internal tariff measure of the French National Railways (SNCF) applicable to transport of solid mineral fuels from the Cévennes coalmines to Sète)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/275/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la sixième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 28 July fixing the minimum price of butter for the sixth special call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/276/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à différer le relèvement des droits de leur tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne les tabacs fabriqués des sous-positions tarifaires 24.02 A, B, C et D (Commission Decision of 29 July 1969 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to defer raising their customs duties to those of the common customs tariff in respect of manufactured tobaccos of tariff subheading 24.02 A,B,C and D)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/277/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, portant détermination des restitutions moyennes les plus basses pour le financement des restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers de la période 1965/66 (Commission Decision of 29 July 1969 determining the lowest average amounts for financing the refunds on exports to non-member countries for the 1965/66 period)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/280/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la troisième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 1 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the third special call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/281/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la septième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 1 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the seventh special call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/282/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1316/69 (Commission Decision of 1 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1316/69)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/283/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1316/69 (Commission Decision of 1 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1316/69)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/284/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1316/69 (Commission Decision of 1 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1316/69)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/285/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1318/69 (Commission Decision of 1 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1318/69)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/286/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, relatif au transport de 265 000 tonnes de froment tendre, appartenant à l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 5 August 1969 on the transport of 265 000 tons of wheat other than durum belonging to the German intervention agency)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/287/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 août 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à appliquer des mesures particulières d'intervention dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Decision of 5 August 1969 authorizing Germany to apply special intervention measures in the cereals sector)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/288/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1965/66 (Commission Decision of 29 July 1969 on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for German expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and interventions in the internal market for the 1965/66 accounting period)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/289/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1965/66 (Commission Decision of 29 July 1969 on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Belgian expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and interventions in the internal market for the 1965/66 accounting period)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/290/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République française pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1965/66 (Commission Decision of 29 July 1969 on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for French expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and interventions in the internal market for the 1965/66 accounting period)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/291/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République italienne pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1965/66 (Commission Decision of 29 July 1969 on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Italian expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and interventions in the internal market for the 1965/66 accounting period)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/292/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du grand-duché de Luxembourg pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1965/66 (Commission Decision of 29 July 1969 on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Luxembourg expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and interventions in the internal market for the 1965/66 accounting period)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/293/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1969, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume des Pays-Bas pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1965/1966 (Commission Decision of 29 July 1969 on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Netherlands expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and interventions on the internal market for the 1965/66 accounting period)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/294/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 14 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the ninth special call for tender in accordance with the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/295/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1424/69 (Commission Decision of 14 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1424/69)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/296/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1424/69 (Commission Decision of 14 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1424/69)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/297/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1424/69 (Commission Decision of 14 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1424/69)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/298/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 14 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the fifth special call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

No. L 227, 8.9.1969

69/299/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 septembre 1969, complétant la décision de la Commission, du 3 avril 1968, portant habilitation pour certaines mesures de gestion dans le cadre de l'organisation commune des marchés (Commission Decision of 17 September 1969 supplementing the Commission Decision of 3 April 1968 allocating powers for certain administrative measures connected with the common organization of markets)

No. L 236, 19.9.1969

69/305/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 14 August 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum intended for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 240, 24.9.1969

69/306/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 14 August 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum intended for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 240, 24.9.1969

69/307/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 22 August 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum intended for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 240, 24.9.1969

69/308/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la dixième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 22 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the tenth special call for tender in accordance with the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 240, 24.9.1969

69/309/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la sixième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 22 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the sixth special call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

No. L 240, 24.9.1969

69/310/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 août 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à différer le relèvement de ses droits de douane nationaux vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne certains vins algériens (Commission Decision of 28 August 1969 authorizing Germany to defer raising its national customs duties to those of the common customs tariff in respect of certain Algerian wines)

No. L 240, 24.9.1969

69/326/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 septembre 1969, portant dérogation à la recommandation n° 1-64 de la Haute Autorité, relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (trente-quatrième dérogation) (Commission Decision of 19 September 1969 derogating from High Authority recommendation No. 1-64 in respect of a reduction in the protection of iron and steel products on the periphery of the Community—thirty-fourth waiver)

No. L 242, 26.9.1969

69/327/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour l'adjudication de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1789/69 (Commission Decision of 24 September 1969 fixing the maximum amount of the refund in the call for tender for white sugar in Regulation (EEC) No. 1789/69)

No. L 242, 26.9.1969

69/311/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 juillet 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1089/69 (Commission Decision of 4 July 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1089/69)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/312/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la quatrième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 8 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the fourth special call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/313/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la huitième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 8 August 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the eighth special call for tender in accordance with the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 242, 26.9.1969

69/314/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 août 1969, relatif aux frais supplémentaires de séchage de céréales prises en charge par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour la campagne 1969/70 (Commission Decision of 8 August 1969 on the supplementary expenses of drying cereals bought in by the German intervention agency for the 1969/70 marketing year)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/315/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 août 1969, autorisant la République française, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire les «cœurs de palmiers au naturel», de la position ex 21.07 F du tarif douanier commun originaires du Brésil et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 14 August 1969 authorizing France in pursuance of Treaty Article 115, first paragraph, to exclude from Community treatment palm kernels in the natural state of CCT heading 21.07 F originating from Brazil and circulating freely in the other Member States)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/316/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1969, relative au transport d'environ 61.000 tonnes de froment tendre et d'environ 26 000 tonnes d'orge détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Decision of 1 September 1969 on the transport of approximately 61 000 tons of wheat other than durum and approximately 26 000 tons of barley held by the French intervention agency)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/317/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la onzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 1 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the eleventh special call for tender in accordance with the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/318/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la septième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 1 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the seventh special call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

69/319/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1584/69 (Commission Decision of 1 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1584/69)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/320/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1584/69 (Commission Decision of 1 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1584/69)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/321/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1584/69 (Commission Decision of 1 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1584/69)

69/322/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1585/69 (Commission Decision of 1 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 1585/69)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/323/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 2 September 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum intended for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/324/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la douzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 (Commission Decision of 5 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twelfth special call for tender in accordance with the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

69/325/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 septembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la huitième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 5 September 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the eighth special call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1286/69)

No. L 243, 26.9.1969

Recommendations and Opinions

69/278/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 25 juillet 1969, à adresser au gouvernement de la république fédérale d'Allemagne au sujet du projet de règlement et du projet de loi visant à l'exécution du règlement (CEE) n° 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports routiers (Commission Opinion of 25 July 1969 addressed to the German Government on a draft regulation and a draft law implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No. 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

69/279/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1969, adressé au gouvernement des Pays-Bas au sujet du projet de communication du ministère des transports et du Waterstaat à publier au Nederlandse Staatscourant concernant l'exécution du règlement (CEE) n° 1191/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif à l'action des États membres en matière d'obligations inhérentes à la notion de service public dans le domaine des transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (Commission Opinion of 30 July 1969 addressed to the Netherlands Government on the draft memorandum of the Ministry of Transport and Public Works to be published in the Nederlandse Staatscourant (official gazette) concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1191/69 of 26 June 1969 on action by the Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway)

No. L 220, 1.9.1969

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à l'établissement des règles communes pour les services réguliers et les services réguliers spécialisés effectués par autobus entre les États membres (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the establishment of common rules for ordinary and specialized scheduled bus and motor-coach services operated between Member States)

No. C 123, 19.9.1969

Propositions de règlements fruits et légumes : (Proposals for fruit and vegetable regulations:)

No. C 123, 19.9.1969

I. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement n° 159/66/CEE portant dispositions complémentaires pour l'organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (I. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation No. 159/66/CEE containing supplementary provisions for the common organization of markets in fruit and vegetables)

II. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement n° 158/66/CEE concernant l'application des normes de qualité aux fruits et légumes commercialisés à l'intérieur de la Communauté (II. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation No. 158/66/CEE on the application of quality standards for fruit and vegetables marketed in the Community)

III. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant les normes communes de qualité pour les pommes, poires et pêches (III. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) modifying the common quality standards for apples, pears and peaches)

IV. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil définissant certaines mesures en vue de l'assainissement de la production fruitière de la Communauté (IV. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) determining certain measures for improving fruit production in the Community)

V. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil établissant, dans le secteur des fruits et légumes, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et les critères de fixation de leur montant (V. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) establishing in the fruit and vegetable sector general rules for granting refunds on exports and criteria for fixing their amount)

VI. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil décidant de l'application des catégories de qualité supplémentaires en ce qui concerne certains fruits et légumes (VI. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) deciding on the application of additional quality grades for certain fruit and vegetables)

Propositions de la Commission au Conseil relatives aux régimes applicables aux produits agricoles originaires des États africains et malgache associés et des pays et territoires d'outre-mer : (Commission proposals to the Council concerning the arrangements applicable to agricultural products originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar and the Overseas Countries and Territories:)

No. C 123, 19.9.1969

I. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au régime applicable aux viandes bovines originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (I. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the arrangements applicable to beef and veal originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or the Overseas Countries and Territories)

II. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au régime applicable aux riz et brisures de riz originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (II. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the arrangements applicable to rice and broken rice originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or the Overseas Countries and Territories)

III. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au régime applicable aux produits oléagineux originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (III. Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the arrangements applicable to oleaginous products originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or the Overseas Countries and Territories)

IV. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au régime applicable aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (IV. Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the arrangements applicable to products processed from cereals and rice originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or the Overseas Countries and Territories)

V. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au régime applicable aux produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (V. Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the arrangements applicable to products processed from fruit and vegetables originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or the Overseas Countries and Territories)

No. C 123, 19.9.1969

VI. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil prévoyant des mesures dérogatoires en ce qui concerne les importations dans les départements d'outre-mer de la République française de certains produits agricoles originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (VI. Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on derogatory measures for imports into the French overseas departments of certain agricultural products originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or the Overseas Countries and Territories)

No. C 123, 19.9.1969

Communication de la Commission au Conseil concernant le remplacement des contributions financières des États membres par des ressources propres et l'accroissement des pouvoirs budgétaires du Parlement européen (Commission memorandum to the Council on replacing the financial contributions of the Member States by the Community's own resources and on greater budgetary powers for the European Parliament)

No. C 123, 19.9.1969

I. Proposition de dispositions arrêtées par le Conseil en vertu de l'article 173 du traité C.E.E.A. et de l'article 201 du traité C.E.E. et concernant le remplacement des contributions financières des États membres par des ressources propres (I. Proposal for provisions adopted by the Council in pursuance of Euratom Treaty Article 173 and EEC Treaty Article 201 on replacing the financial contributions of the Member States by the Community's own resources)

II. Projet de révision de l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du traité instituant un Conseil unique et une Commission unique des Communautés (II. Draft for revision of Article 20(1) of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the Communities)

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the financing of the common agricultural policy)

No. C 123, 19.9.1969

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant dispositions complémentaires pour le financement de la politique agricole commune (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) laying down additional provisions for the financing of the common agricultural policy)

No. C 123, 19.9.1969

European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parités retenus pour les opérations du F.E.D. (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)

No. C 115, 3.9.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 840, par consultation publique, de la République gabonaise pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 840 by Gabon for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

No. C 117, 9.9.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 841, par consultation publique, de la république de Haute-Volta pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 841 by Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) No. C 117, 9.9.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 842, par consultation publique, de la république du Mali, pour un programme financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 842 by Mali for a programme financed by EEC—EDF) No. C 118, 11.9.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 843, par consultation publique, de la République centrafricaine pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 843 by the Central African Republic for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) No. C 119, 12.9.1969

Situation de trésorerie du Fonds européen de développement arrêtée à la date du 30 juin 1969 (Situation of the European Development Fund at 30 June 1969) No. C 121, 16.9.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 844, par consultation publique, de la république de Côte d'Ivoire (société Palmivoire mandatée par la Sodepalm, société d'État pour le développement et l'exploitation du palmier à huile) pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 844 by Ivory Coast (the company Palmivoire en behalf of Sodepalm) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) No. C 121, 16.9.1969

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 825 (Corrigendum to call for tender No. 825) No. C 121, 16.9.1969

Deuxième rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 831 (Second corrigendum to call for tender No. 831) No. C 121, 16.9.1969

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 836 (Corrigendum to call for tender No. 836) No. C 122, 17.9.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 845, lancé par la République centrafricaine, pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 845 by the Central African Republic for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) No. C 124, 23.9.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 846, lancé par la république de Haute-Volta, pour un projet financé par la C.E.E.—F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 846 by Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC—EDF) No. C 124, 23.9.1969

Memoranda

Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux entreprises relevant de la C.E.C.A. (article 48 du traité C.E.C.A.) (Memorandum by the Commission of the European Communities to ECSC enterprises — ECSC Treaty Article 48) No. C 122, 17.9.1969

Information

Avis d'adjudication n° 17.580 pour la vente d'huile d'olive vierge; adjudication organisée par l'A.I.M.A., organisme de la République italienne (Call for tender No. 17 580 for crude olive oil organized by the AIMA, the Italian intervention agency) No. C 115, 3.9.1969

Avis d'adjudication permanente de l'O.B.E.A. pour la vente de beurre destiné à l'exportation après transformation sur le territoire de la Communauté (Permanent call for tender by the OBEA for butter intended for export after processing on Community territory) No. C 116, 6.9.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» à certaines entreprises de transformation pour l'exportation (Call for tender for butter from EVF stocks for sale to certain processing enterprises for export) No. C 116, 6.9.1969

- Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation exportatrices (Call for tender by the FORMA for butter sold at reduced price to certain export processing enterprises) No. C 116, 6.9.1969
- Adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (Bureau de vente et d'achat de denrées alimentaires) (Call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks) No. C 116, 6.9.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour du sucre blanc de la catégorie 1 provenant des stocks de l'Office belge pour l'économie et l'agriculture (O.B.E.A.) du 9 septembre 1969 (Call for tender of 9 September 1969 for class 1 white sugar from OBEA stocks) No. C 117, 9.9.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en cif, ports africains de débarquement, de maïs en application du règlement (CEE) n° 1790/69 de la Commission du 10 septembre 1969 (Call for tender for the delivery cif African unloading ports of maize in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1790/69 of 10 September 1969) No. C 118, 11.9.1969
- Adjudication du «Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt a. M.» — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (n° 1/1969) (Call for tender by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt/Main for the export of white sugar to non-member countries—No. 1/1969) No. C 119, 12.9.1969
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Avis d'adjudication n° 18 892 pour la vente d'huile d'olive vierge, adjudication organisée par l'A.I.M.A., organisme d'intervention de la République italienne (Call for tender No. 18 892 by the AIMA, the Italian Intervention Agency, for crude olive oil)

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Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (bureau d'achat et de vente de denrées alimentaires) (Call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks)

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No. C 117, 9.9.1969

Affaire 35-69 : Recours introduit, le 4 août 1969, par Mme Herta Lampe, veuve Grosz, contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 35-69: Suit filed on 4 August 1969 by Madame Herta Grosz, née Lampe, widow, against the Commission of the European Communities)

No. C 117, 9.9.1969

Affaire 36-69 : Recours introduit, le 4 août 1969, par M. Franco Peco contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 36-69: Suit filed on 4 August 1969 by M. Franco Peco against the Commission of the European Communities)

No. C 117, 9.9.1969

Affaire 37-69 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par ordonnance du Bundesfinanzhof dans l'affaire Hauptzollamt (bureau principal des douanes) de Sarrebruck contre entreprise Wesa, Nicklas & Leih KG (Case 37-69: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the German Bundesfinanzhof *in re* Hauptzollamt of Saarbrücken Wesa, Nicklas & Leih KG)

No. C 117, 9.9.1969

Affaire 38-69 : Recours introduit, le 11 août 1969, par la Commission des Communautés européennes contre la République italienne (Case 38-69: Suit filed on 11 August 1969 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Italian Republic)

No. C 117, 9.9.1969

Affaire 39-69 : Recours introduit, le 11 août 1969, par M. Bernard Fournier contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 39-69: Suit filed on 11 August 1969 by M. Bernard Fournier against the Commission of the European Communities)

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Affaire 40-69: Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du «Bundesfinanzhof» dans l'affaire «Hauptzollamt» de Hambourg-Oberelbe contre «Firma Paul G. Bollmann» (Case 40-69: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the German Bundesfinanzhof in re Hauptzollamt of Hamburg-Oberelbe Firma Paul G. Bollmann)

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

8271* — Notes explicatives du tarif douanier des Communautés européennes (Explanatory notes to the Customs Tariff of the European Communities)

Loose-leaf edition, plastic covers (French, German, Italian, Dutch)

Basic volume: 1969

Price: £6.13s.0d; \$16.00; Bfrs. 800

For some time now the Commission has been drawing up, in co-operation with the customs experts of the Member States, explanatory notes to facilitate the classification of goods in the Customs Tariff of the European Communities. Wherever it appears necessary these notes provide details of the contents of tariff subheadings. They constitute an addendum to and an adaptation of the Explanatory Notes to the Brussels Nomenclature which cover only the main headings. It is therefore a work of great value to international trade and the government departments concerned.

Explanatory notes of this kind cannot be prepared quickly and the Commission has therefore decided to publish them chapter by chapter as soon as drafting is completed.

The first part of the work (25 chapters) is now available in the four official languages of the Community. It is in loose-leaf form with an attractive strong plastic-covered binding and new parts of the publication will be added gradually. The whole of the basic volume should be ready by the end of 1970.

8259* — First guidelines for a Community energy policy (Première orientation pour une politique énergétique communautaire)

1969. 190 pp. (French German, Italian, Dutch)

Price: £1.5s.0d.; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150.

The Commission has recently published the memorandum laying down the first guidelines for a Community energy policy which it submitted to the Council on 18 December 1968. There is a foreword by M. W. Haferkamp, member of the Commission. The memorandum presents a framework for action to establish a Community energy policy and sets out the aims to be pursued, suggesting appropriate instruments for achieving them and the major steps that should be taken, for which firm and detailed proposals will be submitted to the Council in due course.

The publication also includes the two working documents which served as a basis for the guidelines:

1. a study on the present situation of the Community's energy market, which examines supply and demand for the various forms of energy and outlines the considerable changes which have taken place in the structure of the energy industries during the last few years;
 2. a document which analyses the fundamental problems involved in supplying the Community with energy, such as reliability of supply and market conditions for each form of energy.
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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Pierre Vellas: "L'Europe face à la révolution technologique américaine" (Europe and the American technological revolution), *Dunod*, Paris, 1969; 192 pages (in French)

In this work on a topical problem which provokes very varied reactions and attitudes, M. Pierre Vellas, Professor at Toulouse University and Director of the Institut d'études internationales et des pays en voie de développement, does not confine himself to summing up the situation. He draws up a balance sheet of what has and is being done, without failing to mention certain setbacks, analyses the action of international organizations and institutions in this field, and arrives at conclusions which constitute a detailed and far-ranging programme of action.

A specialist in public international law, in particular international law dealing with economic relations, on which he has written a number of works, Professor Vellas indicates his aim clearly: to pick out, on the basis of observation of experience to date, the most useful guidelines and most effective means to help solve the problems posed by American technology. Without minimizing the considerable scientific and technical advance of the United States in various fields, and contrary to the opinion most often expressed, the author considers that United States expansion is running into a number of limitations at three levels: economic (deficit in the payments balance due to excessive investments abroad, export to the United States of sophisticated technological products from Europe and Japan, reduction in the US research budget, particularly in space matters) social and political. The European countries themselves have not remained inactive and have set up various institutions at strictly European, Atlantic or international level: European Communities, CERN, ELDO and ESRO space organizations, OECD, etc.

Being careful to take a pragmatic view, Professor Vellas considers it more realistic to start from what exists and to build it up, i.e. to reinforce the existing institutions and progressively to introduce international scientific and technological co-operation techniques. He looks forward to the creation eventually of a European technological forecasting centre, and a European technological community (in which all industrialized European States would be invited to take part), and even to an international agreement on the progressive specialization of the developing countries in the processing of commodities, with the developed States concentrating their efforts on advanced technological industries.

National Coal Board: Annual Report and Accounts 1968-1969, Volume I. Report; Volume II. Accounts and Statistical Tables, *Her Majesty's Stationery Office*, London, 1969; 48 and 106 pages (published in English).

As it is required to do each year by the Coal Industry Nationalization Act 1946, the National Coal Board has published its report and accounts for 1968-69. This annual report, the twenty-third, which is accompanied by important statistical annexes, gives a precise idea of technical, economic and financial developments in the coal industry. It shows that substantial progress was made in the period under review. Productivity increased by 9%, which was more than in the preceding two years (6.6% and 1.5% respectively) and above the average for British industry in general. Coal consumption, which is rising, exceeded the preceding year's total for the first time in five years. The reduction of mining capacity is being pursued in accordance with the guidelines of the Government's White Paper on fuel policy (59 pits were closed down during the year). The Report stresses that the coal industry, which is undergoing a rapid transformation, will be able to sell larger quantities at competitive prices than those stipulated in the White Paper. The Report closes on a relatively optimistic note regarding the future, since it claims that the coal industry will be able to play a larger role in meeting the nation's future energy requirements

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