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## Supplement

1. Removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for the nationals of other Member States
2. Approximation of legislation
3. Measures taken in execution of directives concerning approximation of legislation adopted by the Council

# I. Milk policy

The imbalance on the Community's milk and milk products market is leading to growing surpluses in this sector, composed either of butter or of skim milk powder. For some time past, the tendency for milk production to outstrip Community consumption has been growing. The world market in milk and milk products is very limited and consequently prices in international trade are at a very low level; the possibility of exporting surpluses is therefore restricted and is only feasible at a very high cost.

## The Commission's proposals

In view of this situation, the Commission, in January 1968, submitted to the Council proposals for the establishment of a common organization of the market in milk and milk products as from 1 April 1968, and another dealing with the regulation of the market in liquid milk. At the same time, it drew the Council's attention to the milk market situation in a document entitled "Report on the Economic Situation of the Milk Market in the Community" and put forward suggestions to facilitate the marketing of surplus stocks of butter.

Some of these measures were welcomed in principle by the Council. They were not enough in themselves, however, to restore balance to the milk market because their only aim was the gradual reduction of existing and foreseeable butter stocks in the years ahead.

Further appropriate measures had therefore to be considered, and it was for this reason that the Commission submitted to the Council on 8 March 1968 a memorandum and a proposal on the establishment of structural equilibrium on the milk market in the medium-term.

The main aim of this proposal is to limit the creation of surpluses, thus ensuring a balance between milk production and milk consumption in the medium-term. The measures provide for simultaneous action in the matter of prices and structures.

In its memorandum, the Commission states that it is aware that the problems now facing the milk sector can only be solved in a lasting way within the framework of a common policy on the structure of agriculture and as part of general economic development. The Commission will submit proposals to the Council for measures designed to improve the production and marketing structure as well as others aimed at facilitating early retirement of older farmers. The Commission is well aware of the difficulties inherent in the additional proposals it is to submit to the Council. It is convinced, however, that this series of measures must be adopted as a matter of urgency if the Community wants to avoid a further deterioration of the milk market situation necessitating the introduction of even more stringent measures.

With these considerations in mind, the Commission has submitted the following proposals to the Council:

- 1) Proposal for a Council regulation:
  - i) fixing the target price for milk for the 1968/69 marketing year at 10.05 u.a./100 kg free to dairy. The Council had fixed this price at 10.30 u.a./100 kg in July 1966

although the Commission had proposed a lower price and a more balanced relationship between milk and beef prices. In view of the recent trend of production, the Commission considers that a price of 10.30 u.a. is no longer justified. If the target price were lowered to 10.05 u.a./100 kg it would mean a saving of 35 million u.a. on market support in the first milk year (1968/69). This sum would increase in subsequent years in proportion to the drop in production surpluses, caused by the slowdown in the rhythm of production and increased consumption per head of the population.

ii) fixing the intervention price for butter for the 1968/69 marketing year at 170 u.a./100 kg instead of 176.25/100 kg.

iii) reducing the subsidy on skim milk used for animal feed for the 1968/69 marketing year from 1 375 u.a./100 kg to 1 250 u.a./100 kg.

iv) reducing the subsidy on skim milk powder used for animal feed from 15.00 u.a./100 kg to 13.60 u.a./100 kg.

2) A proposal for a Council resolution providing that the same target price for milk be applied in the 1968/69 to 1971/72 marketing years inclusive unless there is any profound change in the situation on the Community's milk market, particularly with regard to stocks of butter. As far as producer prices for milk are concerned, the Commission feels that the relationship between milk and other farm prices should now be determined for several years ahead and in such a way that farmers would no longer have any incentive to expand into dairy farming and that some might even cease to keep dairy cows. If the target price were frozen, farmers would be encouraged to think again about their methods, since the milk price would not change, and certainly not increase, in the medium-term.

3) Two proposals for Council resolutions on structure, dealing in particular with:

a) efforts to channel cattle-rearing into increased meat production and away from milk production;

b) efforts to encourage farmers to leave milk production for good and all, particularly non-farmer owners of herds.

To encourage efforts in this direction provision has been made for:

a) the payment of a bonus of 250 u.a. on each cow slaughtered;

b) the payment of an additional bonus of almost 150 u.a. for the acquisition of three additional male calves, or a bonus of approximately 200 u.a. if heifers of a beef breed are acquired.

Expenditure incurred in connection with these bonuses will be borne by the EAGGF. Savings effected under the Guarantee Section because of a lower milk price will be diverted to finance structural measures. This means that the total expenditure on milk will not be reduced for the time being, but in the medium-term the saving would be very substantial.

The additional meat available would not be enough to involve any marketing difficulty.

The Commission has also examined the possibility of balancing the milk market by changing the ratio between butter and margarine prices. On the assumption that this ratio should be 5 to 2 if sales of butter are to expand, the Commission has calculated that it can either subsidize butter at a prohibitive cost (750 million u.a.) or tax consumers of vegetable fats at a rate which would be out of all proportion to the importance of the aim in view (700 to 1 050 million u.a.). This being so the Commission considers that there is no point in proposing, in connection with the reorganization of the milk market, any measures for taxing vegetable fats beyond those approved by the Council in December 1963 in its resolution on the basic principles for the common organization of the market in oils and fats.

The Commission has however urged the Council to take a decision as a matter of urgency on the proposal concerning the introduction of a tax on marine and vegetable fats submitted to it by the Commission in December 1964.

The Commission has also examined the possibility of cutting down on milk production by raising production costs, notably by introducing a tax on feeding cake (raw materials). The arguments against this are as follows:

- a) Only 50% of total feeding cake consumption is to produce milk. Therefore producers of beef, pigs, poultry and eggs, products for which support measures are less extensive than for milk, would also be penalized;
- b) It would be more difficult to channel cattle farming towards meat production;
- c) Farmers employing the most up-to-date methods of animal nutrition would be more seriously affected than others.

These arguments led the Commission to refrain for the time being from proposing measures which would tend to make feeding cake more expensive.

The Commission also studied the problem of food aid to certain developing countries in the form of butyric oil. Discussions with FAO indicated that it might be possible to deliver 50 000 tons of butyric oil to these countries in 1968/69 on condition that all costs incurred in transporting it to the place of consumption are borne by the Community.

At its session of 11 and 12 March 1968, the Council had a preliminary exchange of views on the Commission's memorandum and decided to consult the European Parliament in the matter.

### Debate in the Parliament

On 21 and 22 March 1968, the European Parliament met in Luxembourg to give its opinion on the Commission's proposals. It was evident that there was a fundamental difference between the views of the Parliament and the Commission on the question of Community prices for milk and milk products which are to come into force on 1 April 1968.

Addressing the Parliament, M. Mansholt, Vice President of the Commission, said that agriculture could easily bear a slight reduction in prices for milk products and that this reduction would help to restore the balance between production and consumption.

A serious situation would inevitably develop if the Community did not adjust its price policy to market realities. The 150 000 tons of butter now in store in the Community were costing hundreds of millions of dollars each year and these stocks would increase by a further 90 000 tons during the 1968/69 marketing year.

A lower price for milk would also guide Community agriculture towards beef production, an area in which the Community still had a deficit. Equilibrium between production and consumption of milk products could, in M. Mansholt's view, be re-established in this way. The sacrifice this entailed for farmers was not very great; under the Commission's proposals they would not lose more than one pfennig per litre.

It would be dangerous in M. Mansholt's view to re-establish equilibrium by selling surplus butter on the world market at dumping prices. This would seriously injure the Community's external trade relations.

In conclusion, M. Mansholt said that he did not consider the levying of a tax on vegetable fats to be a solution since the tax proposed (5 Bfrs./kg) would not have the effect of increasing butter consumption within the Community and would not, therefore, create any additional outlets for European agriculture. ●

Speaking on behalf of the Parliament's Committee on Agriculture, M. Brouwer, (Netherlands, Christian-Democrat) took the opposite view and finally moved a resolution which had been adopted earlier by the Committee on Agriculture.

At its meeting on 22 March 1968, the European Parliament adopted this resolution embodying an opinion on the Commission's memorandum and its proposal to the Council; the socialist deputies however voted against the resolution.

In this resolution<sup>1</sup> the Parliament, while recognizing the grave situation on the milk market, asks whether the growing imbalance on the European market in milk products may not be due so much to increased production as rather to reduced marketing possibilities. Consequently, it feels that special measures should be taken as a matter of urgency to dispose of surplus butter stocks in the Community. It was inadmissible in the Parliament's view to decide *a priori* to freeze the price of milk for four years; the annual review of prices for milk products ought to be based on the trend of production costs in agriculture. The Parliament considers that the way to improve the situation on the milk products market is to re-establish balance between the markets for butter and vegetable fats by increasing the tax on fats by 0.10 u.a. per kg, to modify the ratio between milk and meat prices in favour of meat and, lastly, to suggest a target price for skim milk powder.

The Parliament agreed that structural measures should be introduced to reduce production, but this should be done as part of an overall structural policy.

## Discussions in the Council

At its meeting on 25 to 27 March 1968, the Council examined in detail the problems facing the milk and milk products sector described in the various documents submitted to it by the Commission.

The problems arising in connection with the present market situation are so vast, however, that it was not possible for the Council to reach a decision on all the elements necessary for agreement on the establishment of a single market in the

<sup>1</sup> The text is annexed to the present Bulletin.



two sectors concerned (milk products and beef and veal) by the date originally decided on and to define a medium-term policy for restoring balance to the milk market. The Council was therefore forced to extend to 31 May 1968 existing provisions for the milk sector which were due to expire on 31 March 1968.<sup>1</sup>

These measures are designed to ensure the functioning of the common organization up to the beginning of the final stage. Apart from extending the 1967/68 marketing year until the final stage comes into force, this regulation provides for higher threshold prices for the bulk of milk products in the Netherlands because of the abolition in that country on 1 April 1968 of aid to milk for industrial purposes. It authorizes the Netherlands to adjust the intervention price for butter so as to keep it in line with the new threshold price. The regulation also contains measures to allow for the adaptation of the provisions of butter storage contracts to those of the definitive system. Furthermore, aid granted to the storage of milk products other than first quality butter has been made subject to the signing of contracts which include a clause making it easier to align these contracts with the rules applicable at the final stage.

During this meeting certain members of the Council put forward additional suggestions. The German representative proposed that a quota be fixed for deliveries of milk corresponding to the trend forecast in 1966 and bearing the present cattle population in mind; expenditure on quantities of milk delivered in excess of this amount would be borne in equal measure by producers in all the Member States amongst whom these deliveries would be divided.

The French member, M. Edgar Faure, Minister for Agriculture, felt that the subsidy on milk powder should be gradually reduced; farmers should be encouraged to go in for meat production. He considered that a tax on margarine should be introduced and the consumer price for butter lowered — by means of subsidies if necessary.

The Italian suggestion was essentially to impose an upper limit on financial support for the milk sector.

The Commission also put forward fresh proposals in an attempt to reach unanimous agreement within the Council. At the end of the debate, however, the Council found that it could only agree on harmonizing the various positions adopted in certain respects and to isolate certain approaches which could bring its work to a successful conclusion at subsequent meetings on agricultural questions.

The Council agreed to meet again on 8 and 9 April in Luxembourg.

### Reactions from agricultural circles

Agricultural organizations did not waste any time in making known their attitude to the Commission's proposals. For the first time in the Community's history, a delegation from agricultural organizations in several member countries came to Brussels to demonstrate publicly the grave fears of the farming community with regard to them. Both M. Edgar Faure, in his capacity as President of the Council, and M. Sicco Mansholt, on behalf of the Commission, received members of the delegation on 12 March 1968.

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<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. L 77, 20 March 1968.

## II. The enlargement of the Community

German proposals for commercial and technological co-operation between the Member States of the European Communities and other European States (7 March 1968)

At the invitation of the Council of Ministers, M. Brandt, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, submitted to the Council at its meeting of 29 February 1968 Germany's proposals to solve the problem of relations between the Community and the European States which have applied for membership. Bulletin No. 3-68 gave an account of the Benelux and Italian plans and of the Franco-German declaration on this question. The German proposals are given below.<sup>1</sup>

"Convinced of the need for a united, strong and independent Europe, the six Governments are determined energetically to continue the task begun with the development of the Common Market.

In this spirit, they are guided by a common will to complete the building of the Community and to extend it to include other European countries, particularly those which have applied for membership.

The further dynamic development of the Community is as much in the interest of the six Member States as it is in those of the countries which wish to become members. The object of making it possible for Europe, by pooling its political and economic resources, to take the place which is rightfully its own and to keep it in the future, can, however, be achieved only if the Community embraces all European countries having the same political and economic goals as the States which founded it.

Until such time as new members can be admitted, the Community should take steps to strengthen co-operation between the Six and the countries which wish to become members, and thus to facilitate admission. Such steps would result in the gap separating the Community from the applicants being narrowed as much as possible, instead of being further widened.

The German Government considers that there are two fields in particular in which such steps are possible:

- a) Trade policy
- b) Technology.

In addition to these, there should be measures in other fields, especially monetary and economic policy.

### a) Arrangements with regard to commercial policy

1) The measures concerning commercial policy which have in the current discussions been referred to as "arrangements" tend, in Germany's opinion, towards the creation

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<sup>1</sup> For some extracts of the Commission's Opinion of 2 April 1968, which, incidentally, was published in full in a Supplement to Bulletin No. 4-68, see Chapter V, sec. 74.

of an area within which trade barriers should be lowered (European preference zone). These arrangements are intended to cover the Community and those European countries which have applied for membership. There will have to be subsequent study of the requests of the European countries which have presented to the Community their application for association or a similar status.

2) The participants in the arrangements will assume balanced rights and duties based on reciprocity. They will have the same legal standing under the arrangement.

The arrangements must comply with the rules of GATT (Article XXIV).

3) The arrangements will have to be implemented in several stages. The total length of this process should, however, be limited to as few years as possible.

4) In the industrial field, customs duties must be removed progressively. It would be preferable to do this across the board rather than sector by sector. A limited list of exceptions may be drawn up which should be gradually shortened and should finally be as far as possible abolished.

Charges on imports equivalent in effect to customs duties, together with quantitative restrictions and equivalent measures, should be removed within the same period as customs duties.

5) In the agricultural sphere, customs duties will — where they exist — be removed the same way as those on industrial products. Moreover, steps will be taken to facilitate imports of major products with the aim of achieving progressively preferential treatment based on reciprocity; the concessions made by one side should compare reasonably with those made by the other. The rate of expansion of trade in agricultural products should be geared appropriately to that of trade in industrial goods. The agreements to be concluded should make due allowance for the agricultural systems which exist in the countries participating.

The Community might contemplate cuts in levies and customs duties of the same type as those laid down in the agreement on cattle for processing concluded as part of the Kennedy Round between the Community and Denmark. Another possibility would be buying and selling contracts as concluded between the Member States of the Community in its early years.

6) The arrangement should provide for a uniform preference zone. In Germany's view, it would not be desirable that the Community should create a special preference zone with each of the countries applying for membership; such a solution would hardly be of a nature to simplify and promote trade in Europe.

If the idea of a uniform preference zone is taken as a basis, the Community will have to negotiate multilaterally with all participants. This applies at all events to the removal of customs duties and comparable obstacles to trade.

The agreements on agriculture referred to under point 5 would, on the other hand, have to be negotiated for the most part bilaterally between the various members of the preference zone.

Rather than entailing negotiations between the EEC and EFTA, they will have to be the subject of negotiations between the Community on one hand and the individual European countries on the other.

7) Obstacles to trade which have already been removed in Europe, as for instance those within EFTA, should not be reintroduced. Arrangements regarding the origin of goods and safeguard clauses should be introduced on the basis of experience gained so far.

8) The text must make it clear that the arrangements are agreed upon with a view to the enlargement of the Community, an aim which is held by all and which should be attained as soon as possible, and that accordingly they represent only an interim solution to facilitate subsequent enlargement.

The following may help to explain this proposal for "arrangements":

The proposal has several aims, the main objective being, as pointed out above, to facilitate, in the interest of all concerned, subsequent membership for the applicant countries. It is, moreover, intended to be a contribution on the part of the Community to the endeavours made by Britain to consolidate her economic and monetary situation by helping to put that country's foreign trade on a broader basis; furthermore, it will support this process of consolidation by setting it in the perspective of Britain's membership of the Community, which is universally desired.

The arrangements are based exclusively on the Chapter on "Commercial Policy" (Articles 110 et seq. of the Treaty of Rome). They do not constitute association within the meaning of Article 238. The participants in them acquire rights and obligations towards the Community, but not within it; these rights and obligations will be of the same legal nature as the rights and obligations assumed between the other participants in the arrangements. Nor do the arrangements constitute a plan for the gradual attainment of full membership as defined by Article 237; the status of the other participant countries in relation to the Community will remain unchanged until such time as they become members. This subsequent accession must be the result of membership negotiations. There can be no automatic progression from preference zone to membership.

If, from a legal point of view, the arrangements are thus not part of the process of admission they will nevertheless in actual fact contribute to the idea of enlarging the Community. The progressive removal of customs duties and other obstacles to trade will reinforce the interdependence of European economies and will inaugurate an economic process whereby the initial positions in any subsequent membership negotiations will be less far apart. It can be taken for granted that increased trade will in every respect strengthen the links between the countries involved by influencing neighbouring fields.

Without underestimating the importance of the other proposals which have been made with a view to intensify co-operation between the Community and those countries which have applied for membership, the German Government believes that arrangements of the type described above should, in this respect, be of particular value. The lowering of trade barriers was, in fact, the first objective that the members of the Community set themselves as a step on the road towards ever closer co-operation. It should be stressed here that, rather than being an end or a solution in itself, conceived for instance to replace full membership, this process comes in anticipation of subsequent membership and is thus only a transitional phase.

#### b) Technological co-operation on research and development

The ideas which have been discussed lately are in part concerned with fields not directly covered by the Community Treaties, but which are germane to them. This

applies both to the questions raised with regard to co-operation in the field of technological research and the carrying out of technological projects, and to more specific matters, such as the European patent and the European company, mainly related to industrial policy. The fact that these are matters which, though bordering on the Treaties of Rome, are not directly covered by them, means that they are subject to less rigid rules of procedure than the questions governed by the Treaties.

The following points are important in this respect:

1) The German Government bases its attitude on the decision taken in Luxembourg on 31 October 1967 by the six Governments to contemplate extending co-operation both materially — i.e. beyond the nuclear field — and geographically. The German Government still regards this decision as valid and considers that it should continue to be implemented, particularly since certain results have already been achieved, results which point in the very direction which is of importance here, that is to efforts to find possibilities for closer co-operation with Great Britain and the other applicant countries. The report drawn up by the working party established to this end, which is largely completed, should be adopted by the Six as soon as possible.

Furthermore, it is now a question of getting down to serious co-operation with Great Britain in the fields dealt with by the working party. This means that once the report has been submitted the Council or the six Governments should take the greatest possible advantage of the possibilities of co-operation with this country, in accordance with the procedure set out in the Luxembourg decision; they should similarly give a very precise mandate with a view to establishing contact with Great Britain and the other countries.

2) Co-operation in the fields contemplated in the Luxembourg decision is, however, not enough to give the desired degree of new impetus to technological co-operation in Europe and thus stave off the danger of stagnation by comparison with other major industrialized nations. European co-operation should therefore, on principle, be intensified in all fields where Europe is lagging behind technologically or where the investment requirements are so great that there is a need for closer co-operation, if only for financial reasons. This co-operation should include both the field of atomic energy covered by the Treaties of Rome and other technological fields. The Belgian Government's document of 29 February provides valuable pointers in this matter.

The way these problems are to be solved will vary according to whether or not they are covered by the Treaties of Rome. It will be thus a question on the one hand of finding forms of co-operation between Euratom and the countries willing to join, and on the other hand of organizing technological co-operation in the remaining fields. When discussions are held on this, the countries which are not members of the Community should be given an opportunity to put forward suggestions of their own. Efforts should also be made to see that any duplication of work is avoided. Joint tasks undertaken by such organizations as ELDO, ESRO and the ENRC should remain the responsibility of these organizations.

3) There is agreement among the Governments of the six Member States to consider a European patent as a valuable complement to the Community Treaties and therefore to adapt such a patent to the Community's needs. In particular the task of organizing should be entrusted to Community institutions, preferably those already in existence.

In addition, it seems to be generally agreed that any new member of the Community should also be entitled to become a full member of the patents convention and

that the applicant countries should be given the possibility of taking part in advance in the patent arrangements in a way as yet to be decided.

With this in mind, discussions with Great Britain should be started in the near future, without however the Six abandoning any of the objectives they have decided on to date.

4) The plans for a European company are not necessarily confined to the Community. The aims of these plans are perfectly compatible with immediate co-operation by other European countries. In particular the inclusion of Britain and the other applicant countries could even do much to strengthen the practical importance of the European company.

### c) Procedure

As far as the procedure for any further examination of the matters outlined above is concerned, the first stage will be to prepare decisions by the Council of Ministers or the six Governments. Germany considers that these preparations should be the responsibility of the Commission as regards questions dealt with by the Treaties of Rome, and of the Permanent Representatives for those bordering on the Treaty [see above, Part b)]. An endeavour should be made to take these decisions at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 5 April.

Accordingly, it is proposed to issue the following mandates:

1) In addition to its standing task of making proposals with a view to the further development of the Community, the Commission will be invited:

i) To keep up to date the studies it has started of the questions connected with the applications for membership and, where possible, to elaborate them in greater detail;

ii) To work out a proposal for an arrangement in the light of the discussions to take place on 9 March on the basis of this document;

iii) To formulate suggestions for co-operation between Euratom and the Governments which are willing to join;

iv) To work out suggestions of its own for intensifying co-operation in other fields which it regards as suitable; in this context, its attention could be drawn to the field of economic and monetary policy.

2) The Permanent Representatives will be invited:

To put forward suggestions for organizing co-operation on those questions in part b) which do not deal with Euratom.

3) Once agreement has been reached in the Council to open negotiations on arrangements with those applicant countries which are interested, the negotiations could be launched through a Conference of Ministers from the countries concerned, with the Commission participating. On this occasion, co-operation on technological and other matters should also be discussed.

d) **Other matters**

In drawing up this document, the German member of the Council based himself on the outcome of the Franco-German talks of 16 February, together with the memoranda of the Benelux countries, Belgium and Italy, with the exception of those parts of the latter documents which refer to questions outside the Community context. As in the past, the latter will have to be examined by the Foreign Ministers."

### III. Elimination of technical obstacles to intra-Community trade

Free movement of goods between Member States as from 1 July 1968 may now be considered a foregone conclusion from the angle of both quantitative restrictions and customs duties. From that date the traditional obstacles will be completely eliminated, apart from a few rare exceptions affecting some agricultural products which will continue to be subject to residual customs duties and certain unimportant quantitative restrictions having little economic impact.

These substantial results could nevertheless be partly undone or in certain cases even cancelled out, if obstacles to intra-Community trade of another nature could be maintained or instituted to offset the removal of the traditional types of protection. This is why the Commission of the European Communities has investigated those technical provisions which could to some extent make trade in industrial products difficult and create *de facto* discrimination. These technical provisions can concern the manufacture, composition, quality, packaging, utilization, and marketing of a large number of products.

With the object of allowing producers and consumers to benefit from a truly unified market, the Commission submitted to the Council on 7 March 1968 a General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between the laws of the different countries, the aim of which is to prepare measures to reduce or even eliminate technical obstacles to intra-Community trade by the end of the transitional period, i.e. by 1 January 1970.

As the other obstacles are eliminated, those due to disparities between the laws of the various countries distinctly become more and more important. On the one hand the manufacturer in a Member State who wishes to market in other Member States products conforming to the different sets of rules in the various countries is more often than not obliged to apply different manufacturing methods or processes simultaneously. This increases his costs and robs him of the advantages arising from the availability of large economic areas. The manufacturer, on the other hand, whose production methods conform only to the rules in the country of origin is liable to have his products refused entry into the country of destination.

The case of motor-car manufacturers, for example, is very typical. In the various member countries, they are obliged to observe a number of technical conditions in order to market the vehicles they produce: rules on braking power, size and location of registration plates, brightness and colour of lights, location of trafficators, etc.

Observance of these conditions, more often than not imposed for safety reasons, would not raise particular problems if they were uniform in the various Member States; but this is not so and their disparity constitutes an obstacle to free trade in motor-vehicles. Furthermore, the Government services in each country check imported products to ascertain that they conform with domestic provisions. For the manufacturer in the Community this constitutes an additional difficulty, the economic incidence of which is not negligible.

The Commission considered that the removal of the various obstacles should be carried out in two phases: first, the necessary harmonization of rules on the construction of vehicles and, secondly harmonization of the details regarding the inspection of imported cars, so that the same level of safety may be guaranteed in all Member



States. The latter requirement also implies the reciprocal recognition of licences to offer products for sale in the six countries, each country having for this purpose to consider valid the licences or endorsements issued by the others. Manufacturers would thus be certain that their products would be accepted throughout the Community and would undergo, where required, no more than one inspection, carried out according to non-discriminatory procedures, with which manufacturers would already be familiar. In this way, the common market in motor cars will take on its full significance for the economy of the six countries and investment projects in European industry will be simplified appreciably.

This example and the internal method of eliminating obstacles created by the disparity of technical provisions applicable to motor vehicles also apply to refrigerators (compulsory rules in one Member State and different rules in the others), electric cables and plugs (notorious are the countless models of plugs and points). As regards fertilizers, both simple and compound, legislation in the Member States fixing their composition and minimum content in fertilizing constituents also differ very much, and so do the methods of checking their characteristics which are further sources of complications and disputes in trade.

One could also quote measuring instruments, which in each country are subject to strict but often different rules (regarding adjustment, hall marking, maximum tolerated errors, etc.).

These few examples suffice to show that most enterprises in the Member States could not in the present conditions of disparity consider manufacturing on a large scale corresponding to a market of 180 million consumers, but would have to confine themselves to smaller runs, diversified in accordance with the requirements of the home market on the one hand and those of the Member States on the other, practices which run counter to optimum productivity and prevent cost and selling prices from being lowered to a desirable level.

In the paper forwarded to the Council, the Commission has submitted a three-phase programme, listing priorities and the practical possibility of removing obstacles. In each phase various draft directives are to be submitted in connection with specific sectors. The choice of sectors and directives was made after information had been gathered from the national authorities and manufacturers' associations, utilizers, etc., who drew attention to the obstacles due to disparities between the laws of different countries.

The timetable envisaged is as follows:

*a) Phase I*

Submission to the Council of proposed directives not later than 1 July 1968.

Decisions by the Council not later than 31 December 1968.

*Sectors concerned:*

Motor vehicles

Agricultural tractors and machinery

Electrical appliances and machines

Measuring instruments

Dangerous substances

Crystal glassware

Metal scaffolding

Oil pipelines

Timbers

Foodstuffs

*b) Phase II*

Submission to the Council of proposed directives not later than 31 December 1968.

Decisions by the Council not later than 1 July 1969.

*Sectors concerned:*

Motor vehicles

Agricultural tractors and machinery

Electrical appliances and machines

Measuring instruments

Pressure devices

Non-electrical heating, cooking and water-heating appliances

Fertilizers

Precious metals

Textiles

Dangerous preparations

Cartridge-operated stud-drivers

Foodstuffs

*c) Phase III*

Submission to the Council of proposed directives not later than 1 July 1969.

Decisions by the Council not later than 31 December 1969.

*Sectors concerned:*

Electrical appliances and machines

Pressure devices

Measuring instruments

Non-electrical heating, cooking and water-heating appliances

Gas pipelines

Welding equipment

Hoisting gear and lifts

Foodstuffs

Miscellaneous.

In order to prevent this programme from being compromised by further laws and regulations introduced by Member States, the Commission proposed to the Council that the representatives of the Governments should take a decision to abstain from such action for products for which proposed directives had already been submitted or were to be submitted to the Council within six months. For other products a procedure was suggested under which the Commission would be informed of any proposed laws and regulations and the Member States would be committed to amending them or deferring their implementation if the Commission declared that it would shortly be able to submit draft directives to the Council for the harmonization of legislation in the sectors concerned.

The General Programme also includes a further two proposals to the Council: one concerns the mutual recognition of supervision systems, the other the adaptation of Community directives to technical progress.

It is proposed that the mutual recognition of supervision systems should be accepted for products where rules on manufacture and supervision methods have been rendered equivalent by Community action or are already considered to be equivalent.

For the adaptation of directives to technical progress, a very flexible procedure is proposed, based on a delegation of powers to the Commission, together with certain safeguards, which include the setting-up of a Committee to assist the Commission in dealing with the matter.

In its conclusion, the Commission points out that the General Programme is based on the economic elements at present available for its assessment of obstacles to trade, but that while the programme is being implemented, the Commission proposes to extend its investigations to ascertain whether there are other obstacles. As a result of these investigations the Commission will if necessary submit proposals for supplementing the present General Programme.

## IV. Internal activities

### ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SINGLE MARKET

#### Free movement of goods

#### Customs matters

##### *Harmonization of customs legislation*

1. Several months ago the Commission submitted to the Council various texts concerning the harmonization of the customs legislation of the Member States (valuation for customs purposes, customs routing and temporary storage, warehousing, deferred payment of customs duties).<sup>1</sup> In the same field, the Commission has now adopted a number of additional proposals concerning:

- i) The introduction of a Community system for goods in transit;
- ii) Harmonization of Member States' rules on inwards processing traffic;
- iii) Harmonization of Member States' rules on the system of duty-free areas;
- iv) Duty-free entry of products for the building of aircraft on the one hand and of ships on the other.

The first two proposals are discussed below, while the remainder will be dealt with in the next Bulletin.

- Proposal for a regulation on goods in transit in the Community

2. The full establishment of the customs union on 1 July 1968 does not mean that there will no longer be a need for distinguishing, where the movement of goods in the Community is concerned, between products from non-member countries not cleared from customs and products in free circulation (no matter whether of Community origin or not). There will also have to be the possibility of calculating the intra-Community trade figures and ensuring the collection of the taxes due in the country where the goods are consumed. Lastly, pending the necessary harmonization, many regulations applicable to both imports and exports (concerning health, phytosanitary and technical requirements, etc.) will preserve their national character.

Such a situation would lead to long and frequent delays at intra-Community frontiers unless the most simple procedure possible were devised to reduce or avoid them. This is the object of the proposed regulation on a Community system for goods in transit, planned to be put into force, after various transitional adjustments, on 1 July 1968.

Where the procedures are concerned, this arrangement, which incidentally introduces a system of suretyship adapted to the different categories of user and valid in the six States, will have a simplifying effect. It will constitute the framework for all inspections and formalities deemed necessary, no matter what their nature.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2-68, Ch. V, secs. 1 to 4, and official gazette No. C 44, 9 May 1968.

Under the proposal, any movement of goods will be followed from the shipping point to the point of destination.<sup>1</sup> The formalities to be complied with when the goods cross internal frontiers will therefore lose much of their *raison d'être*, as the entry and exit formalities at the frontiers of the Member States will be abolished. If there continues to be a need for recording goods passing through, it will only be because the Member States will wish to be able to recover duties and taxes in respect of goods which may have disappeared on their territory.

A further simplification will be introduced later on. With effect from 1 January 1970 at the latest, export documents and Community transit documents will be made out on the same forms. It will later be possible to make similar arrangements for import documents.

Once in force the Community system for goods in transit will be an encouragement to take steps:

a) To put goods under customs control at the point of shipment situated in the Member States (there are now numerous customs offices inside the countries to allow of such a procedure);

b) To provide for clearance for home use at a customs office situated near the place of actual consumption. The deflection of customs revenue referred to in the Council resolution of 11 May 1966 should thus be avoided to some extent.

As well as being indispensable to ensure the movement of goods from non-member countries, this system will also mean the merger of the national customs territories into one single territory with regard to the control mechanisms. As the system provides for specific procedures depending on whether or not the goods are of Community origin, it will do away with the movement certificates DD1 and DD4.

In the statistical field, the system will provide the appropriate machinery for statistics of transit through and exports by each Member State to be drawn up. It will also enable intra-Community trade to be recorded.

Lastly, the Community system for goods in transit may also serve as a control procedure where, by virtue of Community arrangements, the use to which a product is to be put or country to which it is exported must be checked (for instance where agricultural products leave the customs territory or a heading of the common customs tariff to exports is applied to a particular country). This system can therefore rule out the proliferation of a variety of ad hoc control procedure.

• Proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations on the system of inwards processing traffic

3. The Council decision of 26 July 1966 provides that the common customs tariff shall be applied as from 1 July 1968.

It is obvious that the existence of customs arrangements derogating from the uniform application of the tariff protection under the common customs tariff can only be accepted if such arrangements have the same effects throughout the Community.

Among these arrangements, the one for inwards processing traffic plays a major role.

<sup>1</sup> It is intended to ensure that, under certain conditions and by agreement, this system will also remain applicable if the goods have passed through a non-member country on their way from a point of departure to a point of arrival both in the Community.

The economic customs arrangements for inwards processing traffic exist in all member countries. They enable industrialists, who under them can import goods temporarily from non-member countries without paying customs duties, agricultural levies and taxes with equivalent effect,<sup>1</sup> to process these goods and re-export the products obtained to outside markets. The economic importance of this operation is obvious, since it allows the beneficiaries to improve their competitive position on external markets because customs duties, agricultural levies and taxes with equivalent effect not paid do not enter into the cost price. These arrangements also make it possible to process customers' own materials or to meet their requirements as to the materials or parts used.

The customs arrangements for inwards processing traffic thus contribute substantially to promoting export trade.

In various Member States, however, these arrangements can be resorted to only after examination of the circumstances under which the commercial operations are actually to take place. It has to be established whether the non-payment of customs duties thus requested is really necessary to ensure subsequent exports and whether producers in the country concerned would not be able to supply the goods admitted temporarily into the customs territory. Other countries, by contrast whose industries are mainly of the processing type had until recently not imposed conditions on the grant of authorizations. This shows that the rules applied differ appreciably from member country to member country; this situation is not compatible with the establishment of full customs union.

It has therefore proved necessary to work out common rules making it possible to issue authorizations for the application of the arrangements for inwards processing traffic with due regard to the interests of the Community's export trade as well as those of Community producers.

It is proposed as a principle, that the national authorities are to be empowered to issue authorizations every time the arrangements for inwards processing traffic are likely to contribute to creating the most favourable combination of conditions for exports of the goods thus processed without the vital interests of Community producers being adversely affected.

Current practices, the economic structure of the Member States and the needs of export trade being duly taken into account, this condition is deemed satisfied if the imported products fall into any one of the following categories:

- a) Goods intended for the execution of a contract to process the customer's own materials, the contract being concluded with a person established in a non-member country;
- b) Goods which are not available in the Community either because they are not produced there at all or in sufficient quantities or because Community suppliers of these goods are unable to put them at the disposal of the user within reasonable time-limits;
- c) Goods which must be used to ensure that the provisions with regard to the protection of industrial and commercial property are complied with, provided these provisions are compatible with those of the Treaty;

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<sup>1</sup> This heading includes the charges to be levied in application of Regulation No. 160/66 and the charges assimilated to agricultural levies.

d) Goods which must be used because those available in the Community, not being of the required quality in the light of the standards required by the buyer of the goods to be supplied in return, cannot serve the purpose.

The authorities concerned are also authorized to consider the basic principle as having been observed if they find that the goods of the same quality, available in the Community, cannot be used because their cost is of a nature to make the proposed commercial operation impossible.

In order to inform the authorities of the other Member States of the factors considered when authorizations are issued and to ensure — thanks particularly to an exchange of information — the uniform application of the common rules, it is planned that certain particulars which led the competent authorities to issue authorizations shall be brought to the knowledge of the Commission, which in turn will inform the other Member States accordingly. These particulars may refer either to certain operations or to the whole traffic over a given period. Once facts have come to their knowledge which make it doubtful whether the agreed principles are being observed, the States and the Commission are thus given the possibility of having the problem examined by a committee to be set up under the directive.

The other provisions of the directive are of a more technical nature. They will make it possible to harmonize the national rules regarding the contents of the authorizations, the methods by which exemption from customs duties is granted, taxes with equivalent effect and agricultural levies, the fixing of the rates of yield, prices for waste products and marketing at home of products which, where this is justified by the circumstances, are not re-exported. Lastly, it should be noted that the proposed directive makes it clear that its provisions do not stand in the way of specific rules being applied if the inwards processing traffic concerns products listed in Annex II to the Treaty (admission to the system, details of exemption, fixing of the rates of yield, determination of the rate of levy to be applied in the case of home consumption). These rules must, however, derive from special provisions in regulations on the common market organization.

#### *Communication to the Council concerning the deflection of customs revenue and the allocation of receipts*

4. On 6 March 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council a communication concerning:

- a) Methods to detect cases of deflection of customs revenue to the detriment of the countries to which the goods are exported;
- b) Criteria to govern the allocation of customs receipts among the Member States.

#### *Economic and Social Committee*

5. At its 68th plenary session on 27 and 28 March 1968, the Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted its opinion on the proposal for a regulation concerning customs value and on three other proposals for directives which had been referred to it.

These concerned:

- a) The system of bonded warehouses;

b) The customs controls applicable to goods arriving in the Community customs territory and the system for the temporary storage of these goods;

c) Delayed payment of customs duties, equivalent charges and agricultural levies.

The Committee endorsed the Commission's proposals on condition that certain technical amendments be made to them; in particular it suggested that a consultative committee be set up which would comprise the representatives of the professional circles concerned and, having general competence, would be asked for opinions with regard to a uniform interpretation of the various Community provisions relating to customs law, measures to transpose these into municipal law and their implementation by the customs authorities.

The Committee also stressed the need to complete the work of harmonizing the relevant domestic and Community regulations by codifying Community law on all customs regulations.

### *Tariff quotas*

6. On 20 March 1968 the Commission, acting under Protocols II and XV to the List G Agreement, granted certain Member States the tariff quotas listed below for the period 1 January to 31 December 1968:<sup>1</sup>

Beneficiary Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity	Duty
BLEU	25.01 A I	Salt, intended for chemical transformation	160 000 t	0%
Netherlands	78.01 A	Unwrought lead	40 000 t	0%
Germany (FR)	78.01 A	Unwrought lead	60 000 t	0%
Belgium	78.01 A	Unwrought lead	10 000 t	0%
			including 4 000 t of unwrought work lead, containing at least 0.03% by weight of silver and intended for refining	
Netherlands	79.01 A	Zinc spelter; unwrought zinc	9 100 t	0%
Germany (FR)	ex 79.01 A	Zinc spelter; unwrought unalloyed	50 000 t	0%

On 25 March 1968 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, granted to the Federal Republic of Germany for the year 1968 a tariff quota of 2 000 tons at a duty of 10.4% for imports from non-member countries of salted black pollack for the canning industry under CCT heading ex 03.02 A I c 2.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette of 8 April 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 2 April 1968.



## Safeguard measures (Article 226)

### *Isolation of lead and zinc industries in Italy: arrangements terminated*

7. The Commission refused the request by the Italian Government under Article 226 for an extension until 31 December 1969 of the isolation of the lead and zinc industries.

The Commission considered that, even allowing for a certain delay in effecting the reorganization, it should be possible to work the mines in continental Italy and in Sardinia under normal conditions after eight years of isolation and with a still particularly high external tariff.

Bearing in mind the present market situation, it will be possible, as from 1 July 1968, to work the mines on the Italian mainland on reasonable terms, the only protection being the common external tariff.

The situation will be otherwise for certain mines in Sardinia. The social difficulties which could arise from the closure of mines which do not attain a minimum level of productivity should be studied in a regional framework in conformity with the relevant Treaty provisions.

## Competition policy

### Cartels and industrial combinations

#### *Adaptation of important exclusive dealing agreements to the rules of competition*

8. As a result of the intervention of the Commission two large European producers of office machines have amended the exclusive dealing agreements they had concluded with their respective agents in the other countries of the Common Market. In their original form these agreements provided either explicitly or implicitly that the agents were prohibited from selling the products concerned outside the territory for which the licence had been granted. The agreements were all notified in due time.

A French importer of the same products against whom an action for unfair competition had been brought by the French agent of each of the two producers then lodged two complaints.

A prohibition of the provisions of the agreements in question which prohibited exporting was envisaged. As the purpose of these clauses was to reserve each domestic market for the local agent, they affected trade between Member States and restricted competition without producing the favourable consequences referred to in Article 85(3) of the Rome Treaty; on the contrary, they were of a kind as would maintain abnormal price differences between neighbouring countries.

During the preparation of these cases the enterprises concerned either terminated, replaced or amended their agreements, in particular by abolishing the export prohibitions, so that all the agreements now in force are compatible with the rules of competition and satisfy the conditions to benefit from exemption under Commission Regulation No. 67/67.

### *Renunciation of an agreement not to export to four Common Market countries*

9. Several months ago the Commission had instituted the cartel procedure against an agreement under which several French manufacturers of semi-finished metal products had jointly undertaken not to export their products to four other Common Market countries. According to the statements made by the members of the cartel, this agreement, which had no counterpart in similar undertakings by manufacturers of like products established in the four countries mentioned above, was motivated by the fear that these manufacturers might try to export to the French market by way of reprisal against sales on their domestic markets.

As a result of intervention by the Commission the interested parties decided to cancel their agreement.

### *Application of the rules of competition to transport*

10. On 13 March 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council an amended proposal for a regulation applying the rules of competition to the rail, road and inland-waterway transport sector.<sup>1</sup>

### *Taxation policy*

#### *Common method of calculating countervailing charges on imports and refunds on exports*

11. At its meeting on 25 March 1968 the Council issued a directive introducing a common method for calculating the average rates referred to in Article 97 of the EEC Treaty. A proposal to this effect had been submitted to it by the Commission on 28 June 1967.<sup>2</sup>

The present systems of turnover taxes are based on the principle of the country to which the goods are exported. States are therefore led to ensure in the framework of this tax the competitiveness of domestic products as against foreign products both in their own territories and in the countries to which these products are exported. When their turnover tax is based on a cumulative multistage system they apply two types of measures: the levy of countervailing charges on imports and the grant of refunds on exports. Article 97 of the EEC Treaty authorizes them to employ for these compensations average rates for specific products or groups of products but it specifies that these may not be higher than the ceiling fixed by Articles 95 and 96, i.e. the actual charge on similar domestic products.

In practice, the fixing of an average rate for a product or a group of products results from two series of investigations:

- i) Ascertainment of the cumulative tax burden resulting from all the commercial transactions directly or indirectly related to the manufacture of the product in question.
- ii) Possible weighting of this burden to make allowance at national level for the various degrees of integration of the enterprises manufacturing this product.

<sup>1</sup> See "Transport policy", sec. 69.

<sup>2</sup> EEC Bulletin No. 9/10-1967, Ch. VI, sec. 10.

In fact, since 1960, the Member States, when fixing or modifying a rate, put forward supporting calculations; experience shows, however, that the methods used by each State to ascertain the cumulative burden are different. This does not help the examination of the supporting calculations. Furthermore, it is hard to ensure that the ceiling fixed by Articles 95 to 97 will not be exceeded. By establishing a common method of calculation the directive should make the fixing of the rates of compensation clearer and more certain. Making very considerable allowance for present practices, it unifies the methods of calculation by specifying the conditions under which the various factors in the formation of cost prices of goods may be taken into account. Moreover, the common method offers three possibilities, ranging from detailed calculation to a purely lump-sum estimate.

## Approximation of legislation

### Insurance companies

#### *Work of the European Parliament*

12. At its meeting on 11 and 13 March, the European Parliament held an important debate which was concluded by the adoption of a resolution on projects for:

- a) A first directive co-ordinating the laws and regulations governing access to direct insurance activities other than life insurance, and the exercise of these activities;
- b) A directive to abolish restrictions on freedom of establishment as regards direct insurance other than life insurance.

The debate was opened in the name of the Economic Affairs Committee of the European Parliament by the rapporteur, M. Deringer (Christian Democrat, Germany). He reminded his hearers that the main point was to abolish the discriminatory financial conditions imposed on the agencies and branches of insurance companies whose registered offices were in another Community country. For this purpose, he admitted the need for prior co-ordination of Member States' laws governing the control of direct insurance enterprises.

Furthermore, the rapporteur stated that the Economic Affairs Committee approved the principle put forward by the Executive according to which the directive for co-ordination must apply to all insurance enterprises and not only to those which wish to operate in countries other than those in which they have their registered offices. However, he drew attention to the effects which application of this principle might have on a certain number of Community insurance enterprises, particularly the small and medium-sized ones.

M. Deringer concluded that the Economic Affairs Committee approved the directive for abolishing the discriminatory restrictions and that it also approved in the main the draft directive for co-ordination provided, however, that certain principles are respected and certain amendments made.

Of the latter, the most important are intended:

- a) To change the structure of the financial requirements (margin of solvency) which are added to the technical reserves and introduce variations in the rates used for calculating the margin in accordance with the degree of risk involved in different branches of insurance;

- b) To reduce the percentage of minimum guarantee funds for enterprises whose annual premium receipts are less than 2.5 million units of account;
- c) To differentiate the financial requirements according to whether they apply to enterprises already in operation or newly set up by making them more severe for the latter;
- d) To extend the time-limits of the transitional measures planned to enable Community insurance enterprises gradually to adapt themselves to the financial conditions specified in the Executive's draft.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. De Winter (Belgium) opened the debate by drawing attention to the need to guarantee healthy competitive conditions to the sector in question within the framework of European integration in order to enable the European insurance market to develop harmoniously. He also stressed the need to arrange for the financial conditions of security to be fixed at a level which would enable small and medium-sized enterprises, which play a highly competitive role, to continue to occupy an important place in this particular market.

M. Behrendt (Federal Republic of Germany), on behalf of the Socialist group, agreed with the principle of modifying the pattern of the solvency margin recommended by the Economic Affairs Committee but expressed a few reservations on the recommendations to reduce the guarantee fund which small enterprises are required to hold and provide for more severe financial conditions for newly established enterprises.

M. Battaglia (Liberal, Italy), speaking in a personal capacity, described the special position of the Italian insurance companies, which are going through a period of growing pains, and, having developed more slowly than in the other Community countries, are largely unable to satisfy the financial requirements stipulated in the Executive's draft order to cope with this situation; he and other Italian members of the Parliament had tabled an amendment to extend the time-limits granted to enterprises to enable them to adapt themselves to the said requirements to a greater extent than that proposed by the Economic Affairs Committee. The speaker also went on to express reservations concerning some of the recommendations of the Committee, especially the one on differentiation between the financial requirements according to branches of insurance.

M. Bersani and M. Carboni (Italy, Christian Democrat) expressed substantially the same concern and tabled amendments accordingly.

In his replies to the various speakers, M. von der Groeben, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, stressed the importance of the draft directives referred to, in particular the proposal to co-ordinate certain arrangements relating to the control of insurance companies, which was the first one the Executive had prepared in connection with the co-ordination of access to and exercise of a specified activity.

M. von der Groeben expressed his agreement with the rapporteur concerning the need for the protection of insured persons' interests to be guaranteed in a satisfactory manner over the whole territory of the Community. Alluding to a remark of M. Deringer, who had pointed out that while approving the extent of the guarantees proposed by the Executive a significant number of parliamentarians on the Economic Affairs Committee had expressed the desire that they should be increased, M. von der Groeben told the rapporteur that other opinions had been voiced in favour of reducing them and he stressed the reasonable nature of the compromise embodied in the Executive's proposals.

Referring to the difficult problem of the structure of the margin of solvency, M. von der Groeben, while calling attention to practical difficulties which might be entailed by the solutions the rapporteur recommended, assured the Parliament that the Commission will study them carefully with the heads of the departments responsible for the control of insurance in the Community countries and will, if necessary, make further proposals on the matter.

On the other hand, he expressed some reservations concerning the need to reduce the guarantee fund for small enterprises, particularly in view of the longer period anticipated for their adaptation to the requirements of the directive, and concerning the advisability of providing a harsher system for new enterprises, firstly because this would constitute a rule which would harm fair competition and secondly because the transitional measures stipulated in the directive already give a certain advantage to existing enterprises for a given period. Finally, he expressed his preference for a moderate extension of the period of these transitional measures.

In conclusion, M. von der Groeben expressed his pleasure that the Economic Affairs Committee should have endorsed the principle that the Community will be able to negotiate on a reciprocal basis with non-member countries to extend to their enterprises the provisions of the two directives studied. If the Council adopts these it may then be considered that the foundations will have been laid down for setting up a genuine international insurance market more in keeping with the particular requirements and characteristics of this sector.

The Parliament then adopted the main lines of the draft resolution<sup>1</sup> tabled by M. Deringer on behalf of the Economic Affairs Committee after having acceded to one of the requests for changes among the amendments put forward as a result of M. Scelba's comments.

## TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

### Short-term economic policy

Council recommendation to the Member States on the guidelines for short-term economic policies in 1968

13. On 9 March 1968 the Council adopted the following recommendation:<sup>2</sup>

"The Council of the European Communities (...) recommends the Member States to observe the following guidelines for their short-term economic policies in 1968:

1) From the middle of 1967, economic activity picked up in those Community countries where there had previously been more or less marked slackening. The seasonally-adjusted rise in prices and unit costs has, generally speaking, tended to level off.

Conditions likely to encourage a spontaneous recovery were created by the measures for a *relance* taken in 1967 by most of the Member States. Further measures to the same end were introduced at the beginning of 1968 in Belgium and France.

<sup>1</sup> Long extracts from this resolution will be found in the Annex.

<sup>2</sup> Official gazette No. L 63, 12 March 1968.

2) In the coming months, action should be taken to ensure that the level of growth will be such that manpower and technical resources can be fully used in conditions allowing maximum productivity. The action taken must be adapted to the economic situation of each Member State.

Although in most of these price trends are not completely satisfactory, care must be taken to safeguard incipient tendencies towards stabilization. In such a case any action in support of investment, or if need be, of consumption, should be mainly in the form of selective short-term measures.

3) In the months ahead the November 1967 devaluations in non-member countries, the restrictive policies accompanying them and the first steps in the United States balance of payments programme might well diminish the supply of capital in the Community's financial markets at the same time as they increase demand for it on these markets.

Should this happen, Member States will have to try to stabilize their interest rates, in order to achieve the expansion targets referred to earlier.

An effective policy in this sphere would be all the easier to apply if it were part of concerted action by the Member States. This action should already aim at avoiding divergent trends in these rates within the Community.

The pursuit of these aims in countries with marked balance-of-payments surpluses should help to achieve a better external equilibrium.

Countries where payments are at present more or less balanced should, while pursuing a policy of economic expansion, accept a trend which might be reflected in a slight deficit on their external payments, provided their economic stability is not jeopardized.

4) If, during the second half of the year, imports and investment by enterprises should be affected by the external factors just referred to and cause an economic slowdown in the Community, this trend should be countered in good time by a concerted effort to keep up the expansion of aggregate demand by suitable measures in the investment field and — for some States — in that of private consumption. As these measures would have to be applied very quickly, monetary policy and budget policies would assume particular importance and so should be kept as flexible as possible.

5) If, however, economic expansion in the Community appeared to be too vigorous in the second half of the year, care would have to be taken to avoid any strains which might endanger rapid and balanced growth.

In such a case, the faster-accruing revenue from taxation should be used to reduce budget deficits and increases in public expenditure, particularly operating expenses, should be avoided. Prices and costs would need to be watched more closely.

6) Care would also have to be taken that any anti-cyclical measures found necessary did not endanger or slow down the effort to rationalize the structure of central and local government budgets, which must be pursued without interruption.

7) Towards the middle of the year the Council intends to re-examine the economic situation and outlook in the Community so that fresh guidelines for implementing points 4 and 5 could be laid down."

## European Parliament: debate on the economic situation in the Community

14. On 13 March 1968 the Parliament held an important debate on the statement on the economic situation of the Community in 1967 and the outlook for 1968 made by M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, at the previous session.

The discussion was opened by the rapporteur, M. Hougardy, on behalf of the Economic Affairs Committee. In his short speech M. Hougardy emphasized the vigilance which the Six must still maintain in the face of the "moderate optimism" he shares with the Commission as regards the present economic situation in the Community.

On behalf of the Christian-Democrat group, M. Dichgans (Germany) stressed the close connections between the social and economic aspects of Community policies and reviewed the principal current problems: the unemployment situation, short-term economic policy, structural questions and, lastly — the fundamental point of his speech — budget and monetary policies. The current problems in this field — devaluation of sterling, the position of the dollar and discussions on the gold standard — demonstrate the need for a European currency which would be particularly pressing if the American dollar were to become the sole world currency: a Euro-franc alongside the Euro-dollar. According to the spokesman of the Christian-Democrat group, the gold and foreign currency reserves of the six Community countries probably amounted to about 21 000 000 000 dollars, whereas the American gold reserves were probably worth about 11 000 000 000 and contribute little towards covering the dollar. In the speaker's view therefore, abandoning the gold-exchange-standard would not inevitably give rise to the devaluation of the dollar. The dollar is protected far more by the great purchasing capacity and the gigantic economic power of the United States. M. Dichgans asserted that a 30 to 50% reduction was to be anticipated in six months' time and that it was therefore necessary to draw up with the Americans a concerted plan for the coming years in order to solve monetary problems. M. Dichgans concluded with the wish that a common issue bank for a European currency would be established.

On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Behrendt (Germany) first called attention to the economic difficulties which the Community had to face at the beginning of this year, the rate of growth of the past year having fallen by 2.5% compared with the figures for the preceding years. He added that if the estimates of a 4.5% growth are to materialize during the current year an audacious and very imaginative economic policy was essential.

M. Behrendt emphasized that, in a world economic situation where two types of policies co-exist — expansion by the European Community on the one hand and the restrictive policy of the United States and Great Britain on the other — the Community should above all devote more attention to trade in framing its economic policy.

The speaker dwelt on the rise in unemployment in the Community apart from the Federal Republic of Germany where a slight improvement was becoming apparent, and stressed the fundamental task of pursuing a vigorous short-term economic policy. He expressed pleasure that the Council had sent a recommendation to the Member States indicating the broad lines to be followed during the coming year with regard to the rate of economic growth. M. Behrendt nevertheless considered that this recommendation did not contain sufficiently concrete proposals as regards each individual country. He hoped that the factual interdependence between the six countries might acquire the means of becoming more firmly established in the choices which must be made and which it is for the Commission to specify.

Speaking on behalf of the Liberal group, M. Berthoin (France) first of all stressed that "priority must henceforth be given not to economic but to social questions, for this is the true test of democratic action". The freedom of trade upon which we are about to embark cannot alone suffice, he said. A Community political will must find expression. Reduction of tariff protection would constitute a severe test for certain sectors. It would be necessary to make large Community investments to assist vast geographical areas. Furthermore, the American and British measures to restore payments balances would have profound repercussions on our economies. M. Berthoin stated that the Liberal group agreed with the Commission's view that in coping with the present situation the Six should be willing to break into their exchange reserves rather than consent to raising interest rates, and thus prevent a rise in cost of investments and anything which might be liable to cause a recession. The Liberal group would vote for the resolution with an amendment to bring out the importance of what is at stake as this required the concentration of all economic and financial forces: Europe must become aware of her solidarity and demonstrate it to the world by common action.

Speaking for the UDE (European Democratic Union), M. Cousté considered that the Commission's report of "moderate optimism" underrated the effects of the British and American measures and overrated the ability of the Community's economy to react. He added that great vigilance must be preserved as regards influencing short-term economic policy at the level concerted by the States. Rises in interest rates must be forestalled and a study made of the possible repercussions on the economic trend of the date of 1 July 1968 when trade will be completely freed. He said that the UDE group would vote for the resolution.

M. Cousté was followed by M. Bousquet (UDE - France) who recalled the monetary crisis and the questions of credit, savings, research, aids to "industries of the past", rates of interest, etc., and pointed out several possibilities by which Europe could strengthen her position.

"The first possibility, an unhealthy one, would be to issue fresh quantities of reserve currency.

The second, which is out of the question — at least for the present in any case — would be a rise in the gold price.

The third would be the use of a new credit instrument in the control of which Europe would play a preponderant part. With regard to this, the Six could suggest the joint management of a part to be determined of our Monetary Fund quotas; the transfer of some of the national foreign exchange reserves to a European reserves institute and the creation of a European unit of account; the creation of additional liquidities would if necessary replace the reserve currencies as they are reabsorbed by the reduction of the British and American deficits.

All things considered, Europe's economic power provides a solid basis for the creation of a European unit of account. But this will perhaps not take place until political union has been achieved."

In reply to the speakers, M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled the positions it had adopted in January 1968:

"These choices were four in number. The Commission recommended:

- i) A policy of expansion;
- ii) A concerted policy of interest rates to prevent them from being increased;



iii) With regard to trends in prices and incomes, measures to ensure that the tendencies towards stabilization are not endangered:

iv) Still with regard to internal economic conditions, the Commission drew attention to the need to concert short-term economic policies more closely."

These four points were included in the Council's recommendation. In answer to M. Behrendt's question on the Commission's programme, M. Barre declared that it could be summarized in two sentences:

"The first is that in present circumstances the Commission believes that the Community may form an autonomous centre of economic activity and that expansion in the Community is necessary not only to achieve its own ends but for the contribution it can make to the solution of international economic problems.

The second, which governs the Commission's action is that the Community can constitute a focus of monetary confidence in a world in which monetary uncertainty exists.

In both these cases, whether it is a question of internal economic conditions or of the attitude towards international problems, the Community's action will be constructive and effective only if it is coherent and united. It is my hope and the Commission's that this will be so."

At the close of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution on economic policy and the economic situation in the Community.<sup>1</sup>

## Economic and Social Committee

15. At its 68th meeting on 27 and 28 March 1968, the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities was called upon, for the fourth year in succession, to render its Opinion on the development of the short-term economic situation in the Community and on the proposals for economic policy stemming from this situation.

The Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion on the short-term economic situation in the Community by 69 votes for and 2 abstentions.

In the first part of the Opinion, which supplemented what it had previously said, the Committee made a few suggestions on the methods of short-term economic analyses. Among other things, it expressed the wish that studies should be made at Community level to bring to light the unused production capacities in the various sectors of the economy, and to find certain new, rapid indicators. Lastly, the Member States should gradually replace their annual national accounting by quarterly national accounting which would make for better appraisal of short-term economic changes.

The second part briefly describes the development of the short-term economic situation in 1967 which, as the Committee had feared, was marked by a general and unprecedented slackening in the rate of growth and the underemployment of a considerable part of the Community's production potential.

In the third place the Opinion analyses the foreseeable development of the economic situation in 1968. It states that since, either in 1967 or at the beginning of 1968, most of the Member States took measures to restore momentum to the economy which should normally lead to an increase in internal demand, the year 1968 can be regarded less pessimistically.

<sup>1</sup> For this resolution, see Annex.

The Opinion mentions a few unfavourable features however: the psychological effects and direct economic consequences of the measures taken in the United Kingdom and the United States; the greater difficulty of financing investments owing to the strain which will occur on the capital market; the only slight improvement in the employment situation when it is considered that the rate of expansion of the economy only just corresponds to that of productivity.

It is therefore stressed in the Opinion that the main object of any Community short-term economic policy is to reduce unemployment. To achieve this, the Member States must give priority to expansion and not fear any slight imbalances or strains in the present economic situation.

#### Committee of experts on economic trends

16. On 20 March 1968 the Committee of experts on economic trends held its quarterly meeting to examine the economic situation and prospects in the Community. This discussion showed that, apart from a few slight differences, the experts' opinions coincided with those already expressed in the draft report presented by the Commission.

This report establishes that the pick-up which began in the Community in the middle of last year has clearly gathered force in the last few months. It forecasts the continuation of quite brisk economic growth in 1968, when the annual growth rate of the Community's gross product may reach about 5%.

As the Council of the European Communities did in its recommendation of 9 March last, the Commission stresses the need to guarantee a rate of economic expansion which will enable a high degree of capacity utilization to be attained without jeopardizing the present trends towards the stabilization of prices and costs.

#### Panel of experts handling the EEC business surveys

17. At its meeting on 29 February and 1 March 1968, the panel of experts were first of all addressed by Professor Anderson, representing the International Contact Centre on Business Trend Surveys, concerning the initial conclusions of the study he has made on the results of these surveys.

The panel of experts then examined various problems related to the joint programme of surveys, such as the possibility of introducing a standard question on past production and prices. There was a further report by the Belgian delegation on the results of the question concerning external demand and the methods selected to improve them. Finally, on the basis of the reports provided by the participating countries, the panel of experts studied the operation of the survey on investments in industry and decided to examine this further at its next meeting.

#### Panel of experts on consumer surveys

18. At the request of the "Economic questions" group, the panel met on 25 and 26 March 1968 in order to make an additional study of the "advantages and disadvantages of consumer surveys compared with other methods of obtaining information" and of the degree of certainty of this method.

The French delegation presented an important study on French experience in this field and the panel of experts examined the fundamental technical and general aspects of this document. Before giving any final opinion on the value of such surveys, the panel of experts requested that a small working party should meet and provide answers to certain questions on:

- a) The rapid supply of currently available information on private consumption, with due allowance for the time required for distribution;
- b) The likelihood that consumer surveys may improve the consumption forecasts for the current year and the following year;
- c) The by-products of such surveys, as for example the information they may provide on the equipment of households, holidays, etc.

The small working party will meet at the end of April and report to the panel of experts at the earliest opportunity.

## Financial, monetary and budget policy

### The Budget Policy Committee

19. The Budget Policy Committee held its thirteenth meeting on 5 March 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Stamatii.

The Committee continued its discussions on the elasticity of public expenditure and the financing of local authorities in the EEC member countries.

### The Monetary Committee

20. The Monetary Committee held its one hundred and fourth meeting on 18 and 19 March 1968 under the chairmanship of M. van Lennep and reviewed the monetary and financial situation in the Netherlands and Germany. These reviews were prepared by working parties, one of which met on 12 March in The Hague and the other on 13 March in Bonn.

The Monetary Committee's Working Party on transferable securities' markets met on 7 March 1968 under the chairmanship of M. de Voghel. It continued discussions on the details of procedure for examining the instruments guaranteeing the equilibrium of transferable securities' markets.

### Commission communication on the international monetary situation

21. On 21 March 1968 the Commission published the following communiqué :

"The Commission has studied the latest developments in the international monetary situation, which it has been following with the greatest attention for some months past.

It hopes that the measures decided upon in Washington on 17 March will help to restore confidence in the international monetary system and render possible the vital reforms which will have to be made if the stability of the system is to be assured for the future.

It hopes that the courageous decisions just taken by the United Kingdom Government, and those that the United States Government has said it intends to put into effect rapidly, will soon re-establish balance-of-payments equilibrium in the two countries; this equilibrium is indeed the necessary condition for the preservation of international monetary order.

The Commission recalls that balanced expansion and stabilization of interest rates, policies which the Council of Ministers has undertaken to pursue, will make a major economic contribution to the adjustment of payments balances.

The latest events demonstrate the need for greater monetary solidarity among the Community countries. Even before these events the Commission had been urging the Member States to strengthen monetary relations. It looks forward in the months ahead to rapid progress in this field, which will help to improve the internal functioning of the Community and enable the latter to play a part in the world economy commensurate with its possibilities and responsibilities."

## Social policy

### Free movement of workers

22. The government experts from the Member States met in Brussels on 21 March 1968 to examine the draft report on the free movement of workers and labour markets in the EEC prepared in accordance with Articles 29 and 36 of Regulation No. 38/64.

The report deals with four main topics:

1. Access to employment;
2. Exceptions to free access to employment;
3. Priority employment of workers who are nationals of Community Member States;
4. Equality of treatment of Community workers and national workers in the matter of access to employment, dismissal, and assistance from labour exchanges.

It also gives estimates of manpower resources in the Community and the foreign manpower requirements of the Member States in 1968.

The report is completed by facts on information, reception and welfare in the Member States for migrant workers and by a detailed statistical appendix.

The draft report amended in accordance with the comments made by the experts will shortly be submitted for the Commission's approval. In accordance with Article 29(2) of Regulation No. 38/64 on the free movement of workers in the Community, the Member States and the Commission will then examine the report with a view to allowing, in their employment policy, for the labour market situation in the other Member States and giving all possible priority in the allocation of jobs to nationals of these States.

### Readaptation

23. Readaptation assistance under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty was extended by the Commission in March 1968 to nearly 15 000 Community miners and steelworkers affected by the radical changes in the sales position of the coal and steel industries.

In addition to increasing its appropriation for a steel enterprise in France from Ffr. 152 500 to Ffr. 794 000, the Commission set aside the sums of DM 6 775 000 Bfr. 72.5m., Ffr. 110 500, Lit. 50.5m. and Hfl. 6m. for the workers in the respective countries, each of these amounts to be matched by an equal contribution from the Government concerned. Of the 15 000 men assisted, 7 500 were in Germany, 4 800 in Belgium, 500 in France, 96 in Italy and 2 100 in the Netherlands.

#### Building of workers' houses

24. The Commission on 11 and 13 March approved the part-financing of 263 dwellings from ECSC funds, viz.

- a) 67 for miners in France (total Community contribution Ffr. 1 029 000);
- b) 196 for steelworkers in Germany (total Community contribution DM. 4 095 000).

On 20 March 1968 the Commission loaned DM. 500 000, repayable at 1% p.a. over approximately 32 years, to the Niedersächsische Landesbank-Girozentrale, Hanover, as Federal trustee (*Bundestreuhandstelle*) for miners' housing, receiving as surety the statutory guarantee afforded by the trust funds (*Treuhandvermögen*) held under section 18,3 of the Coalminers' Housing Act of 24 August 1965.

#### Vocational training

25. Among the activities aimed at the objectives of the common vocational training policy mentioned in the Treaty establishing the EEC, special importance is paid to the alignment of vocational training standards. This includes both a general harmonization of the results of vocational training of new generations of workers and the mutual recognition of qualifications awarded at the end of the various types and grades of training.

In March 1968 the Commission adopted and forwarded to the Council two proposals for a Council recommendation to the Member States on the use of a Community list for the alignment of training levels for average-grade milling and grinding machine operators.

In November 1967 the Commission had already submitted to the Council a proposal for a similar recommendation on the occupation of skilled lathe operator, which belongs to the same family as those of milling and grinding machine operators.

Once the proposals are approved by the Council, the Member States will be able to adopt suitable measures, under their national vocational training systems, to ensure that the knowledge and aptitudes figuring in the Community lists and the criteria determined at Community level for devising tests of skill are taken into account in the long-term training programmes.

Three meetings have taken place on the alignment of training standards in the building, metal and transport sectors.

On 14 March 1968, the panel of experts on building completed its examination of the draft Community list for the job of crane operator. At the next meeting it will review this list as a whole prior to drawing up the final version.

On 15 March 1968 the panel of experts on metallurgy began a preliminary study of rules concerning tests to be taken by skilled lathe operator trainees at the end of their long-term training. The experts will subsequently devise the qualifying

tests for multi-craft vocational training of skilled machine-tool operators, that is to say, for all the work at present done by lathe, milling machine and grinding machine operators.

Lastly, on 25 and 26 March, the panel of experts on road transport continued its examination of the draft Community list for road hauliers.

The Contact group of the Commission of the European Communities and the International Federation of Metallurgy and Mining Supervisory Staff met in Luxembourg on 25 March 1968.

The group exchanged information on the present and future economic situation in the coal and steel industries and the repercussions of the trend in these industries on the employment of supervisory staff. Representatives of the International Federation presented reports both for mining and the steel industry on vocational readaptation and retraining experiments conducted in the various Community countries. They also drew up an inventory of grants currently made in the various countries to supervisory staff affected by rationalization or the shut-down of enterprises.

The Contact group intends to study at one of its next meetings the problem of permanent supervisory staff training and to discuss lessons learned in vocational regrading and supervisory staff retraining activities.

## Social Security

### *Notes on industrial diseases on the European list*

26. On 21 and 22 March 1968 the group of experts instructed to draw up documentary notices on industrial diseases on the European list completed the notices on harmful chemical agents and on pulmonary diseases due to Thomas slag.

### *Synopsis of economic and financial studies relating to social security*

27. On 25 March 1968, the group of independent experts instructed to prepare the above synopsis began to examine three working documents dealing with economic and financial studies. The group's conclusions will be embodied in a comprehensive report now being drafted.

### *Social security for migrant workers*

28. At its meeting in Brussels on 12 March 1968, the Audit Committee attached to the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers examined and approved the average costs of benefits in kind in France during the 1966 financial year; it requested additional information on the effects which certain recent amendments in German and Dutch legislation are likely to have on the factors to be taken into account when calculating the average costs of these benefits.

The Audit Committee dealt with the disagreement between the social security institutions of two Member States over the date for the entry into force of a decision of the Administrative Committee concerning the drawing up of the inventories under Articles 74 and 75 of Regulation No. 4. It urged that the recommendations adopted by the Administrative Committee at its 91st session in January 1968 concerning methods of auditing accounts between the social institutions of the Member States and

the grant of advances on account of the sums to be reimbursed in pursuance of the regulations on the social security of migrant workers be given practical effect at an early date.

### Industrial health and safety

29. On 5 March 1968 the group of national experts on dangerous substances and preparations instructed to pronounce on a draft directive amending the Council directive of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws and regulations concerning the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances met under the aegis of the Directorate-General for Social Affairs.

The particular object of this amending directive is to replace the present section 8/5 of the directive — organic peroxides not containing phlegmatic substances — by 11 organic peroxides considered to be dangerous substances. Subject to a few detailed amendments, the group approved at the first reading the working document drawn up by the German delegation on the basis of the results obtained at the previous meetings.

### Health and safety in the nuclear field

30. In January 1967, the Italian Government had communicated to the Commission, in compliance with Article 33 of the Euratom Treaty, a draft Ministerial Decree enacted in implementation of Article 87 of the President of the Republic's Decree of 13 February 1964 concerning the protection of workers and the general public against ionizing radiations. This draft measure relates to the determination of the maximum permissible doses and concentrations for workers.

The competent departments of the Commission examined this draft text as a preliminary to passing its opinion as required.

As regards dosimetry, two series of calibrations and comparisons were undertaken and duly carried out in accordance with the scheduled programme. They were performed simultaneously at Braunschweig (Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt) in the case of the 0.5-10 R range and Fontenay-aux-Roses (CEA - French Atomic Energy Commission) in that of the 10-100 R range.

A third experimental project is now in course of preparation and will be carried out at Utrecht. The calibrations will be effected under gamma irradiation in the 50-500 R range.

Under the personal dosimeter calibration programme, the competent departments of the Commission arranged a study meeting with film dosimetry experts from the Member States at the CEA, Fontenay-aux-Roses, on 18 and 19 March 1968. The discussion was focussed on the results obtained since 1965 through this programme, which has so far comprised 12 series of irradiations, and on the best way of following it up.

In addition, a restricted colloquium bringing together specialist technicians from the Communities was held at the head office of the "Gesellschaft für Kernforschung mbH" in Karlsruhe on 19 and 20 March 1968, its object being to study devices for the sampling and continuous measurement of radioactivity in the waters surrounding nuclear installations.

A final point which should be mentioned is the recent publication of the report on "Radioactive Contamination of Foodstuffs in the Community Countries in 1965".

Policy on nuclear and general research, technology, and training and instruction — Dissemination of information — Coal and steel research

Euratom's future research activities

31. Following the Council meeting on 8 December 1967, which was devoted to matters concerning Euratom, the Commission, after consultation with the Scientific and Technical Committee, adopted at its meeting of 6 March 1968 the text of a communication to the Council stating the Commission's suggested guidelines for Euratom's future research activities. On the basis of this document, the Commission wishes to have an exchange of views with the Council on the major decisions ahead before specifying the technical details of a new programme.<sup>1</sup>

The purport of the suggested guidelines is the formulation of a "joint programme" on a scale satisfying the desires of the Council and with all the Member States participating in the financing. The Commission cannot, at this stage, presuppose the adoption of any particular project which it may propose for inclusion in the programme, as failure to reach unanimity might result in the launching of "supplementary projects", which would have less of a Community character. Since the adopting of formulas more in keeping with the new circumstances is seen to be necessary in certain cases, the Commission takes the view that the first step must be for it to seek out, together with the Council, new methods where those hitherto applied no longer meet requirements, especially in those fields in which a Community research programme hinges on the solution of problems arising out of the involvement of industrial interests.

It should be pointed out that the Euratom Treaty offers a wide range of instruments affording the greatest possible flexibility of action. The Commission desires to retain all those which have already proved their worth, such as action by a Joint Centre financed according to the scale laid down in the Treaty and indirect action by Community participation in major long-term programmes. It also proposes, however, that greater use should be made of methods provided for in the Treaty but hitherto virtually unexplored, more particularly:

- continuous comparison of the various national programmes with a view to coordinating them;
- implementation of large-scale projects by application of the "joint-enterprise" formula as set out in the Treaty (i.e. enterprises of general importance to the Community which accordingly enjoy a number of facilities, notably as regards taxation);
- scope for the Commission to have programmes in which the Community can render direct assistance financed on a joint basis, by several Member States or enterprises;
- the granting of loans.

In support of its plea for a joint programme on a large scale, the Commission adduces three points which merit due consideration, namely:

- In the United States, four constructors have been engaged since 1966 on orders for nuclear power plants with an installed capacity of 50 000 MWe. Over the same

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 6/68 will contain the text of the Commission's communication to the Council on 6 March 1968 concerning Euratom's future research activities.



period, some ten European constructors have shared among themselves orders relating to an installed power of one-tenth of this figure.

— The total expenses envisaged by the Member States during the next five years for the development of the fast neutron reactor series alone is in the region of 1 100 million u.a. Community action to avoid duplication of efforts should enable substantial savings to be made, at the same time increasing the effectiveness of the work carried out.

— The total funds that the Member States will earmark for nuclear projects over the next five years will run to about 5 000 million u.a.

Taking this situation as the starting point and bearing in mind the pressing need for the reorganization and regrouping of a nuclear industry which is at present scattered over a wide area, the Commission makes the following proposals:

### *Reactors*

A concerted effort should be aimed at bolstering up and expanding the European nuclear industry on the technical, economic and financial levels, notably by means of a joint prototype backed up by a programme of co-ordination and support in the connected fields of interest.

### *Research*

The Commission proposes that basic programmes be carried out in various sectors.

In the field of plasma physics and controlled thermonuclear fusion, as well as in the nuclear physics sector, the Commission suggests that work be pursued under associations, the existing nuclear physics association being extended.

The basic programme should be supplemented by supporting research work on the development of reactor types. It is suggested that such research work be executed at the Joint Research Centre, in the following specific fields: reactor physics, materials study (notably, long-term, irradiation properties), prospecting methods for uranium ores and nuclear plant safety.

The Commission also plans a series of research programmes or related activities in the form of a public service.

As regards training and instruction, the main question is the continuation and expansion of activities already embarked upon (training grants, awards, etc.). With regard to the dissemination of information, apart from certain routine tasks, the Commission proposes that data should be made readily accessible by means of the automatic documentation system which has recently been set up.

Work on nuclear measurements and drawing up standards must be pursued at the CBNM (Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements), and extended to other sectors.

In the fields of biology and health physics, a network of dovetailed research projects, with which Euratom would be associated, should facilitate, on the one hand, the study of the risks involved in radiations and, on the other hand, the development of nuclear techniques with a view to applying them to biological, medical and agricultural research. Finally, programmes are planned for the study of the application of scientific methods to the control of fissile materials and for the promotion of knowledge about the possible uses of radioisotopes.

The Commission has set aside a total budget of 300 million u.a. for direct Community action over a five-year period, to be carried out mainly by its Joint Research Centre. As for indirect action, estimates cannot be made until a later stage, depending on the percentage allocated to the Community's participation in the associations, joint enterprises or other forms of co-operation.

## Activity of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre

### *Ispra Establishment*

- Design office

32. As a result of the interest aroused by the call for bids for the Orgel prototype and by the Essor experimental programme, an inventory was drawn up of the calculation techniques (reactor physics, core thermal characteristics, fuel element, channel dimensioning and dynamics of the power plant) developed for some years now by various specialists.

A document is being prepared which includes the fuel cycle and accident codes now being studied. The above-mentioned calculation methods will, to a large degree, be used in the design of various types of heavy-water power plants.

- Ispra-1

33. Physical and technological experiments are being continued, in particular around the beam port channels and in the DIRCE, CIRO and KID loops. New experiments have been set up in the reactor core (test element containing samples of organic liquid) and in the irradiation channel (a "cold source" acting as a neutron scattering medium). Modifications have been made to the double chopper in order to carry out the Doppler measurements with very-long-wave transmission. The first measurements using cadmium have yielded excellent results.

- Chemical studies

34. The chemical studies conducted at Ispra concern mainly the organic coolants to be used in the Orgel project, the detailed analysis of different materials (uranium carbide, zirconium, polyphenyls) and fuel reprocessing. They have led to very close co-operation with other European laboratories.

At the same time research of a more basic nature has been undertaken on the diffusion of fission gases in materials, solid state physics, magnetic resonance, high-selectivity nuclear detection using germanium and silicon-base semiconductors.

As regards protactinium chemistry, interesting results have been obtained. Protactinium (Pa) is one of the rarest elements, its isotope, Pa<sup>231</sup>, existing in nature in much lower concentrations than radium. Protactinium plays an important part in nuclear technology in the Th<sup>232</sup>-U<sup>233</sup> cycle, during which an isotope of this element — Pa<sup>233</sup>, with a half-life of 27 days — is produced as an intermediate in the chain. This series of studies was launched at Ispra in 1966 in an attempt to synthesize certain

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Reminder:

<sup>1</sup> ORGEL: ORGanique Eau Lourde: design for heavy-water moderated and organic-liquid cooled reactor drawn up by Euratom at Ispra.

<sup>2</sup> ESSOR: ESSai ORgel: Orgel-type materials-testing reactor.

<sup>3</sup> SAP: Sintered Aluminum Powder.

solid compounds of protactinium, both in the pure state and in combination with thorium, with a view to determining their physical and chemical properties. These basic studies are essential if it is intended to go on to evaluate the possible influence of Pa<sup>233</sup> on the mechanical in-pile properties of thorium-base fuels.

In the field of physical chemistry, the activities at Ispra are aimed at developing new materials at the laboratory level and, in particular, at obtaining a better understanding of SAP<sup>1</sup>, the impermeability of graphite and the behaviour of zirconium alloys in an organic medium (corrosion tests under irradiation and at high temperature).

SAP is widely used in the Orgel project for cladding and pressure tubes. It has remarkable mechanical characteristics, but the main drawback to its use as a structural material at a fairly high temperature for an aluminium alloy (between 300 and 500°C) is its poor creep ductility. A basic research project in this connection has led to the fabrication of a product called "Microxal", which contains oxide particles of about 100 Å<sup>2</sup>, which is lower than those in commercial SAP. The results are positive; this material possesses a ductility four or five times greater than that of SAP at 450°C, all other characteristics remaining the same.

### *Petten Establishment*

35. The second operational cycle of the HFR reactor<sup>3</sup> was completed successfully between 25 January and 11 February.

During the period 13-22 February attention was focussed on thermal measurements in the core with instrumented fuel elements. By means of temperature and pressure calibrations, the behaviour of standard 19-plate elements was compared with that of the new 23-plate elements for powers from 0 to 30 MW. These tests were carried out on a voluntary basis under the most difficult conditions, the secondary cooling pumps being cut out during the full-power operation of the reactor. The results obtained from this experiment will be analysed; it appears quite clear that the thermal safety margin is very large.

The third 1968 cycle of the HFR was carried out normally between 23 February and 12 March.

Under the HFR improvement programme, studies are being continued using the hydraulic test circuit. They have shown that, by simple profiling of the water flow in the control rods, the flow-rate between the two outer fuel plates was more than tripled.

Following a visit by representatives of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, a decision was taken to exchange data on two in-pile measuring systems being studied at Petten and on the devices used in the establishments of the UKAEA<sup>4</sup>.

The first meeting of the Consultative Committee for the technical operation of the reactor took place on 13 February (this Committee replaces the former Euratom/RCN Joint Board). The reactor's operational regularity in 1967 was a distinct improvement on previous years. The number of control rod drops following reactor incidents or failure of experimental devices was reduced considerably.

<sup>1</sup> Sintered Aluminium Powder: a sintered aluminium alloy used as a cladding material.

<sup>2</sup> Angstrom: unit of length used principally to characterize wave lengths (equivalent to 1 millionth of a millimetre).

<sup>3</sup> High Flux Reactor: high flux reactor of type MTR (materials testing reactor).

<sup>4</sup> United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

A new procedure has been introduced for performing irradiation experiments; its aim is to simplify and rationalize the methods of carrying out materials irradiations and the use of the reactor in general.

## Activities under the various projects

### *High-temperature gas reactors*

- Dragon programme

36. The Dragon reactor operated at a power of 18 MWth and in the second charge had run up an integrated power of 4 112 MWd by 21 February 1968, the average maximum temperature of the fuel being 1 150°C, while that of the graphite is approximately 980°C and the maximum core outlet temperature of the helium is 875°C. The impurities in the primary circuit gas are less than 2 vpm.

It is planned to shut the reactor down from 15 March to 4 July 1968, thus making 93 working days available for the preparation of the third charge by the replacement of 33 second-charge elements and for the installation of six new heat exchangers.

- AVR reactor

37. After a four-week outage for completing the loading of the reactor and carrying out reactivity measurements, the AVR reactor reached its full power of 15 MWe for the first time on 15 February 1968. It is also the first time that steam conditions similar to those of modern thermal power plants have been attained in a German nuclear power plant.

## Training and instruction

38. At its session of 8 December 1967, which was devoted to the research and investment budget for 1968 and also to Euratom's future activities, the Council decided that training schemes would continue to form part of the joint programme and it granted credits for 1968 comparable to those allocated in previous years. The continuation of activities in the field of scientific and technical grants and awards is thus ensured.

On 29 February 1968, the following was the situation as regards scientific and technical trainees and grant holders:

### *Student trainees:*

- 15 university trainees (14 in JRC establishments and one working under a contract of association);
- 11 trainee engineer/technicians (10 in JRC establishments and one working under a contract of association).

### *Grant holders:*

- 13 thesis grants (10 in JRC establishments and three under contracts of association);
- 11 specialization grants (nine in JRC establishments and two under contracts of association);
- 1 specialization grant for a young teacher (contract of association).

### *Qualified trainees:*

— 5 (four in JRC establishments and one under a contract of association).

### Dissemination of information

39. The Euratom Centre for Information and Documentation (CID) issued 12 scientific and technical reports in March 1968, as well as publishing Vol. VI, No. 3, of the periodical "Euratom Information" and Vol. VII, No. 1, of the "Euratom Review", a summary of which was given in the previous monthly report.

During the same period, 38 "communications" were circulated consisting of documents of a scientific or technical nature relating to data of direct industrial application. The distribution of the latter is limited to Member States and individuals and enterprises in the Community.

The semi-automatic documentation system dealt with the requests submitted by 124 customers. This brings the number of literature searches carried out since the introduction of the system to 1 526.

Use of the selective dissemination of information system has enabled 168 customers to be supplied with the latest information on their interest profile.

In addition, 22 161 documents were analysed and stored in the semi-automatic nuclear documentation system during the month. The documentary collection in which the CID, with the aid of computers, carries out the literature searches requested by customers has thus been increased to 700 930 units.

### General research

40. In March the Internal Working Party on Scientific and Technological Research set up by the Commission continued the work allotted to it under the terms of the decision of 31 October 1967 by the Council of Ministers responsible for scientific research. This included:

- 1) Examination of further fields of research which might lend themselves to international co-operation;
- 2) Comparison of national plans, programmes and budgets connected with research.

The seven specialized groups (on information science, telecommunications, development of new means of transport, metallurgy, meteorology, oceanography, nuisances) consisting of national and Commission experts with a Commission secretariat have not yet been able to submit the first results of their studies to the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy (Maréchal group) of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee because the Maréchal group has not met since January 1968.

### The European Parliament

#### *Oral question on the work of the Maréchal group*

41. Bulletin 4/68<sup>1</sup> reported the oral question by M. Pedini for the Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems, concerning the reasons for the present

<sup>1</sup> See Ch. III, sec. 28.

suspension of Community work on research and technology and its consequences. The debate on this oral question took place in the European Parliament on 13 March 1968.

M. Oele (Netherlands) spoke on behalf of the socialist group. He maintained that the field of scientific and technological co-operation was outside Community competence and that this co-operation should be organized on a larger scale, for instance in the Council of Europe.

M. Pedini then elaborated on the oral question.

In his reply, M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, reviewed the background of the situation. He demonstrated the quality and quantity of work done under the mandate received from the Council on 31 October 1967 and stated that the relevant report had been near completion when work was suspended. The Commission and the specialized panels of experts had so organized the work that a first draft of the reports of the various sectors was ready for examination by the Maréchal group at the meeting of 1 and 2 February. This meeting then had to be adjourned because of the decision of certain delegations to abstain from attending it and the projected meetings of the specialized panels.

M. Hellwig recalled the Commission's letter of 7 February to the President of the Council of the Communities expressing its concern at the consequences which the suspension of work was bound to have and stressing that the implementation of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Ministers on 31 October 1967 was likely to be seriously affected.

M. Hellwig said that, in view notably of the importance attached to technological co-operation in the various memoranda submitted on the enlargement of the Community, the Commission had hoped that the Council session of 9 March would find a solution to enable work to start again. These hopes proved illusory and the Commission was thus led to reaffirm the importance of scientific and technological co-operation and the consequent urgency that Community work on the matter be resumed. Co-operation in the scientific and technological field was directly linked with the implementation of the Treaties, and the preparatory work to this end should not be allowed to suffer from the effects of external political events.

In conclusion M. Hellwig stressed that:

- 1) The principle of co-operation with non-member countries had been expressly affirmed in the Resolution of 31 October 1967 and that the implementation of this principle was likely to be jeopardized by the present situation;
- 2) The Commission warned against attempts to establish Community competences over and above those specified by the Treaties and outside the existing Community institutions;
- 3) Policies on external problems should not make use of the implementation of the Resolution of 31 October 1967 to further their ends.

Several speakers took the floor following M. Hellwig's comments.

For the UDE, M. Cousté (France) expressed his satisfaction with M. Hellwig's account and stressed that a link should be maintained between the possible British contribution to technology and the need to establish a Community technological policy.

After him, M. Bersani (Italy, Christian Democrat) stressed the interdependence of research policy, industrial policy and medium and long-term planning. M. Raedts (Netherlands, Christian Democrat) recalled certain steps taken by the ECSC High

Authority in technological matters and suggested that they should be continued by the Commission.

## Steel research

### *Technical Research Committee (Steel)*

42. The Technical Research Committee (Steel), meeting in Luxembourg on Friday 1 March 1968, approved a number of research projects for which grants had been applied for under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty. Priority was given to joint projects concerning casting and solidification of steel, measurements in iron and steel making, and metal physics.

The next meeting of the Committee was fixed for Monday 1 April, also in Luxembourg.

### *Research on continuous steelmaking*

43. The experiments at the pilot plant of the Institut de Recherche Sidérurgique at Maizières-lès-Metz on two-stage continuous steelmaking from phosphorous pig-iron, with recycling of the second-stage slag, were completed at the end of 1967.

By and large the metallurgy of the process has been mastered, and on the strength of the results obtained it is now possible to go on to further research at a semi-industrial plant at Hagondange with a capacity of 30 tons of steel an hour. The object is to work out the exact industrial technological characteristics and profitability of the new continuous-steelmaking process, and to calculate its advantages as a business proposition in comparison with the traditional non-continuous processes.

### *Steels for use in the hot state*

44. The research under the first joint programme on the service properties of steels has been completed and the findings are to be reported and discussed at the next meeting of the Working Party. March 1968 was devoted mainly to considering the projects scheduled for inclusion in the second programme with the object of lining them up and allocating the work among the centres taking part.

The centres have been trying to keep to their original arrangements despite the Executive Committee's decision to cut the appropriation in line with the funds available and the relative value of the points to be investigated: it seems likely, however, that the research to be conducted by IRSID (France) and the Max Planck Institut (Germany) will have to be confined to a smaller number of qualities than was initially planned.

### *Thin components of cold-formed steel*

45. Work began on 1 July 1967 under the research programme jointly prepared by the steel producers, shapers and consumers of the ECSC countries for the purpose of arriving at calculation and service rules ensuring the safety of lightweight steel structures.

The programme is in five parts, the first three dealing with problems of stability, the fourth with the metallurgical aspects of cold shaping, and the fifth with corrosion-proofing.

Each delegation submitted a progress report in March 1968. In Germany, theoretical studies on stability have been conducted on plane components. In Belgium and France, preliminary experiments have also been carried out; the metallurgical aspects of cold shaping are to be studied in specially selected qualities of steel, and the sections to be used in this connection are now in production. In Italy, a bibliographical study on corrosion-proofing is to serve as the basis for the research.

## Industrial policy

### Meeting of experts from the pulp, paper and paperboard industry

46. For the first time since the Kennedy Round negotiations, the Government experts from the pulp, paper and paperboard industry and the representatives of the Commission met on 5 March 1968 in Brussels. The main subject discussed was the implementation of the various intra-Community provisions which the Council adopted in 1966, parallel with the tariff cuts granted to non-member countries taking part in the Geneva negotiations.

This examination was made with an eye to working out a common sector policy in accordance with the intentions expressed by the Commission in the Tenth (EEC) General Report<sup>1</sup> on the activities of the Community, in the First Report on the activities of the Communities in 1967 and in its Memorandum of 4 July 1967 on industrial policy.

Although, in 1966 already, the Council had accepted, as basic objectives in this sector, supply to the processing industries at a standard price, as close as possible to the world price, and the maintenance of a certain paper pulp production capacity in the Community, it remains to determine and put into operation the best means for achieving these objectives. While bearing in mind the often considerable differences between the Member States in the present situation, the group has sought a common approach to the adaptations made necessary in this industry by keener external competition.

Unanimity was reached in particular on the need to grant transitional aid to the paper-pulp industry and to encourage the supply of Community wood to this industry by supporting reforestation. The Commission representatives expressed the hope that the urgent need to institute harmonized systems compatible with the Treaty would lead the Governments to make known their projects without delay.

### Quarterly programme (steel)

47. At the 119th meeting of the ECSC Consultative Committee in Luxembourg, M. Colonna di Paliano, Member of the Commission, submitted the latest quarterly programme for steel. He recalled that, in the course of the years for which the High Authority, and now the Commission, had been issuing its quarterly programmes, considerable improvements had been made in their preparation, notably with regard to the estimates of internal steel consumption, stock changes and intra-Community trade. By the end of the current year, it was hoped that an econometric model for

<sup>1</sup> Introduction, sec. XXIV.



forward estimates of trade exchanges would have been developed; in addition, the estimates were now broken down in greater detail, with separate figures for the different countries and the different grades of products. M. Colonna added the caution that the present upturn in the steel market must not be taken as an encouragement to either producers or consumers and dealers to build up steel stocks beyond the level really needed, since the structural problems of the steel industry had not been overcome and it was essential to persevere with the efforts being made to cope with them.

## Coal and steel investment policy

### ECSC financial activities

#### *Lending*

48. Five loan contracts were concluded in March 1968, in Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. The sums involved totalled 23.19m. units of account, lent at 7% p.a. with maturities mostly of between 10 and 19 years.

The loans were to part-finance the following capital projects in the steel industry.

- Germany

1) DM.11m. + \$2.25m. (= 5m. units of account in all) to Dillingen Hüttenwerke AG., Dillingen, Saar, towards the completion of an oxygen steelworks at Dillingen;

2) DM.9m. (= 2.25m. units of account) to Hoesch AG., Dortmund, towards the construction of a blast-furnace-gas pipeline between the Phoenix (formerly Dortmund-Hörder Hüttenunion) and Westfalenhütte (formerly Hoesch) plants, the modernization of the Phoenix plant's continuous plate mill, and the renovation of a blast-furnace.

- Italy

1) DM. 12m. + Lit. 1 900m. (= 6.04m. units of account in all) to Italsider S.p.A., Genoa, towards the installation of a new ore depot with conveyor belts at the Trieste plant, a new foundry for making ingot-moulds of up to 20 tons, and a new thermal power-station to enable the plant to specialize in the production of foundry pig- and ingot-moulds;

2) Lit. 1 500m. (= 2.4m. units of account) to SISMA S.p.A., Milan, towards the modernization of the electric steelworks by installing an up-to-date electric furnace in place of two old ones, and the construction of continuous-casting plant for billets.

- Netherlands

DM. 30m. (= 7.5m. units of account) to Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken N.V., IJmuiden, towards the installation of a second oxygen steelworks and a dry pelletizing plant at IJmuiden.

## Energy policy

### ECSC Consultative Committee

49. At the 119th meeting of the ECSC Consultative Committee on 26 March 1968, M. Haferkamp, Member of the Commission, submitted the latest quarterly programme for coal and the coal balance-sheet with forecasts for 1968. In his accompanying remarks, M. Haferkamp said that, although business activity generally was picking up and an increase could be expected in the Community's overall energy consumption, the share of solid fuels in the latter would continue to decline, not only relatively but absolutely.

In reply to members of the Committee, M. Haferkamp said he would go into the suggestion that an additional table showing coal production potential should be included in future. With regard to price alignment, he stated that in view of the prices quoted for the competing products it would not be possible to take the same line in the coal sector as was being done in the steel sector.

### Commission/WECPA talks

50. On 5 March, the Commission received a delegation from the Study Committee of the Western European Coal Producers' Association, headed by the chairman of the Committee, M. Burckhardt, who is also chairman of the Steering Committee of the Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau. The meeting, presided over by M. Haferkamp of the Commission, discussed the main coal and energy problems of the present time very fully and frankly, on the basis of a memorandum drawn up by the Study Committee for the Commission's attention. It was agreed to meet again in the near future for further discussions on certain important specific issues.

## Agricultural policy

### Council sessions

51. In March 1968 the Council held two sessions on agriculture.

At its meeting on 11-12 March 1968, the Council had a preliminary exchange of views on the Commission's memorandum and proposals to the Council for achieving a structural balance on the milk market in the medium term and agreed to seek the opinion of the European Parliament on the communication in question.

This examination was continued at the meeting on 25-27 March 1968, when the Council also adopted regulations providing, on the one hand, for derogations in the beef and veal sector for the period 1 April 1968 to 31 May 1968 and, on the other, for transitional measures for the period between 1 April 1968 and the effective date of the single price system in the milk and milk products sector.

The Council further adopted several implementing regulations which are mentioned in the paragraphs below.

## Common organization of agricultural markets

### *Cereals and rice*

52. On 4 March 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 473/67/CEE on import and export licences in the cereals and rice sector.<sup>1</sup>

On 27 March 1968 the Council adopted a regulation amending the German and Dutch versions of Regulations Nos. 128/67/CEE and 130/67/CEE with regard to the names of certain cereals.<sup>2</sup>

### *Beef and veal*

53. On 27 March 1968 the Council adopted a regulation providing for derogations in the beef and veal sector for the period 1 April 1968 to 31 May 1968.<sup>3</sup> In this regulation the Council confirmed the guide prices applicable as from 1 April 1968 at 68 u.a. per 100 kg live weight for mature cattle and 91.50 u.a. per 100 kg live weight for calves. For the Netherlands, the price for mature cattle is equivalent to 65.19 u.a. per 100 kg live weight.

The Commission may fix a special import price on the basis of the most favourable purchasing conditions in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20 of Regulation No. (EEC) 14/64.

Coefficients to be used in calculating the levies are fixed.

France, Belgium and Germany have been authorized to take special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector until such time as the single price system comes into force. Until that date Germany is authorized to suspend part of the levy charged on imports from non-member countries of live cattle for the food-processing industry.

The representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council also undertook, for the term of validity of Regulation No. (EEC) 356/68, not to fix the intervention prices for mature cattle at a figure higher than 63.24 u.a., corresponding to 93% of the single guide price of 68 u.a.<sup>4</sup>

On 5 April 1968 the Council adopted a regulation on the additional tariff quota for frozen beef and veal.<sup>5</sup> This decision opens a quota of 22 000 tons, at 20% duty, for frozen beef and veal intended for processing under customs supervision. The quota is allocated as follows among the Member States: Germany 2 200 tons, France 1 000 tons, Italy 15 000 tons, the Netherlands 2 500 tons and BLEU 1 300 tons.

On 29 March 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation which extends the period of validity of Regulation No. (EEC) 1008/67 concerning a special import price for beef and veal and of two decisions dated 30 June 1967 and 17 January 1968 on special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector.<sup>6</sup> Since the Council had extended the period of validity of these decisions for the beef and veal sector, due to expire

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 57, 5 March 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 76, 28 March 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 77, 29 March 1968.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. C 28, 30 March 1968.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 87, 8 April 1968.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 78, 30 March 1968.

on 21 March 1968, the Commission, for the same reason, extended the period of validity of the relevant implementing provisions on:

- a) the criteria to be applied in fixing a special import price for beef and veal, and
- b) the implementing provisions in France and Germany for special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector.

### *Pigmeat*

54. On 27 March 1968 the Council adopted a directive on the surveys to be carried out by the Member States in connection with pig farming.<sup>1</sup> These surveys will provide the Commission with precise information on pig population trends and pigmeat production in the Member States and make available to it a short-term forecast of pigmeat supplies on Community markets.

On 1 April 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation on implementing provisions for intervention buying in the pigmeat sector.<sup>2</sup>

### *Milk and milk products*

55. The Commission's proposals and developments in the European Parliament and the Council in connection with these products were discussed in Chapter I.

In application of the regulation adopted by the Council, on 27 March, the Commission, on 29 March 1968, extended the period of validity of certain decisions authorizing the sale at reduced prices of butter held in public stocks in the form of rendered butter for the processing industries.<sup>3</sup> These decisions, whose validity had been limited to 31 March 1968, have now been extended to the end of the 1967/68 milk year.

Because of the fall-off in recent months in market prices for skim milk powder for animal feed, the Netherlands was authorized by a Commission decision<sup>4</sup> to increase the special threshold price for this product in the course of the milk year. Another Commission decision authorized the Netherlands to amend, during the 1967/68 milk year, the amount of the denaturing premium paid on milk powder for animal feed<sup>5</sup> because of the increase in the threshold price for the pilot product of Group No. 3. This step was taken so that the price of milk powder for animal feed, which is derived from the price for the pilot product of Group No. 3, could be kept at its previous level.

France was also authorized to amend, during the 1967/68 marketing year, the amount of the denaturing premium paid on milk powder for animal feed. This has been done to allow for the incidence on prices of the tax on value added introduced for milk products in France on 1 January 1968 and to keep the cost price of milk powder for animal feed at its previous level.

Finally, two measures were adopted to promote the marketing of surplus butter stocks; the first authorizes France to sell butter from public stocks at a reduced price,<sup>6</sup> the second authorizes Germany to sell butter from public stocks at a reduced price to the German Army.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 76, 29 March 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 80, 2 April 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 78, 30 March 1968.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 82, 4 April 1968.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 86, 8 April 1968.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 64, 13 March 1968.

### *Eggs and poultry*

56. On 18 March 1968 the Commission fixed supplementary amounts for:

- a) Shelled eggs, dried<sup>1</sup>
- b) Ovalbumin and lactalbumin<sup>1</sup>
- c) Slaughtered cocks, hens, chickens and turkeys.<sup>1</sup>

On 19 March 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the refund for eggs in shell exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II of the Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

### *Sugar*

57. On 29 March 1968, the Commission adopted a regulation laying down transitional provisions for the conclusion of delivery contracts for beet in Italy.<sup>3</sup> Under this regulation, and by derogation from the provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No. 246/68, the only contracts to be regarded as pre-sowing contracts for the 1968/69 marketing year are those signed before sowing and before 1 May 1968.

### *Oils and fats*

58. On 19 May 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation supplementing the annex to Regulation No. (EEC) 225/67 on methods of determining the world market price for oilseeds.<sup>4</sup> The main purpose of this regulation is to take into account offers made for oilseeds from European territories other than those listed in the annex to Regulation No. (EEC) 225/67 when the amount of aid for colza and rape seed is being fixed.

### *Fruit and vegetables*

59. On 12 March 1968, the Council adopted two regulations laying down

- a) Quality standards for corms, bulbs and tubers<sup>5</sup>
- b) Quality standards for fresh cut flowers and foliage.<sup>5</sup>

### *Financing the common agricultural policy*

60. On 7 March 1968 the Commission took decisions fixing the amount of aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1967. This covers 152 projects at an aggregate cost of 20 039 369 u.a. The total corresponding to one third of the expenditure by the Guarantee Section, amounted to 80 040 000 u.a. The remaining 54 million u.a. were allocated by the Council as follows:

- a) 45 million u.a. to Italy for structural improvements to the production and marketing of olives, olive oil and fruit and vegetables;
- b) 5 million u.a. to Italy to help make good the damage caused by the disastrous floods of autumn 1966;

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 68, 19 March 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 74, 26 March 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 78, 30 March 1968.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 69, 20 March 1968.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 71, 21 March 1968.

c) 4 million u.a. to finance the basic survey which forms part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings.

The sum of 26 039 369 u.a. was allocated as follows:

- i) 14 472 832 u.a. to improve production structures;
- ii) 10 728 958 u.a. to improve marketing structures;
- iii) 837 579 u.a. for combined projects.

The projects approved can be broken down as follows:

Applications lodged by	Production		Marketing		Combined projects		Total	
	Number	u.a.	Number	u.a.	Number	u.a.	Number	u.a.
Germany	9	2 884 983	22	4 354 957	—	—	31	7 239 940
Belgium	3	642 160	5	1 248 504	1	150 000	9	2 040 664
France	30	5 199 471	4	546 037	—	—	34	5 745 508
Italy	25	4 528 953	29	3 644 513	5	661 979	59	8 835 445
Luxembourg	1	125 000	—	—	1	25 600	2	150 600
Netherlands	7	1 092 265	10	934 947	—	—	17	2 027 212
Total	75	14 472 832	70	10 728 958	7	837 579	152	26 039 369

On 27 March 1968 the Council adopted a regulation derogating from and supplementing Article 20 of Regulation No. (EEC) 17/64 on conditions for the grant of aid from the EAGGF.<sup>1</sup> The regulation postpones to 15 April 1968 the date — 31 December 1967 — by which under the earlier regulation the Commission must approve projects for the Guidance Section of the Fund for 1968. It also provides that projects approved but not financed because of lack of funds may be carried forward to the following year. This can be done once only. As an exception, 1966 projects which could not be financed because of lack of funds may be carried forward to 1968 subject to the proviso that work did not commence before 1 January 1967.

On the same date, the Council adopted two regulations:

- i) A regulation on the contribution of the EAGGF to compensation for losses caused in Italy by African swine fever during 1967;<sup>1</sup>
- ii) A regulation on the Community's financial contribution towards the cost of the surveys of the pig population carried out by the Member States.<sup>1</sup> Under this regulation, expenditure incurred by the Member States during the first three years of the surveys into pig population trends will be borne by the Guidance Section of the Fund from

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 76, 28 March 1968.

the 1968, 1969 and 1970 budgets. The following maximum amounts will be paid each year: Germany 312 720 u.a., Belgium 37 290 u.a., France 337 950 u.a., Italy 468 000 u.a., Luxembourg 6 750 u.a., Netherlands 37 290 u.a.

At its 23rd meeting on 27 March 1968, the EAGGF Committee agreed on certain procedures for applications for advances under the Guarantee Section for the second quarter of 1967. It also heard a report on the present position with regard to work by the Guarantee Section, with special reference to 1964/65 and 1965/66 reimbursement applications, and on the Guidance Section, particularly decisions on projects for the year 1968.

## Proceedings of the European Parliament

61. At its Plenary Session of 11-15 March 1968 the European Parliament discussed several agricultural topics and adopted three resolutions:

a) Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the EEC Commission's proposals to the Council for regulations concerning Community programmes for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF.

In this resolution the Parliament expressed its satisfaction that the presentation of these Community programmes, even if there had been a considerable delay, meant that it would now be possible to make progress on a common structural policy. The Parliament shared the Commission's view that the following instalment of the Community programmes should be based on regional analyses of socio-economic conditions in agriculture and on forecasts of its development in the light of common price and market policy and linked to the development of the economy as a whole. The Parliament felt it essential to prevent these programmes giving rise to isolated action; what was needed was integrated measures to improve the structure of agriculture. It urged the early reform of the European Social Fund, which should coincide with a decision on the Community programmes and be conceived in such a way as to allow the introduction, at the appropriate time, of readaptation measures for wage-earners and self-employed persons in agriculture affected by structural reforms.

With reference to the various regulations, the Parliament felt that no Member State should be allowed to cut down its contribution to a project approved by the Community unless such reduction had been authorized in the Commission's decision.

With regard to the proposed programme for improvements to the structure of farm land, the Parliament shared the Commission's view that production structures could be improved only by action to combat all the shortcomings of the agricultural sector. It urged the Commission and the Council to define the areas in which the main effort should be concentrated. With regard to the proposed programmes for irrigation and drainage, the Parliament expressed the fear that these projects would not help to increase production.

Subject to certain amendments, the Parliament generally approved the proposed programmes for forestry operations, improvement of the marketing of fruit and vegetables, improvement of the structure of the dairy industry, the Community programmes for the meat sector and for wines and grapes, olive-growing, and for the development of agricultural areas that are backward or in difficulties.

b) Resolution embodying the Parliament's opinion on the European Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive on the organization of the general agricultural census recommended by FAO.

The Parliament's resolution approved the proposed directive though it did refer back to comments made by its Committee on Agriculture.

c) Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation on the financing by the EAGGF of aid to producers of grape pip oil.

The Parliament approved the Commission's proposal.

At its session of 21-22 March 1968, the Parliament adopted a resolution approving the Commission's proposal for a Council regulation on the financing of the census of pig population in the Member States. It regretted however that funds were being sought from the Guidance rather than the Guarantee Section of the Fund.

## Proceedings of the Economic and Social Committee

### *Opinion on the Commission's proposal for a Council regulation laying down supplementary provisions for the common organization of the market in vine products*

62. At its 68th session on 27 and 28 March 1968, the Economic and Social Committee adopted, by 80 votes to three with seven abstentions, its Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation laying down supplementary provisions for the common organization of the market in vine products.

The Committee's opinion on "table wines" approves the general lines followed by the Commission but has a certain number of criticisms to make and suggests several important amendments. In the first place, the Economic and Social Committee had certain reservations about rendering an opinion on a proposal for a product which has yet to be defined and in the absence of either Council decisions or Commission proposals on the problems directly affecting the market in table wines — as for example the regulation on quality wines produced in specified areas, future regulations on the harmonization of national legislation on vine products, the organization of the market in sparkling wines and liqueurs, the market in alcohol, and so on.

In its Opinion the Committee urged the Commission to submit the outstanding proposals as soon as possible and asked that all regulations dealing with the wine sector be brought into operation at the same time and not later than 1 September 1968.

The Committee was in broad agreement with the parts of the proposals dealing with the scope of the regulations and arrangements at the Community's frontiers.

As far as the price system and intervention measures are concerned, however, it proposed that the intervention arrangements be modified so as to give priority to stocking measures; other intervention measures should be kept in reserve for use if stocking failed to place the market on a sound footing.

## Agricultural aspects of the draft second medium-term economic policy programme

63. The general aspects — economic, industrial, technological, etc. — of the draft second medium-term economic policy programme were discussed in Bulletin 4-68.<sup>1</sup> As promised in that Bulletin, the agricultural aspects of the draft programme are discussed below.

<sup>1</sup> Chapter II.



The policy advocated for agriculture will have to take into account the special character of this sector, where, despite technical progress, output is still largely determined by natural circumstances and demand is relatively inelastic. In this connection, the draft programme stresses the narrowness of markets and the consequent limits on the possibility of expanding production.

Agricultural policy should include a market and price policy, the purpose of which would be to achieve a satisfactory pattern of production and ensure that productive activities are suitably rewarded. The agricultural price level should be so fixed as to ensure that competitive farms can earn a satisfactory income, but that there is no increase in living costs and no structural surpluses which could be sold on the world market only at increasing cost to the public finances.

Market and price policy ought to be accompanied by a policy on structures designed primarily to improve the profitability of those farms that have hitherto not been sufficiently competitive but could become so within a reasonable time. The measures taken should be selective, that is, they should encourage increases in productivity only where these are justified, and thus favour the most profitable types of production as much as possible. From this point of view, they should contribute to improvement of the structures of production (land improvement, consolidation of holdings, increase in the size of farms, etc.) and develop the collective equipment which is essential for the marketing of agricultural produce. In conjunction with price policy, structural policy should guide farms towards the production of high-quality foodstuffs, for which better sales possibilities exist than for traditional foods, and towards improved presentation, elaboration and marketing of these goods. For this purpose, it would be useful to give initial aids for particular initiatives aimed at greater concentration of supply and adaptation of supply to market requirements. Similarly, encouragement should be given to the conclusion of contractual agreements between farmers and enterprises engaged in marketing. In addition, vocational training for farmers, research and the dissemination of information about the market ought all to be intensified.

The draft programme states that it will be possible to achieve an appreciable improvement in farmers' living conditions and incomes only if some of the people at present employed in agriculture find jobs in other sectors of the economy. An active policy on retraining and social benefits should serve to guide those whose farms no longer have any chance of being competitive into other, more profitable work, in satisfactory social conditions; where this is not possible, farmers who cannot take up any other kind of work, particularly on account of their age, should be guaranteed an adequate living. To transfer workers who have been employed in agriculture requires the expenditure of a great deal of effort on the creation of new jobs and provision of appropriate vocational training for the people affected. Here, the draft programme favours solutions at regional level.

## Transport policy

Application of the prior examination and consultation procedure under the Council decision of 21 March 1962

### *Belgian bill making the classification certificate compulsory for inland navigation*

64. In a letter dated 16 February 1968 from its Permanent Representative with the European Communities, the Belgian Government communicated to the Commission

a bill making the classification certificate compulsory for all transport subject to the provisions of the decree-law of 12 December 1944 creating an inland navigation control office.

After consultation, on 11 March 1968, with the Member States concerning these provisions, the Commission sent a recommendation to Belgium on 19 March 1968.

In its recommendation the Commission expressed the view that the objectives followed were in accordance with the general lines of the common transport policy and, more particularly, that they conformed to the principles laid down in its proposal for a Council regulation on access to the market in the transport of goods by inland waterway. The proposed measures are to supplement at national level the action which the Commission has proposed to take at Community level to improve the organization of the waterways transport market.

Nevertheless, the Commission considered that the technical regulations on the basis of which inland waterway vessels were to be inspected, and any subsequent modification of these, should be subject to the prior consultation procedure specified by the Council decision of 21 March 1962. The Commission and, where necessary, the Member States should be in a position to pronounce on the content of these technical regulations in the light of their economic and legal effects.

Moreover the Commission recommended Belgium to adopt the necessary measures at the same time as the bill in question, in order to ensure the publication in suitable form of the relevant technical regulations and any amendment which might be made to them.

#### *Dutch regulation on the transport of dangerous substances*

65. In its opinion of 29 March addressed to the Netherlands, the Commission noted that the purpose of the rules communicated to it was to assemble in a single text the majority of the provisions relating to transport of dangerous goods and to complete them in the light of work done at international level and the consequent agreements.

The Commission considers that the implementation of these rules will help to make safer the transport of dangerous substances and notes with approval that in general they did not differentiate between internal and international transport. This conforms with the lines of the common transport policy, which calls for the removal of all unjustified differentiation.

The Commission also noted with approval that this single set of rules included the provisions of international agreements already adopted or in process of adoption by most of the Member States, thus facilitating the establishment of uniform rules applicable to all transport in the Community.

#### Consultation on infrastructure investment

66. In accordance with the Council decision of 28 February 1966 establishing a procedure for consultation concerning investment in transport infrastructure, the Member States were consulted on 18 March 1968 regarding various road-building projects communicated to the Commission.

Discussions were mainly on the junction of projected roads at frontiers, the technical features of these and in particular the capacity of motorways, traffic, synchronization

of work and the economic feasibility of projects. Further discussions are to be held on certain of the projects under examination as a result of the communication to the Commission of information and additional projects.

## Fixing of rates for infrastructure use

### *Pilot study on infrastructure costs*

67. The small panel watching over the organization and execution of the pilot study on infrastructure costs met from 5 to 7 March 1968 in Paris. Its work included adopting the account of the conditions of implementation of the various infrastructure costing procedures and methods of fixing rates for infrastructure use investigated in the pilot study. This text, together with an account of the quantified results obtained, will be incorporated in the summary report which the Commission will present to the Council on the execution of this study.

### *Preparation of the first rate-fixing measures for the use of road infrastructures*

68. The Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in studying transport costs held a meeting, attended by taxation experts, on 21 and 22 March 1968 in Brussels. The meeting prepared the proposals which the Commission is to present, pursuant to Council decision No. 67/790/EEC of 14 December 1967,<sup>1</sup> on the harmonization of commercial vehicle tax structures and the alignment of national taxes on diesel oil. Certain general lines for these measures were formulated.

The Committee agreed to appoint a specialized working party to examine the technical problems raised by the harmonization of vehicle tax structures. Diesel oil tax matters would be further investigated by Working Party No. 3 (taxes) on the basis of the concept of an initial partial alignment of national taxes adopted as a working hypothesis.

## Application of rules of competition to transport

69. On 13 March 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council an amended proposal for a regulation making the rules of competition applicable to transport by road, rail and inland waterway.

Work in the Council's committees on the Commission's initial proposal of 8 June 1964,<sup>2</sup> made it clear that some amendments were needed.<sup>2</sup>

By a decision of the Council which has been twice extended — most recently on 14 December 1967 for a further period ending on 13 June 1968 — the provisions of Council Regulation No. 17/1962 on the implementation of rules of competition, are not applicable to agreements, decisions and concerted practices in the transport sector whose purpose or effect is to fix transport rates and conditions, limit or regulate the supply of transport, or share transport markets. Neither do they apply to dominant positions in the transport market.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 322, 30 December 1967.

<sup>2</sup> See supplement to EEC Bulletin No. 7/64.

Normally this situation should not be extended once it expired. At its session of 13 and 14 December 1967, the Council of Transport Ministers therefore decided to adopt, by 30 June 1968, the regulation making the rules of competition applicable to transport.

The Commission considers the application of the rules of competition to the three modes of internal transport a vital facet of the common transport policy and of general economic policy.

*Scope of application:* According to the regulation proposed by the Commission, the provisions set out below will apply from 1 July 1968 to agreements, decisions and concerted practices in road, rail or inland water transport whose purpose or effect is to fix transport rates and conditions, limit or regulate the supply of transport, share transport markets, apply improved techniques or technical co-operation, or exploit dominant positions in the market. These provisions will also apply to activities of transport auxiliaries having the same purpose or effect as those mentioned above.

*Activities concerned:* Any agreement between enterprises, any decision for association of enterprises and any concerted practice liable to affect trade between the Member States and which has as its object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market is incompatible with the Common Market and prohibited, without prior decision to this effect being necessary.

Insofar as trade between Member States may be impaired thereby, abuse by one or more enterprises of a dominant position in the Common Market or in a substantial part thereof is also incompatible with the Common Market and prohibited.

Agreements and decisions prohibited by the regulation are null and void in law.

*Exceptions:* Certain kinds of agreements, decisions and concerted practices in the transport sector may however be exempted from the ban on cartels if their fundamental purpose is the application of technical improvements or technical co-operation.

The same applies to agreements, decisions and concerted practices designed to create groups of enterprises engaged in transport by road or inland waterway the object of which is the joint purchase or supply of transport services, provided that the group's total carrying capacity does not exceed a certain maximum fixed with due regard to the size of other enterprises supplying transport services on the markets in question.

In both the above cases the Commission would, however, have power to intervene in the event of abuse.

*Public transport undertakings:* No measure conflicting with the regulation applying the rules of competition to transport may be introduced or maintained by the Member States in respect of public or private transport undertakings to which they grant special or exclusive rights.

The rules of competition also apply to transport undertakings required to run services of general economic interest, insofar as the application of these rules does not prevent them, *de jure* or *de facto*, from carrying out the special task assigned to them.

The development of trade must in no case be affected to an extent contrary to the Community interest.

Thus the Commission's new proposal will establish, for the three modes of internal transport, rules of competition which are appropriate to the special structure of the transport markets and at the same time dovetail with the Community's general competition policy.

## The European Parliament

70. On 14 March, during its plenary session from 11 to 15 March 1968, the European Parliament approved a resolution formulated by the Transport Committee on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation 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.

In this resolution the European Parliament approved the Commission's proposal in principle, at the same time inviting it to adopt certain amendments which, however, did not affect the overall conception of the proposal.

It also drew attention to the need it found to examine the cut-rate rail fares in the light of the cost relationship between goods and passenger transport and the fact that the introduction of the common transport policy requires the harmonization of rates.

## Economic and Social Committee

71. At its 68th session of 27 and 28 March 1968, the Economic and Social Committee approved, subject to certain comments and proposed amendments, the chief of which are given below, the proposed regulation on the introduction of common rules for:

- i) Access to the occupation of road haulier in national and international transport;
- ii) Capacity control in national road haulage:

The Committee accepts some intervention by the authorities in the market, provided that it is limited to the indispensable minimum and that it in no case involves an arbitrary distribution of traffic or protection of any particular mode of transport.

It pronounces itself in favour of granting transport licences not limited to seven years, but for an indeterminate duration, subject to periodic examination of individual enterprises to check the proper use of the capacity granted.

The Committee is also in favour of establishing a uniform capacity control system for the different transport zones and categories. It considers that the possibility of creating short-distance zones across national frontiers should be left open.

In conclusion, the Committee suggested a new wording of the definition of transport on own account.

72. The Committee also approved, subject to certain comments, the proposed Council regulation on action by the Member States with regard to public service obligations in transport by rail, road and inland waterway.

Generally speaking, it considered that certain obligations linked with the concept of public service and not dealt with in the proposal should be covered in the regulation on standardization of railway accounts.

## V. External activities

### Enlargement of the Community

The German proposals and the Council meeting of 9 March 1968

73. At its meeting of 29 February 1968,<sup>1</sup> the Council invited M. Brandt, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, to elaborate on the suggestions he had put forward at that meeting with a view to co-operation in the fields of commercial policy and technology between the Member States of the European Communities and other European States. At its 26th meeting, on 9 March, the Council heard a statement by the Federal German Minister for Foreign Affairs on his Government's proposals.<sup>1</sup>

The members of the Council then had a broad exchange of views in which reference was made to the documents submitted to the Council by various Member States (the Benelux countries, Italy, and the Franco-German communiqué).<sup>2</sup>

It was thus possible to detail and clarify the problems raised.

The Council has asked the Commission for its opinion on these various questions in time for the next Council meeting, in Luxembourg on 5 April 1968.

With a view to preparing for this meeting, the Committee of Permanent Representatives was instructed to continue the work started by the Council.

### Commission Opinion submitted to the Council

74. On 2 April 1968, the Commission submitted its "Opinion concerning certain problems resulting from the applications for membership received from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway".

This Opinion, together with its annexes (problems posed by the establishment of a preferential trading system; procedures for consultation and alignment; collaboration on scientific and technical matters), has been published in full as a supplement to the Bulletin.<sup>3</sup>

The Commission considers that a preliminary preferential arrangement should comprise:

- i) Reciprocal linear cuts in customs duties, which would be of limited scope and subject to exceptions;
- ii) Substantial reductions in obstacles to trade, or even their complete elimination, for products concerned in the implementation of technical co-operation programmes and, where appropriate, for other branches of industry;

<sup>1</sup> The text of the German proposals is given in Ch. II of this Bulletin.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 3-68, Ch. II.

<sup>3</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin No. 4-68.

iii) Reciprocal preferences for agricultural products that are or might be extensively traded in between the parties concerned; for products governed by a price policy in the Community, a system of trade at agreed prices which would, to some extent, be aligned on the Community prices;

iv) Progressive alignment on the common customs tariff as soon as the tariff cuts had reached 30%;

v) Measures to reduce any distortions of competition, and appropriate safeguard clauses.

The Commission recalls that, in its report of 29 September 1967, it pointed out how useful it would be to hold talks with the United Kingdom, particularly as regards the adjustment of that country's economy and monetary system, since these problems will have to be examined as soon as negotiations begin.

The advisability of holding more general talks in order to ensure that the gap between the Community and the applicant States does not become any wider has frequently been stressed in the Council's discussions.

If special precautions were not taken, such talks might however introduce an additional complication into the working of the Community's already very complex institutional machinery.

Furthermore, any attempt to reduce the gulf between the applicant States and the Community by slowing down the progress of the latter would involve, as well as the disadvantage inherent in such delay, the risk of weakening the Community's present power of attraction over the States that have applied to join.

#### The Council meeting of 5 April 1968

75. The Council continued its examination of this whole question on 5 April 1968.

The discussion was opened by a verbal report from the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the work which the Committee had done on this subject, and by a statement from the Commission giving its Opinion.

At the end of the exchange of views which followed these statements, the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to resume the examination of all the problems arising, in the light of that day's discussions, during which the positions of the various delegations and of the Commission had been set out in detail, and to report back at the next Council meeting.

Finally, the Council took note of the Commission's intention to submit a document on questions connected with technological co-operation.

#### GATT

76. The Council of Representatives, meeting on 15 February 1968, considered the request made by the United States Administration for the opening of consultations under Article XXII, paragraph 2, concerning trade in poultry.

In explaining its reasons for making this request, the United States representative mentioned the worsening of conditions on the international poultry market and blamed, particularly, the intensification of competition on certain markets due to the practice of subsidizing exports.

Asked to give a ruling on the admissibility of the United States request, the Council decided to set up a group to hold consultations.

On this occasion, the Commission's representative, acting as the spokesman of the Community, accepted in principle the creation of such a group and declared the Community's intention to take part in it; he was, however, careful to state that such acceptance did not necessarily imply endorsement of the considerations put forward in the explanatory statements made by the various speakers in favour of setting up a group of this kind. He also urged that the group's composition should be broad enough to represent all the countries concerned in international trade in poultry.

The group's composition meets this requirement. Its instructions are "to hold consultations under Article XXII, paragraph 2, on behalf of the Contracting Parties, on the problems of international trade in poultry, and to report back to the Council".

The Chairman recalled that it had been customary in previous consultations of the same kind for the group to try to find solutions to the problems in question that would be acceptable to all concerned. Reference was also made to the spirit behind the conclusions of the XXIVth session of the Contracting Parties on the programme of work relating to agriculture. These warned against the temptation to make such consultations the opportunity for a confrontation, thus jeopardizing the effectiveness of real co-operation for the elaboration of mutually acceptable solutions.

It is in this spirit that the Community means to take part in the group's work.

## The Community's commercial policy

### Commercial relations with State-trading countries

#### *Proceedings in the European Parliament*

77. On 12 March 1968, for the first time for three years, the European Parliament held a debate on commercial relations between the Community and State-trading countries.

M. Hahn (Germany, Christian-Democrat) presented a report on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations. During the debate that followed, M. Pedini spoke for the Christian-Democrat group and M. Vredeling for the Socialist group. M. Deniau, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for external trade questions, recalled that trade between the Eastern European countries and the Six had legal, economic and political aspects and was evolving rapidly. In the last twenty years, and even in the last three or four years, attitudes had altered on both sides, methods in the Eastern European countries had begun to change, and trade had grown considerably, especially since 1964.

In the legal sphere, the first thing necessary was, the speaker declared, to adapt our trading instruments to the conditions of this trade, which are sometimes peculiar.



Far from constituting "discrimination" against the Eastern European countries, the measures taken or planned by the Six were only a response calculated to meet certain *de facto* situations and to provide a guarantee for the harmonious development of trade. The attitude behind them must be positive.

A gradual movement towards trade liberalization on our side was, M. Deniau said, matched among our trade partners in Eastern Europe by an incipient reassessment of the ideas of cost and price, and even of international trade. We must therefore see to it that our arrangements in this field were concrete yet flexible.

Turning to the economic aspect, M. Deniau pointed out that our trade with Eastern Europe had continued to grow considerably; since 1958, imports had gone up by 196% and exports by 237%. Eastern Europe was now a more important market than Latin America, accounting for between 6.5% and 7% of the Community's sales abroad, but further expansion of trade was nevertheless hampered by structural difficulties. The goods exported by the Eastern European countries consisted primarily of farm produce, raw materials, energy products and semi-manufactures. Changes in this structure would require time, and would depend first and foremost on the Eastern European countries themselves. But various developments were occurring which were all moving in one direction: the standard of living in the Eastern European countries was rising, their production was being increasingly diversified and there was a tendency to ensure better harmonization in the commercial terms offered by the Six. In conjunction with these various developments, it ought, the speaker said, to be possible to find a progressive solution to the problem of imports of farm produce from the Eastern European countries, which were at present often bound up with our ability to export.

M. Deniau then examined commercial relations with the countries of Eastern Europe in detail, from the point of view of the sectors concerned and of overall equilibrium. He also mentioned the various regulations now being discussed at Community level. In conclusion, M. Deniau pointed to certain prospects in a field which is a delicate one and in process of evolution. The question today was no longer "whether or not we should trade with Eastern Europe, but only how trade could be carried on, in the interest of both parties".

Furthermore, it was to be hoped that the emphasis would increasingly shift away from the special conditions governing this trade and from their legal and administrative consequences, and that we should concern ourselves more and more with the pattern of trade viewed from an economic standpoint. In the past the Six had been primarily concerned to ensure that the relations of each one of them with the countries of Eastern Europe caused no disturbances within the Common Market. That had been, and still was, a *sine qua non*. But, bearing in mind the general movement that had now started and the date-lines we had set ourselves, we should be able to look forward to a stage in which there could, case by case, be active forms of co-operation.

However, M. Deniau went on, we must remember that the question of our commercial relations with Eastern Europe could not be separated from its political background, which today, happily, was in a state of "détente". This benefited the growth of trade, which in turn contributed to the détente. In such a context, we must assure the necessary harmonization between the Six; but we ought perhaps to avoid giving the impression of being a "bloc", which would evoke the formation of another "bloc" in response.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament passed a resolution requesting the Council to adopt as rapidly as possible the Commission's proposals on external trade which

were still before it, and requesting the Commission to work out guidelines for a Community policy on trade with the countries of Eastern Europe and submit them to the European Parliament.

The resolution looks favourably on the latest developments in Eastern Europe and regards the end of the transition period as a new factor which will have to be taken into account in any assessment.<sup>1</sup>

## Bilateral relations

### United States

78. At its session of 4 and 5 March 1968, devoted to economic and financial questions, the Council attempted to work out a position common to the Member States with regard to the measures envisaged by the United States Government in the commercial field.

The results of the Council's deliberations were summed up in its final communiqué, as follows:

"The Council had a thorough exchange of views on the information communicated by the Commission subsequent to the consultations which it has had with representatives of the Government of the United States, in particular on the subject of the measures which the latter envisages taking in connection with its economic recovery programme.

At the end of the discussion, the Council invited the Commission to study the possibility and the consequences of speeding up the implementation of the results of the GATT multilateral tariff negotiations, taking into account the problems raised by the United States balance-of-payments situation.

The Council noted that the Commission proposed to submit a report on the results of this study in a fortnight's time."

At its meeting of 25 March 1968, the Council examined this question again and adopted the following text at the end of its discussion:

"Being anxious to keep international trade moving in the direction which it has followed for the last twenty years, that is towards the progressive removal of tariff and non-tariff obstacles, the Council is considering the possibility of speeding up the implementation of the results reached at the Geneva negotiations, and even of a certain effective unilateral speeding up in favour of the United States, it being understood that a corresponding readiness on the part of the American Government would be indicated by the elimination of the American Selling Price and the renunciation of all new protectionist measures, concurrent with the continuation of a positive policy intended to restore the American balance of payments.

While continuing its study of the question, the Commission will take up contacts, through the normal diplomatic channels, in order to obtain information for the Council with a view to further discussion in the near future."

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<sup>1</sup> The text of the resolution is given in the Annex to this Bulletin.

At its meeting of 9 April 1968, the Council heard a statement by the Commission concerning, on the one hand, the contacts which this institution has taken up with the various non-member countries concerned and, on the other hand, its proposals for a possible speeding up of the implementation of the results of the Geneva negotiations.

On the basis of this statement, the Council held an exchange of views at the end of which it adopted the resolution whose text is given below:

1. Taking into account the efforts undertaken by the Government of the United States to restore its balance of payments, the Community declares its readiness to apply, as from 1 January 1969, the third "tranche" (1/5) of the tariff reductions provided for by the Protocol setting out the results of the Geneva negotiations. This reduction, applicable *erga omnes* and without exception, will be conditional on reciprocity being granted by the principal contracting parties to GATT, particularly the members of EFTA, Japan and Canada.

2. The Community declares its readiness to accept that the United States, should they so desire, will not make this second "tranche" of reductions, envisaged for 1 January 1969, until 1 January 1970.

3. These decisions will apply in as far as the following assumptions are met:

a) That the United States will not take any protectionist measures with regard to imports, or measures subsidizing exports;

b) That the United States will, before 1 January 1969, abolish the American Selling Price in accordance with the Protocol concerning chemical products, supplementary to the Geneva Protocol.

On the same assumptions, the Community would continue to be prepared to apply the acceleration at a later date if the United States does not have sufficient time to complete the necessary procedures before 1 January 1969.

4. Unless otherwise decided by an agreement between the Community and the other principal contracting parties to GATT, the timing of the subsequent stages will be adjusted and the balance of tariff reductions as it results from the Geneva Agreement will be re-established on 1 January 1970.

79. On 9 April 1968, the Commission issued the following Press Release:

"The decision which the Council of the European Communities has just taken, on the proposal of the Commission, with regard to the asymmetrical acceleration of the results of the Kennedy Round falls within the context of the United States' balance-of-payments problems.

A fundamental solution to these problems can only be found within the context of general economic policy. The Community authorities, as is the case with the American authorities, are aware of this fact and have defined the measures which must be taken.

Thus, the guidelines adopted by the Community aim at a policy of expansion which cannot fail to reverse certain recent trends, by causing an increase in the demand for imported products. On the other hand, by maintaining a moderate policy of interest rates and by accepting, without taking corrective measures, a change in the parity of the pound, the six countries of the Common Market have already proved their intention of improving the imbalance in international payments. The decision regarding the implementation of the Kennedy Round constitutes a further contribution, limited but important, towards this policy.

The formula adopted for accelerating the Kennedy Round differs on certain points from the proposals made by other countries, in particular the United Kingdom, because the Community's situation is very different.

It is important to recall that the Community will, this year, carry out two tariff moves, namely, the first two instalments of the Kennedy Round reductions and the alignment between the tariffs of the Member States and the Common Customs Tariff of the Six. This will result in additional reductions for those Member States with higher initial customs duties. Thus, in certain sectors, the tariffs of these countries will, by 1 July next, be subjected to very important reductions extending beyond the first instalments of the Kennedy Round and, in some cases, may even be reduced by 50% in one single move.

The acceleration to take place on 1 January 1969 will increase this effect still more. To go further would raise problems of balance among the Member States of the Community and would also create serious difficulties of adaptation for various industrial sectors, which would inevitably require complex negotiations for the establishment of lists of exceptions, but the main purpose was to reach a rapid and positive decision."

### Japan

80. On 26 March 1968, the representatives of the Member States and of the Commission resumed their talks with the Japanese representatives concerning the implementation of the long-term agreement on cotton textiles.

During the meeting, the parties concerned sought to clarify various important points regarding the possibilities for Japanese cotton textiles exports to the Community.

### Latin America

81. At the request of the Uruguayan Mission, an information meeting with the Commission's staff took place on 20 March 1968. This meeting provided an opportunity to examine problems and prospects as regards imports of beef and veal into the Community from non-member countries. The Uruguayan Mission stressed its desire to ensure normal and uninterrupted access to the Community market for its country's output and a fair share of the consumption increase in the Community.

### Missions of non-member countries to the European Communities (March 1968)

82. On 9 March 1968, the President of the Council, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, each received, for presentation of their letters of credence, H. E. Monsieur Jorge Barreiro, the new Head of Uruguay's Mission to the EEC and EAEC, and H.E. Mr. Daniel Owino, Head of the Mission of Kenya and Tanzania to the Community.

On 8 March 1968, the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, received H. E. Monsieur Jorge Barreiro who presented his letters of credence as the new Head of Uruguay's Mission to the ECSC.

The competent institutions of the European Communities have given a favourable reply to the request from the Government of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia to establish diplomatic relations with the European Communities.

## Representation of the Associated States

83. The Government of the Republic of Mali has appointed H. E. Monsieur Seydou Traore as its Representative with the EEC. The notification of the EEC's *agrément* was dated 12 March 1968.

## Relations with international organizations

### Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

#### *Third Ministerial Conference on Science (Paris 11 and 12 March 1968)*

84. The Third OECD Ministerial Conference on Science, which was attended by M. Hellwig, Vice-President, on behalf of the Commission, issued recommendations on measures to be taken at ministerial level and on international co-operative efforts.

The latter recommendations placed particular emphasis on the gap between the member countries in the realm of technology; certain areas were singled out for special mention — educational technology, environmental technology, urban development and transportation techniques, marine resources and computer utilization.

The Ministers recommended that OECD should study the promotion and organization of fundamental research in co-operation with the other international organizations concerned and that they should examine the possibility of general programmes which would eliminate needless or wasteful duplication.

OECD was charged with promoting international co-operation in the matter of scientific and technical information systems.

85. Pending the outcome of the Third Ministerial Conference on Science, the Committee for Research Co-operation, which held its fifth meeting in Paris on 7 and 8 March 1968, examined the results of work in progress and adopted two decisions:

- a) on the launching of a co-operative research programme on non-metallic ores;
- b) on the launching of a programme of co-operation on air pollution research.

## Development aid General

### United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New Delhi, 1 February to 29 March 1968)

86. The second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was held in New Delhi from 1 February to 29 March 1968. Representatives of the 122 members of UNCTAD, including the six EEC countries, attended the Conference. The European Economic Community took part in the proceedings as an observer.

In the first phase of its work, the plenary Assembly which was presided over by Mr. Dinesh Singh (India) heard a number of general statements. M. Debré, French Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs, Head of the French delegation and President in office of the EEC Council, spoke on behalf of the European Economic Community, M. Martino, member of the European Commission and Head of the European Communities delegation, made a statement to the plenary session on 9 February 1968.

The Conference devoted particular attention to the examination of problems which had been regarded as "points of crystallization" at the end of the preparatory meetings held by the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary organs. It examined the following questions in particular:

- a) Commodities;
- b) Expansion and diversification of exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from developing countries;
- c) Finance for development and aid;
- d) Invisibles, including sea transport;
- e) Trends and problems of world trade and development.

These fundamental questions were examined by the five large committees set up for this purpose. Three working parties were organized to examine the following special questions:

- a) Food aid
- b) Economic integration between developing countries
- c) The problem of land-locked countries.

For all these problems the Conference made every effort to suggest practical solutions which would be acceptable to all its members.

As far as commodities are concerned the Conference adopted *inter alia* a resolution entitled "International Action": this is an action programme which deals mainly with procedure for each of the products studied. In the case of manufactured goods, the Conference approved a resolution embodying its unanimous agreement on the early introduction of a generalized system of preferences; it established a Special Committee on Preferences and adopted a timetable for its meetings. As regards finance, agreement was reached on the target of one per cent of gross national product for aid.

The Conference also adopted a number of resolutions or statements on special points (the problems of land-locked countries, sea transport, East-West trade, food aid). Several draft resolutions on which it did not prove possible to reach sufficient agreement were referred back to the Trade and Development Board.

The two most important resolutions passed by the Conference dealt with the adoption of the principle of preferences, which represents the culmination of several years' work and is a turning-point in international economic and trade relations, and with the fixing of a new target for financial aid representing a considerable improvement on the previous formula.

The other resolutions are of more limited significance or deal mainly with procedures or timetables. When the final report to the General Assembly of the United Nations

was being adopted, therefore, the developing countries expressed some disappointment at the modest achievements of the Conference. Most of these countries, however, recognized that it was better to concentrate on the positive achievements and to provide the permanent organs of UNCTAD with the necessary means to discharge the new responsibilities which have been entrusted to them.

At Community level, regular co-ordinating meetings were held during the Conference between the six delegations from the member countries and the Commission's own delegation. These meetings defined the Community's position as such, or the common positions adopted by the Six particularly with regard to measures affecting their national competence. Consultations were also held with the countries associated with the Community.

## VI. The Community and the Associated States

### Greece

87. The EEC-Greece Association Council held its 28th meeting at ambassadorial level on 6 March 1968.

At this meeting the Greek delegation agreed to the suspension at 3 and 3.5% of the CCT duties on spirits of turpentine and resins being continued for the year 1968.

Other problems discussed included the arrangements applicable to imports from Greece of processed products made from fruit and vegetables with added sugar which are listed in Annex III of the Athens Agreement and imports into Germany of Greek industrial wines.

### African States and Madagascar and overseas countries and territories

#### The Yaoundé Convention

##### *Association Committee*

88. The Association Committee held its 19th meeting on 8 March 1968 under the chairmanship of Ambassador Poaty, Permanent Representative of Congo (Brazzaville) to the Community.

One of the first items on the agenda was the adoption of the minutes of the fifth meeting of the Association Council; it was decided to leave this to the Council, which would deal with the matter at its sixth meeting.

As regards the definition of "products originating", the Committee was not in a position to take a final decision on the arrangements for postal packets proposed by the Member States; it therefore extended the existing transitional arrangements for a period of three months.

The Committee noted the request of resignation of M. Mamadou Touré, judge in the Arbitration Court. It also noted the present position with regard to the written procedure now in train for the appointment of a new European president and judges. On this last point, six of the associated countries had, at that stage, not made their position known.

The Committee read its reply to a letter from the Executive Director of the Afro-Malagasy sugar agreement. The Associated States deplored the legal void which in their view resulted from the absence of special arrangements for sugar for the period up to 30 June 1968. They reserved the right to bring up this question for further discussion at a later date.

The Associated States noted with satisfaction the declaration by the Belgian representative that his Government had decided that, in view of the difficulties outlined by Senegal, as from 1 April 1968 Senegal nationals would no longer require a visa for stays of less than three months in Belgium (Article 29 of the Convention — right of establishment).



The Belgian representative also indicated that consultations are taking place in the Benelux countries on the problem of visas for delegates from Associated States which do not have Belgian diplomatic representation and who come to Brussels in connection with the EEC-AASM Association.

The Associated States asked for a report on the EEC-Nigeria Agreement and on the present stage of the negotiations with the East-African States (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania) and with the countries of North Africa; the Community's spokesman promised that this information would be supplied as soon as possible.

The Committee also examined the present position with regard to the following questions: quotas for the Associated States; the special situation of Mauritania with regard to defining the origin of fishery products; restrictions on imports into Germany of matches manufactured in Upper Volta; the implementation in Mali of Article 29 of the Convention (right of establishment); the implementation of Annex VI of the Convention (financial aid); the Community's study on the creation of a common marketing organization for the associated countries; the difficulties encountered by the Huilafric company in Dakar with regard to the origin of its production, and information on what had been done by the Council of the European Communities following the consultation on trade arrangements for products based on cereals and rice.

The Associated States proposed that the next meeting of the Association Council be held in Kinshasa on 10 June 1968. The Community will reply to this proposal as soon as possible.

The next meeting of the Committee is to be held towards the middle of May next on a date which has still to be decided.

#### *Implementation of Article 11 of the Yaoundé Convention with regard to AASM sugar*

29. At its meeting of 11-15 March 1968, the European Parliament adopted a resolution deploring the delay in taking the interests of the Associated States into account with regard to sugar produced by them. Referring to its Opinion of 22 June 1967, it urged the Council to ensure that the provisions of Article 11 of the Yaoundé Convention would be implemented in respect of this product.

#### Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

90. The relevant services of the Commission held a meeting in Brussels on 18 and 19 March 1968 with officials from the organizations which co-operate in running the Community's scholarship programme: Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft (Germany), Office de Coopération au Développement (Belgium), Centre International des Stages (France), Centro Italiano Viaggi Istruzioni Studenti (Italy), Directie Internationale Technische Hulp (Netherlands).

Three seminars were organized for scholarship-holders now following courses of study — one at Langenargen (4-7 March), another in Rome (11-13 March) and the third in Amsterdam (25-26 March).

91. Six seminars were organized, two in Brussels, two in The Hague, one in Wiesbaden and one in Cologne (Haus Lerbach). Taking part were 179 African students, 21 from countries not associated with the EEC, and 10 European students.

## European Development Fund

### *Financing decisions*

92. On 7 March 1968, following endorsement by the EDF Committee at its 30th meeting on 13 February 1968, the Commission approved six decisions to finance projects by grants from the second EDF. These decisions covered 16 829 000 units of account.<sup>1</sup>

i) *Palm groves and palm-oil works in Mono, Dahomey* (supplementary scheme): 124 600 000 Frs. CFA or about 505 000 u.a. This scheme supplements an earlier one to lay out palm groves and build a palm-oil works in the Mono region, financed by the first EDF in 1961. The aim of the present scheme is to bring this investment in palm-oil production to full fruition by means of a number of additional measures. Present technical assistance and efforts to organize members of co-operatives and peasants will be extended, and measures to increase production and improve the social infrastructure will be intensified.

It is expected that by 1976, when the project should be in full swing, production will amount to 31 000 tons of fruit clusters, 6 000 tons of palm oil and 1 500 tons of palm kernels. Net family income (on the basis of 5 persons per 5 hectares) could be in the region of 50 000 to 60 000 Frs. CFA per year.

ii) *Modernization of the Lomé-Palimé road in Togo*: 1 053 000 000 Frs. CFA or approximately 4 193 000 u.a. The scheme is to improve and asphalt 119 km of road between Lomé, the capital of Togo, and Palimé, another town in the South. The scheme fits in with the authorities' policy gradually to abandon the antiquated and costly railway system and concentrate on a modern road network.

The area served by the Lomé-Palimé road is one of the most thickly populated in Togo, and its products are very varied. In addition, these two towns are marketing and transit centres for coffee, cocoa and certain fruit crops which are among the most important grown in Togo.

iii) *Hostel for students at the agricultural school at Butaré, Rwanda*: 38 000 000 Frs. RW or approximately 380 000 u.a. A hostel is to be built for 130 students which will include dormitories, a laundry, sick-bay, kitchen, dining-hall and common room. This scheme supplements an earlier one, now in course of completion. The school is the only establishment in Rwanda capable of training the medium-grade cadres essential for rational development of the agricultural economy of the country, whose expanding population calls for an intensification of crop production.

iv) *Construction of a road between Sibiti and Jacob in Congo (Kinshasa)*: 900 000 000 Frs. CFA or approximately 3 646 000 u.a. This 75 km road will provide a direct link between these two towns in the western part of the country, shortening the present journey between them by 36 km and making it easier to transport agricultural and forest products. This region is one of the most productive in the Congo and is undergoing great agricultural and industrial development.

v) *Technical assistance to the Industrial Development Office in Madagascar*: 8 200 000 Malagasy Frs. or approximately 33 000 u.a. Under this scheme the contract of one of the two expert advisers put at the disposal of the Industrial Development

<sup>1</sup> 1 unit of account = 1 US dollar:

Office by the Commission in April 1965 will be extended for two years. The extension will make it possible for one of the experts now with the office to provide further training for his Malagasy successors and to complete the reorganization of the Industrial Development Office which was put in hand lately, and to continue work on the surveys recently begun.

vi) *Selection of structural improvement work* to be financed from the fourth annual instalment of Senegal's production aid programme: 1 992 500 000 Frs. CFA or approximately 8 072 000 u.a. Efforts to encourage groundnut production under this scheme will concentrate on agricultural advisory services, fertilizer and select seed distribution, the establishment of rural development centres and the building of storage sheds for seeds.

On 13 March 1968, the Commission approved the financing by means of grants from the second European Development Fund of the "price support" section of the fourth annual instalment of Senegal's five-year production aid programme. At a special meeting held on 23 February 1968, the EDF Committee approved this decision, which will involve expenditure to the tune of 910 000 000 Frs. CFA or approximately 3 686 000 u.a.

In March 1965 the EEC Commission took note of the five-year production aid programme submitted by Senegal and fixed the amount of the first instalment at 2 590 000 000 Frs. CFA. The second and third instalments, which were approved in February 1966 and June 1967 respectively, were fixed at 2 404 500 000 Frs. CFA and 2 477 300 000 Frs. CFA. The Commission had already approved on 7 March 1968 the "structural improvements" part of the fourth instalment amounting to 1 992 500 000 Frs. CFA.

The present price-support operation fits in with the five-year programme which is aimed at enabling groundnuts to be put on the market gradually at world market prices.

With these new decisions, the total commitments of the second European Development Fund to date amount to about 490 403 000 u.a. for 237 financing decisions. These figures do not include expenses incurred in supervising the execution of the schemes or the financial and administrative costs of the EDF itself.

### Opening of a new pharmaceutical office in Chad

93. M. Ali Kéké, the Chad Minister for Labour, Youth and Sport, who has temporary responsibility for public health, opened the new national pharmaceutical office in Fort-Lamy on 24 February 1968. This is an imposing modern building which was financed by the European Development Fund at a cost of 150 000 000 Frs. CFA.

In his address, the Minister outlined the aims of this office which is a social service: thanks to an importing and distributing monopoly it will ensure the regular supply of urgently needed pharmaceutical products for Chad. The monopoly would also supply private pharmacies with about one thousand branded pharmaceuticals so as to avoid excessive profit margins.

## VII. Institutions and organs

### THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in plenary session from 11 to 15 March 1968. The sitting of 11 March was a continuation of the session which had been adjourned on 22 February 1968.

The Parliament took note of the resignation of M. Laan (Socialist group - Netherlands) who had been appointed burgomaster of Zaandam, and heard that he was to be replaced by M. Posthumus.

The President announced the composition of the delegation from the Senate of the French Republic, following the new appointments made on 13 March 1968. The following members had been chosen: MM. Armengaud, Brégegère, Berthoin, Blondelle, Bousch, Brunhes, Carcassonne, Colin, Dulin, Estève, Jozeau-Marigné and Poher.

The sitting of Tuesday, 12 March 1968, marked the opening of the new parliamentary year. The Parliament heard an address by its senior member, M. Lefebvre, and then proceeded to re-elect its President, M. Poher, by acclamation. The following were appointed Vice-Presidents: M. Metzger, M. Battaglia, M. Terrenoire, M. Furler, M. Wohlfart, M. Berkhouwer, M. Carboni and M. Dehousse.

During this session, the Parliament held an important debate on the economic situation in the Community in 1967 and the outlook for 1968, following the statement by M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, at the previous session, and an important resolution on the subject was adopted.<sup>1</sup>

The Parliament also adopted a resolution on the procedure for examining the First (1967) General Report of the Commission of the Communities. At the beginning of each constituent session and after electing its executive officers, the Parliament will appoint a rapporteur general; the report on the activities of the Commission will be referred to all the Parliament's Committees for their opinions, and a drafter will be appointed from each of them. The opinions adopted by each of the Parliament's Committees will be forwarded to the rapporteur general six weeks before the beginning of the session in which the General Report is to be discussed. The Parliament's general report will consist of a draft proposal for a resolution, an explanatory memorandum to it, and the text of the conclusions of each of the opinions rendered by the Committees. On a proposal from the rapporteur general a drafting committee will work out the proposed resolution and the explanatory memorandum.

During this session the Parliament discussed a number of matters connected with the implementation of the Treaties. For the first time for three years, it debated commercial relations between the Community and the State-trading countries of Eastern Europe.

The Parliament held debates and adopted resolutions on the harmonization of legislation (insurance), scientific research (suspension of the work of the Maréchal Group), transport (concept of public service), and sugar produced in the Associated African

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<sup>1</sup> Extensive extracts from this resolution are given in the Annex.

States and Madagascar. It also had several debates on agricultural questions and concluded by discussing budgetary and administrative matters. These various debates and resolutions are described in the relevant Chapters of this Bulletin.

M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, presented the report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1967; this had been transmitted to the Parliament immediately after the First General Report on the activities of the Communities in 1967.

Finally, on Thursday, 14 March 1968, the Parliament celebrated its tenth anniversary.<sup>1</sup>

### Oral question concerning the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

The Parliament also held a political debate. On 12 March 1968, M. Scelba, speaking on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, asked the Commission of the European Communities whether and to what extent the new draft non-proliferation treaty, which had been deposited in Geneva by the United States and the Soviet Union on 18 January 1968, took into account the necessities of the functioning and development of Euratom. In particular, M. Scelba wanted to know whether the draft non-proliferation treaty was compatible with the Euratom Treaty where safety regulations were concerned.

Before the Commission gave its reply, three members of the Parliament spoke on this subject.

On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Burger said that the requests made by his group in December 1967<sup>2</sup> had been satisfactorily met in the new version of the draft non-proliferation treaty, since the opportunities for industrial espionage and possible obstacles to the development of the nuclear industry for peaceful purposes had been eliminated and the interests of Euratom assured.

Speaking for the Liberal group, M. Schuijt urged that consideration should not be given solely to the interests of the Community; account should also be taken of the contribution made to the easing of world tension. The speaker thought that, if the possibility of negotiating a control agreement between the Vienna Agency and Euratom materialized and satisfactory results were obtained, the treaty could be signed in its present form.

M. Pedini, Chairman of the Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems, underlined the importance of ensuring supplies of nuclear fuel and particularly of enriched uranium. He pointed out that the Community would remain dependent on other countries unless it had an installation for the separation of isotopes; in particular, he stressed the danger that supplier countries might cut off these supplies on the grounds that uranium could be used for military as well as peaceful purposes. In conclusion, M. Pedini called upon the Commission to do everything necessary to see that supplies of nuclear fuel were assured.

M. Martino, speaking for the Commission of the Communities, declared that an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons would undoubtedly help to

<sup>1</sup> See Ch. I of Bulletin No. 4-68.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin No. 1-68.

guarantee world peace and might be the forerunner of general disarmament. The agreement ought however :

- i) to provide guarantees for technological development;
- ii) to make fissile materials available to non-nuclear countries for peaceful purposes;
- iii) not constitute an impediment to the process of European unification.

The new text of the non-proliferation treaty confirmed a slow but steady movement towards western views on this matter and was an advance on the previous versions.

With regard to the possibility of an agreement on controls being reached between Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the new text seemed — and the interpretation put upon it by the American negotiators supported this view — to make it legally permissible for an agreement of this kind to be concluded between the two organizations. From the actual context of Article 3, one could not however tell precisely what the content of such an agreement might be or whether it would be possible to devise a system that could be applied on the territory of the Community without conflicting with the Euratom Treaty.

M. Martino concluded by saying that, pending the results which might still follow from UN debates on the non-proliferation treaty and within the framework of relations between the Commission and the Governments of the Member States, and in the event of a possible agreement on controls to be concluded with the IAEA, the Commission wished to reiterate before the Parliament its firm intention of continuing its action in a constructive spirit, respecting the duties that were incumbent upon it and at the same time taking into account the guidelines and requirements mentioned by the Member States.

Closing the debate, M. Scelba thanked M. Martino for the explanations he had given, which showed that the Commission had been right to try to get the text of the treaty improved; he nevertheless urged the Commission to continue to watch that the interests of the Community were fully safeguarded in this question of non-proliferation.

## Resolutions

The Parliament adopted the following resolutions during this session:

### *On economic policy*

Resolution on the economic situation in the Community in 1967 and the outlook for 1968.

### *On external relations*

- i) Resolution on problems of commercial relations between the Community and the State-trading countries of Eastern Europe.
- ii) Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on a regulation instituting special import arrangements for certain products from particular non-member countries.

### *On the approximation of legislation*

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal for a first directive co-ordinating laws and regulations governing access to and pursuit of

activities in direct insurance other than life insurance, and on the proposal for a directive abolishing restrictions on freedom of establishment in the field of direct insurance other than life insurance.

#### *On transport*

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on a regulation concerning action by the Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in rail, road and inland waterway transport.

#### *On agriculture*

- i) Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal for a regulation on the financing by the EAGGF of aid for the production of grape-pip oil.
- ii) Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal for a directive on the organization of the general agricultural census recommended by FAO.
- iii) Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposals for regulations on Community programmes for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF.

#### *On budgetary and administrative matters*

- i) Resolution on the draft settlement of the accounts of the European Parliament for the 1967 financial year.
- ii) Resolution on the draft budget of the European Communities for the 1968 financial year.

#### *On the Association with the African States and Madagascar*

Resolution on the implementation of Article 11 of the Yaoundé Convention as regards sugar produced by the Associated African States and Madagascar.

#### *On procedure*

Resolution on the procedure for examining the First General Report of the Commission of the European Communities on the activities of the Communities in 1967.

#### Session of 21 and 22 March 1968

On 21 and 22 March 1968, the Parliament held a special session in Luxembourg to render its opinion on the Commission's memorandum and proposal concerning the establishment of structural equilibrium on the milk market in the medium term:

- i) Proposal for a regulation fixing the target price of milk, the intervention price for butter, and the reductions for skim milk and skim milk powder, applicable in the 1968/69 milk year;
- ii) Draft resolution concerning the fixing of the target price for milk, and on the regulation on the financing of the pig census in the Member States.

Details of debates and resolutions on these subjects are given, respectively, in Ch. I and in Ch. IV, sec. 61.

## THE COUNCIL

### 25th session (4 and 5 March 1968)

The Council held its 25th session on 4 and 5 March 1968 with M. Michel Debré, French Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance, in the chair. It dealt with the following items:

*General economic situation in the Community:* The Council adopted a recommendation on short-term economic policy in 1968.

*Relations with the USA:* The Council asked the Commission to find out whether it would be possible to speed up the implementation of the Kennedy Round results and what consequences might be expected, in view of the US balance-of-payments problems. The Council also noted that the Commission intended to submit a report on the results of this investigation within a fortnight.

*Removal of restrictions on capital movements:* The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its work on the amended proposal for a third directive on the implementation of Article 67 of the Treaty and to report back to it at one of the next sessions.

#### *Tax policy:*

i) Common method for calculating the average rates under Article 97 of the EEC Treaty: the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its work on this subject and on the study of indirect taxes falling on the collection of capital.

ii) Indirect taxes: the Council asked the Commission to submit by the summer the conclusions to a study on taxation affecting mergers of Community enterprises and the acquisition by one Community enterprise of shares in another. The Commission is also to prepare a study on problems of the harmonization of taxes at source on dividends and debenture interest. An interim report may be made on this matter when the study on mergers and participations is submitted.

### 26th session (9 March 1968)

The Council held its 26th session on 9 March 1968, with M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister, in the chair. It dealt with the following items:

*Applications for membership:* The Council asked the Commission to render its opinion on the various problems raised in the German Government's proposals, in those of the Benelux countries and Italy and in the Franco-German communiqué.

*Removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment:* The Council approved a first directive on the co-ordination, with a view to making them equivalent, of the guarantees required of firms or companies in the Member States in the meaning of Article 58, 2nd paragraph, of the EEC Treaty to protect the interests both of shareholders and of third parties.



## 27th session (11 and 12 March 1968) — Agriculture

The Council held its 27th session on 11 and 12 March 1968, with M. Edgar Faure, French Minister of Agriculture, in the chair. It dealt with the following items:

*Milk, beef and veal:* The Council agreed to continue on 25, 26 and 27 March 1968, its discussion of the Commission's proposals concerning certain measures involving simultaneous action on prices and structures.

*Fruit and vegetables:* The Council adopted a number of regulations.

*Common organization of the market in rice:* The Council also adopted an amendment to the first article of Regulation No. 372/67/CEE.

*Veterinary matters:* The Council adopted the resolution on measures to be introduced in connection with the implementation of a Community policy.

## 28th session (25 March 1968)

The Council held its 28th session on 25 March 1968 with M. Michel Debré, French Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance, in the chair. It dealt with the following items:

*Relations with the USA:* The Council considered the possibility of speeding up the Kennedy Round results, and even a certain unilateral acceleration sufficient to benefit the USA.

*Tax policy:* The Council adopted the directive establishing a common method for calculating the average rates provided for in Article 97 of the EEC Treaty.

*1968 budget of the European Communities:* After consulting the European Parliament the Council finally adopted the budget.

## 29th session (25, 26 and 27 March 1968) — Agriculture

The Council held its 29th session on 25, 26 and 27 March 1968, with M. Edgar Faure, French Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

*Milk and milk products,<sup>1</sup> and beef and veal<sup>2</sup> sectors:* The Council made a thorough and detailed examination of the problems arising and adopted transitional measures pending the introduction of the single market in the two sectors.

The Council also recorded its agreement in principle to a decision on the additional tariff quota for frozen beef and veal.

*Other EEC decisions:* The Council adopted in the Community languages a number of agricultural regulations (EAGGF, cereals, pig population), and amended and supplemented certain provisions of the regulations concerning social security of migrant workers.

The Council also adopted the decision extending until 30 June 1968 the term of validity of the licence provided for in the decision of 19 December 1960 relating to the system of aids existing in France for certain categories of paper-pulp.

<sup>1</sup> See Ch. I above.

<sup>2</sup> See Ch. IV, sec. 53.

*ECSC decisions:* The Council gave confirmatory opinions pursuant to Article 54, 2nd paragraph, of the ECSC Treaty, to different loans in support of investment schemes (for power stations at Essen and Saarbrücken, Germany, and the Pas de Calais/Nord region of France) to facilitate the marketing of Community coal.

The Representatives of the Member Governments approved the proposal to authorize Germany to import under zero-duty quota wire rod for alloy steel valve springs, in accordance with the six-monthly tariff arrangements under the ECSC Treaty.

The above items are dealt with more fully in the foregoing chapters.

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE

### Cases pending

Case 7/68 — Commission of the European Communities v. the Italian Republic.

On 7 March 1968,<sup>1</sup> the Commission filed a suit for a ruling by the Court, that the Italian Republic had failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 16 of the EEC Treaty by continuing to levy the progressive tax provided for by Article 37 of Law No. 1/89 of 1 June 1939 on exports of objects of artistic, historical or archeological interest.

Case 8/68 — Official of the Commission v. Commission of the European Communities.

Case 9/68 — *Idem*.

The object of these combined cases, which were filed with the Court of Justice on 22 and 29 March respectively,<sup>2</sup> is to annul a decision to withdraw an allowance under Annex VII, Article 2, of the Statute.

### Judgments

Case 5/67

On 8 February 1967, the Munich Finanzgericht had asked the Court for a preliminary ruling on the validity of the EEC Commission's Regulation No. 144/65/CEE of 18 October 1965 instituting a countervailing charge on imports from Bulgaria and Rumania of dessert grapes grown in the open.

In its ruling of 13 March 1968, the Court said that its examination of the question put to it by the Finanzgericht had not revealed any factors that might lessen the validity of the regulation in question.

## THE ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The ECSC Consultative Committee met in Luxembourg on 26 March 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Ferry. M. Colonna di Paliano and M. Haferkamp, members of the Commission, were present.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 24, 22 March 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. C 45, 10 May 1968.

The Committee paid tribute to the memory of M. Raymond Latin, its former Vice-President, and M. Werner Klaer, a senior official of the Commission, who had died recently.

A report was presented by M. Colonna di Paliano on the Commission's activities in connection with ECSC and on the economic situation and short-term prospects of the Community's coal and steel industries. The Committee discussed the quarterly programme for steel presented by M. Colonna di Paliano, as well as the quarterly programme and provisional balance-sheet for 1968 for coal, on which a statement was made by M. Haferkamp.

The Committee decided to hold a special meeting on 1 July 1968 to study the questions raised by the merger.

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 68th plenary session in Brussels on 27 and 28 March 1968, under the chairmanship of M. Major.

During this session the Economic and Social Committee rendered the following eight opinions:

1. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on the valuation of goods for customs purposes (see Ch. IV, sec. 5).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 12 December 1967.

2. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to customs warehousing procedure (see Ch. IV, sec. 5).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 12 December 1967.

3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to:

- i) Customs examination of goods arriving in the customs territory of the Community;
- ii) The procedure for provisional storage of these goods (see Ch. IV, sec. 5).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 12 December 1967.

4. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to deferred payment of custom duties, charges having equivalent effect and agricultural levies (see Ch. IV, sec. 5).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 12 December 1967.

5. Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on the introduction of common rules for:
- i) Access to the occupation of road haulier in national and international transport;
  - ii) The control of capacity in domestic road haulage (see Ch. IV, sec. 71).

This opinion was adopted by 70 votes to 16, with 4 abstentions.

The Council had referred the proposal to the Committee on 28 June 1967.

6. Opinion on the draft Council regulation concerning action by Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in rail, road and inland waterway transport (see Ch. IV, sec. 72).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred this draft to the Committee on 28 June 1967.

7. Opinion on the draft regulation laying down supplementary provisions relating to the common organization of the market in vine products (see Ch. IV, sec. 62).

This opinion was adopted by 80 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions.

The Council had referred this draft to the Committee on 11 July 1967.

8. Opinion on the economic situation in the Community (annual opinion) (see Ch. IV, sec. 15).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

In conformity with a decision taken by the EEC Commission in 1964, the Committee is consulted every year on the economic situation after the Commission's annual report to the European Parliament.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

### Budget matters

As mentioned in last month's Bulletin, the Council drew up a draft budget for 1968 for the European Communities on 29 February. This is the first time that a single budget has been drawn up for the European Communities since the creation, pursuant to the entry into force on 1 July 1967 of the Treaty of 8 April 1965, of a single Council and a single Commission for the Communities.

Estimated expenditure in the draft budget totals 2 157 460 029 u.a.; this represents an increase of 1 519 835 746 u.a. on the sums included in the EEC budget, the working budget of the EAEC and the provisional estimates of administrative expenditure for ECSC in 1967. Estimated expenditure for each of the institutions is as follows:

European Parliament		8 242 040 u.a.
Council		9 299 472 u.a.
Commission		
a) Administrative expenses	87 779 040	
b) European Social Fund	24 550 989	
c) EAGGF	2 045 130 000	
	<hr/>	2 157 460 029 u.a.
Court of Justice		1 916 130 u.a.

The two main reasons behind this increase are, first, the inclusion in the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF of funds for the 1967/68 accounting period (1 313 million u.a.) by virtue of the decision to speed up payments from the Fund taken by the Council in October 1967 and, in the second place, expenditure involved in reorganizing the services of the single Commission and their redistribution between Brussels and Luxembourg.

At the same meeting, the Council fixed a new establishment for the Commission for the year 1968, having regard to the rationalization mandate given to the latter by Annex I of the Treaty of 8 April 1965.<sup>1</sup>

Authorized staff for 1968 represents a drop of 252 on the combined staff authorized for the year 1967 for the EEC Commission, the Euratom Commission and the High Authority of the ECSC. Of the 252, 98 are A posts, 70 B posts, 72 C posts and 12 D posts.

102 permanent A posts have been suppressed. These can be broken down as follows:

13	A1
19	A2
30	A3
40	other A posts
—	
102	

Four temporary posts (3 A2 and 1 A3) have been created.

Since the definitive regularization of the position of auxiliary staff should be one of the prime objectives of the Commission's reorganization scheme, the Council also allowed the Commission to retain a certain number of supernumerary posts — 20 A and 35 B posts — to be reabsorbed as vacancies arise on the permanent staff.

In a resolution adopted on 14 March 1968, the European Parliament took cognizance of the draft budget for 1968 drawn up by the Council and noted that, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties of Paris and Rome, this budget can be regarded as having been definitively adopted. It noted with satisfaction that the implementation of the merger treaty was reflected in the budget and that the rationalization of the Commission's services was put through with the minimum of delay. Since the single Commission would now have an administrative tool adapted to its requirements, the Parliament expected it to show all the necessary efficiency in solving the problems now facing the Community and in furthering its development.

The Parliament observed that the Community's expenditures in the social field were still minimal; it urged the Commission and the Council to further the Community's activities here.

Lastly, in view of the magnitude of expenditure in connection with the financing of the common agricultural policy, particularly under the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF, the Parliament felt that the Community's institutions should become increasingly aware of their responsibility with regard to the financial burdens necessary to meet this expenditure.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin No. 4-68, Ch. V.

## Honorary rank conferred

The Commission has conferred the title of Honorary Director-General on M. Alexis Dubois, former Director for Customs Matters in the Internal Market Directorate-General.

The Commission also conferred the posthumous title of Honorary Director-General on M. Werner Klaer and M. Pierre Nacivet.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Miscellaneous.

## VIII. European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank concluded, on 28 March 1968, with the Berliner Draft- und Licht (BEWAG)-AG, a loan contract for the equivalent of DM 20 million (5 million units of account) for the partial financing of the installation, at the Reuter power station in West Berlin, of a new 132 MWe group intended to ensure production of basic electricity and to supply power for the urban heating system. The loan, with a validity of 17 years, will bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum.

The BEWAG, which is the exclusive concessionary for electricity production and distribution in West Berlin, has already benefited from two EIB loans, in 1960 and 1963 respectively, for the partial financing of the two thermal power stations of 100 MWe each.

The aim of the project is to enable the borrower to cope with the foreseeable growth in demand for electricity from industry and households in West Berlin, and to ensure that there is a margin of reserve sufficient to cover the special situation created by the isolation of the Land of Berlin.

The project forms part of the company's medium-term investment programme, entailing a total expenditure of DM 627 million (156.75 million units of account) between now and 1971/72. The total cost of the project is estimated to be DM 118 million (29.5 million units of account), of which DM 8 million (2 million units of account) in the form interim interest.

The commissioning of the new unit is planned for 1969, and the loan is guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

## Miscellaneous

Address on "Technical Progress and the Common Market" by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, at the Third International Congress on Automation

Speaking on the subject "Technical Progress and the Common Market", M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, dealt with the problem of the technological gap. He said that if Europe wished to be truly independent and deal with the United States on an equal footing, the main task was to achieve a position of fundamental equality. This being so, it was hard to see why the United Kingdom, the European State leading the rest in the matter of technology and research, should remain outside the European Community.

Technical progress — which does not automatically bring about social progress — was leading to radical changes in the pattern of employment, in respect both of the numbers employed in specific trades and of the skills required. While in some industries the need for labour was declining, there was a shortage of manpower in others. Accordingly the structure of the supply of labour must be adapted to changing demand and jobs must be found for redundant workers. In particular, occupational retraining, geographical mobility and the creation of new jobs, especially in the less-favoured regions, must all be encouraged.

Considering the action taken by the Executives to come to terms with the social implications of technical progress, M. Levi-Sandri said that the instruments and resources provided by the Treaty were insufficient. When, however, the Community became a single market, that is on 1 July 1968, how would it be possible to pursue purely national employment policies?

On this point M. Levi-Sandri stressed the need for a thoroughgoing overhaul of the Social Fund to make it the active instrument of an active employment policy.

### Visits of missions from non-member countries

#### Austria

M. Mitterer, new Austrian Minister of Commerce and Industry, visited the Commission on 21 March 1968. Problems of relations between the Community and Austria were discussed.

#### Israel

On 29 March 1968 M. Abba Eban, the Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs, had discussions in Brussels with the President of the Commission and with M. Martino, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations, on relations between Israel and the Community.



## Denmark

M. Poul N. Andersen, Danish Minister for European Affairs, and M. Peter Larsen, Danish Minister of Agriculture, met several members of the Commission on 19 March 1968. H. E. M. Finn Gundelach, Head of the Danish Mission, also took part in the discussions, which centred mainly on problems related to the widening of the Communities. The Danish Ministers were also received by M. Rey, President of the Commission.

## Visits of Ministers of the Associated African States and Madagascar

### Ivory Coast

On 14 and 15 March 1968 M. Sawadogo, the Ivory Coast Minister of Agriculture, accompanied by senior officials from his department, was received by the Directorate of the European Development Fund (EDF) in order to discuss agricultural schemes under examination and for which finance has still to be provided under the second Fund.

### Madagascar

A Malagasy delegation, led by M. Lechat, Minister of Public Works, was received on 18 March 1968 by the EDF Directorate to give an account of the difficulties arising from the damage caused by cyclone "Georgette" to work on the Andapa road scheme. The delegation requested additional funds as emergency aid.

### Congo (Brazzaville)

The Minister of Finance of the Congo (Brazzaville), M. Babackas, accompanied by senior officials from the Congolese Office of the Plan, had discussions with the EDF Directorate on 20 March 1968 on schemes being financed and implemented and others in process of examination.

### Central African Republic

On 26 March 1968 a mission from the Central African Republic, led by M. M'Bongo, Minister of Public Works, examined with the EDF Directorate road and inland waterway schemes submitted for financing by the second Fund.

### Mauritania

On 28 March 1968 a conference was arranged for a Mauritanian delegation on the various aspects of association with the African countries and Madagascar.

A working meeting was held with a Mauritanian delegation on the occasion of a study and fact-finding visit arranged by CEDIMON (European Centre for Industrial and General Overseas Development, Paris). The delegation was led by the President of the Mauritanian Parliamentary Assembly.

## Council of Europe

M. Polys Modinos, Deputy Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, visited the Commission on 22 March 1968. The customary exchange of information was held on the current work of the two organizations.

### The four "Monnet resolutions" on European policy adopted by the Italian Parliament

On 1 March 1968 the Italian Parliament voted a resolution based on the four resolutions adopted by the Action Committee for the United States of Europe on 15 June 1967, declaring itself to be in favour of the entry of the United Kingdom and other democratic EFTA countries, desiring that the technological gap between Europe and the United States should be closed, requesting the setting up of a liaison committee between the United States and the EEC, and inviting the institutions of the European Community to take the necessary steps to contact the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries with a view to setting up a co-operation committee on economic and cultural matters.

### Rome : Conference of delegates from the Councils of State of the six Community countries

For the first time since the establishment of the Communities, a conference of delegates from the Councils of State of the six Community countries was held in Rome on 5 March 1968. After examining matters of common interest and their respective working methods, the delegates noted that in the sphere of law it is possible to establish common principles, in so far as public authority is exercised with a view to aims of general interest such as are stated in the laws. M. Parodi, President of the French Council of State, noted that bilateral contacts had already shown that the problems arising in the six countries are the same and that the solutions suggested by case-law largely coincide.

### Conviction for fraud

For having wrongfully received sums from the Agricultural Fund (EAGGF) for fictitious exports of grapes from the Community, two Belgian fruit and vegetable wholesalers were convicted by the Malines Court; one was sentenced to four months imprisonment, with suspended execution of sentence, and a fine of Bfrs 2 000, and the other was fined Bfrs 1 000.

A Dutch wholesaler was sentenced by default to three month's imprisonment and was fined Bfrs 1 000.

A sum of Bfrs 10 million, combining fine and damages, will have to be paid jointly by the three accused to the Ministry of Finance.

## Deaths

M. Werner Klaer, adviser *hors classe* to the ex-High Authority of the ECSC, died suddenly on 16 March 1968 at the age of 62.

M. Klaer was the Transport Director of the High Authority from the establishment of the ECSC. In this capacity, and later as adviser to the High Authority, he helped very successfully to solve a number of important European transport problems, particularly when international direct rates were introduced for the railways.

Since 1957 M. Klaer had on several occasions been chairman of the ECSC-Austria Transport Committee and of the ECSC-Switzerland Transport Committee. In 1961 and 1962, as General Commissioner of the European Communities, he was in charge of the participation of the Communities and Member States in the Seattle World Exhibition.

The Commission paid tribute to the memory of the late M. Klaer at its meeting of 20 March 1968. M. Hellwig and M. Bodson, Vice-President and member of the Commission of the European Communities respectively, accompanied by a large delegation of the staff of the European Communities, represented the Commission at M. Klaer's funeral in Luxembourg on 25 March 1968.

At its meeting of 3 April 1968 the Commission conferred on M. Klaer the title of Honorary Director-General.

M. Nacivet, Director-General of Finance and the Budget under the ex-Euratom Commission, died suddenly on 31 March 1968 at the age of 56.

On 1 July 1958 M. Nacivet was seconded as director to the Euratom Commission's staff. On 1 January 1960 he became Director-General of Finance and the Budget. He occupied this important post with great competence until his death, which has been a sad blow to all.

At its meeting of 1 April 1968 the Commission paid tribute to the excellent service he rendered the Euratom Commission and, subsequently, the Commission of the European Communities. M. Sassen, accompanied by several senior officials, represented the Commission at M. Nacivet's funeral on 4 April 1968 in Paris.

At its meeting of 3 April 1968, the Commission conferred on M. Nacivet the title of Honorary Director-General.

## ANNEX

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(11-15 March<sup>1</sup> and 21-22 March<sup>2</sup> 1968)

Resolution embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's memorandum and proposal to the Council concerning the establishment of structural equilibrium in the milk market in the medium term

- i) Proposal for a regulation fixing the target price of milk, the intervention price for butter, and the reductions for skim milk and skim milk powder, applicable in the 1968/69 milk year;
- ii) Draft resolution of the Council of the European Communities concerning the fixing of the target price for milk.

#### *The European Parliament,*

(...)

1. Shares the Commission's concern with regard to the disequilibrium afflicting the Community's milk market, but wonders whether the increasing lack of balance is due not less to the rise in output than to the reduced possibilities for its disposal;

2. Considers therefore that, in addition to production, sales promotion will also have to be studied continually;

3. Believes that, in order to re-establish equilibrium on the market in milk products in the medium term, special measures need to be taken to dispose of surplus stocks rapidly without consequent disturbance to the market in fresh butter;

4. Doubts whether cutting the target price of milk fixed by the Council in its resolution of July 1966 can help to limit the production of milk, and fears that, if the price expected is reduced, the farming population's confidence in the common agricultural policy may be shaken;

5. Considers therefore that, since it is important not to alter the character of the target price, and since the average agricultural income in the Community is still lower than the incomes of other comparable categories of the population, it would be neither wise nor justifiable to reduce the common target price of milk fixed after mature consideration in 1966 and the intervention price for butter which is derived from it;

6. Holds that it is equally inadmissible to decide *a priori* that the target price of milk which the Council had, in 1966, envisaged bringing into force on 1 April 1968 should be kept at the same level for four years, and is of this opinion because the annual fixing of prices must, if it is to ensure reasonable incomes, be based particularly on the way net costs increase in agriculture;

7. Considers that, after 1968, account should be taken when the annual target price for milk is fixed of the extent to which the situation on the Community's milk market has improved;

8. Believes that an improvement of the market in milk products lies in:

i) The re-establishment of equilibrium on the market in butter and vegetable oils and fats;

ii) Measures to produce a better return from milk;

iii) A change in the ratio between the price of milk and that of meat, in favour of the latter product.

9. Considers it desirable, moreover, in accordance with its opinion on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products,<sup>3</sup> to provide, in addition to support measures for milk fats in the form of an intervention price for butter, support measures

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 27, 28 March 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. C 32, 6 April 1968.

<sup>3</sup> See resolution of 22 February 1968, official gazette No. C 18, 9 March 1968, p. 4.

for milk proteins in the form of an intervention price for skim milk powder, on condition that the latter price is fixed at a reasonable level;

10. Proposes (in order to reduce the costs arising out of the intervention measures mentioned in paragraph 9 and to facilitate the sale of skim milk) that the subsidy for skim milk should not be cut but that a further reduction be made in the subsidy for skim milk powder;

11. Proposes that 6% of milk fats be incorporated into animal feedings, and considers that full compensation need not be given for the increased costs involved in their compulsory incorporation;

12. Calls for the imposition of the Community tax on oils and fats which the Council decided upon in principle in December 1963, and urges that this tax be raised to 0.10 u.a. and that the resulting revenue be made over to the EAGGF; part of the receipts will, however, have to be used to increase the prices paid to producers in the countries associated by the Yaoundé Convention, so that they may not be penalized by the implementation of this provision;

13. Urgently reiterates, however, the request made in its resolution of 18 June 1965 that independent revenues for the Community be created only if, at the same time, the budgetary powers of the European Parliament are extended in such a way as to ensure adequate parliamentary control over the independent revenues of the Community which are not subject to any control by the national parliaments;

14. Notes that the Commission's proposal concerning the institution of a tax on oils and fats does not meet this requirement and calls

upon the Commission, therefore, to amend its proposal in the way indicated by the resolution of 18 June 1965;

15. Urges that the work being done to organize world markets in oleaginous products and oils and fats be continued so as to arrive at a lasting stabilization of these markets;

16. Agrees with the Commission that, in order to establish structural equilibrium on the milk market in the medium term, joint action should be taken to improve the structure of agriculture, particularly within the framework of general economic development, in addition to measures in the field of market and price policy;

17. Reserves its opinion on the measures proposed by the Commission with a view to the structural adaptation of milk production, which are mentioned in Annexes 3 and 4 of the memorandum; it does so because, in their effects, they are closely bound up with the implementing measures that will have to be taken, and these call for more detailed study and will be easier to assess within the context of the proposals that the European Commission intends to submit on the structure of agriculture;

18. Requests the EEC Commission to accept the proposed amendments given below, in accordance with Article 149, second paragraph, of the Treaty;

19. Requests its competent Committee to be careful to see whether the Commission of the European Communities amends its initial proposal in accordance with the proposed amendments submitted by the European Parliament, and to report to it on the matter where necessary;

(...)

## Resolution on the economic situation in the Community in 1967 and the outlook for 1968

### *The European Parliament,*

Having regard to the annual report of the Commission of the European Communities on the economic situation in the Community and the outlook for the current year,

Having regard to the report of the Economic Affairs Committee,

1. Points out that unemployment is being partly overcome in certain member countries but remains at a relatively high level in others;

2. Believes that the considerable slackening of economic growth in the Community shows that the public authorities are not yet in a position to stimulate or check economic activity selectively enough;

3. Urges the Community institutions to continue their efforts to arrive at a harmonized application of the instruments of short-term economic policy;

4. Considers that, for this purpose, the Member States will have to carry out a more extensive employment policy than the one at present pursued. To this end, the budgets for the current year and those for the following years should, as has not been the case hitherto, testify to the Member States' concern to respect the Council's recommendations on the structural reorganization of official budgets;

5. Is convinced, in view of the points mentioned in the above paragraphs and of the international economic situation, of the need for additional selective measures to be taken promptly in most of the Member States, in order to stimulate economic activity without however impeding the necessary structural changes, and stresses the importance, in this connection, of the Council's forthcoming recommendation on short-term economic policy;

6. Emphasizes the need to carry out a dynamic policy of economic development that will stimulate investments designed to create new jobs, and in particular to guard against the dangers of a policy of deflation;

7. Requests the Commission of the Communities to arrange a European conference with the two sides of industry, in order that they may together examine the practical measures that might be taken or recommended, particularly in the field of employment and vocational training, not only in order to remedy certain specific situations existing at the present time but also in order to implement the medium-term economic policy, whose social objective ought to be regarded as of prime importance;

8. Agrees with the Commission of the European Communities that an appreciable increase in the rate of interest on capital markets might well jeopardize the advance in investment and, therefore, the revival and adequate modernization of economic activity;

9. Hopes that the Commission of the European Communities will, in the near future, submit proposals to enlarge credit channels, integrate stock markets and eliminate technical obstacles to capital movements, not forgetting the measures that should be taken to facilitate the creation of European-type companies;

10. Considers that, now that the complete abolition of intra-Community customs duties is only a few months away, application of the safeguard measures provided for in Article 226 of the EEC Treaty should be kept to a minimum;

11. Welcomes all re-organization measures taken by the United States and United Kingdom Governments, and emphasizes the danger that the development of the monetary situation may involve international trade and international capital movements in a spiral of restrictions and counter-measures;

12. Considers that, in order to obviate this danger, the Community will, on the one hand, have to pursue a policy of balanced growth and, on the other, give a fresh impetus to international trade by making a constructive contribution to the re-establishment of international monetary equilibrium and pursuing a liberal commercial policy that will, among other things, encourage European enterprises to invest in the United States;

13. Requests the Commission of the European Communities, during its forthcoming talks with the United States Administration, to find out what facilities the American authorities might be able to grant European investors;

14. Recommends the Council and Commission of the Communities, in co-operation with the United States and within the framework of a joint multiennial programme, to find a solution to the problems posed by that country's balance of payments, for these problems are also of not inconsiderable importance for the European Economic Community;

15. Welcomes the decision taken in 1967 by the General Assembly of the International Monetary Fund to create additional international payment facilities if necessary, irrespective of the size of available gold or foreign currency reserves;

16. Considers that the international monetary situation has once again shown the need to do everything possible to bring about the creation of a European monetary union;

17. Hopes that the Commission of the European Communities will be instructed by the Council to draw up an action programme with a view to the achievement of a European monetary union;

(...)

Resolution on the problems of commercial relations between the Community and the State-trading countries of Eastern Europe

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

I

1. Hopes that the signs of a greater willingness on the part of Member States to act together on common commercial policy matters may shortly be reflected in concrete achievements;

2. Regrets, however, that the proposals submitted by the Commission on 3 March 1964 with the aim of speeding up the establishment of a common commercial policy towards State-trading countries have not been accepted by the Council;

3. Considers that the latest developments of the situation in this sector and the imminence of the end of the transition period are new factors that should be taken into account in any assessment;

4. Requests the Council, therefore, to adopt as soon as possible the draft regulations on external trade which are at present before it, and requests the Commission to work out new proposals with a view to the definition and implementation of a common commercial policy towards State-trading countries;

(...)

7. Requests the Commission to work out guidelines for a Community policy on trade with the East bloc and to submit them to the Parliament.

II

8. Welcomes the tendency of certain East European countries to transform their bilateral trading arrangements into multilateral ones and thus to come progressively nearer to the conditions of world trade;

(...)

10. Welcomes the tendency shown in certain East European countries towards a more flexible market policy; expects of the Community institutions and of the Member States that they will exploit to the full the opportunities thus created for trade; deplors all the more deeply the increasing tendencies to reduce trade to mere offsetting transactions;

11. Expects of the East European countries that they will forthwith establish with the Community the relations necessary for the promotion of trade;

(...)

## PUBLICATIONS

### EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY

Items concerning the activities of the Communities published in the official gazette between 1 and 30 March 1968

#### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

##### Written questions and replies

- Réponse complémentaire de la Commission des Communautés européennes à la question écrite n° 199/67 de M. Vredeling. Objet : Industrie des engrais chimiques (Additional reply by the Commission to written question No. 199/67 from M. Vredeling: Chemical fertilizer industry) No. C 16, 2.3.68
- Question écrite n° 229 de M. Apel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Taxe parafiscale exceptionnelle prélevée par le gouvernement français sur les textiles (No. 229 by M. Apel to the Commission: Special charge equivalent to a tax, levied by the French Government on textiles) No. C 16, 2.3.68
- Question écrite n° 245 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations de vin en provenance des pays du Maghreb (No. 245 by M. Richarts to the Commission: Wine imports from the Maghreb) No. C 16, 2.3.68
- Question écrite n° 253 de M. Spénale à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importation de vins du Maghreb (No. 253 by M. Spénale to the Commission: Wine imports from the Maghreb) No. C 16, 2.3.68
- Question écrite n° 267 de M. Pedini à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Situation de l'industrie textile européenne (No. 267 by M. Pedini to the Commission: Situation of the European textile industry) No. C 16, 2.3.68
- Question écrite n° 204 de M. Vredeling à la Commission et au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Procédure de conclusion d'accords complémentaires (No. 204 by M. Vredeling to the Commission and Council: Procedure for concluding additional agreements) No. C 17, 8.3.68
- Question écrite n° 225 de M. Deringer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Redevance appliquée par la France aux opérations faisant l'objet d'une déclaration en douane (No. 225 by M. Deringer to the Commission: Charge levied by France on transactions requiring a customs declaration) No. C 17, 8.3.68
- Question écrite n° 226 de M. Deringer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Entraves aux importations de jus de fruits en Belgique (No. 226 by M. Deringer to the Commission: Obstacles to imports of fruit juice into Belgium) No. C 17, 8.3.68
- Question écrite n° 238 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décision du Conseil, du 25 juillet 1967, relative aux produits oléagineux (No. 238 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Council decision of 25 July 1967 on vegetable oil products) No. C 17, 8.3.68



Question écrite n° 252 de M. Burger au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Négociations sur l'adhésion de la Grande-Bretagne (No. 252 by M. Burger to the Council: Negotiations on British membership)	No. C 17,	8.3.68
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Question écrite n° 300 de M. Apel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Retards apportés par la Commission à répondre aux questions écrites (No. 300 by M. Apel to the Commission: Delays by the Commission in replying to written questions)	No. C 17,	8.3.68
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Question écrite n° 222 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Informations sur la coopération entre les institutions (No. 222 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Information on co-operation between the institutions)	No. C 20,	13.3.68
Question écrite n° 227 de M. Deringer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Caisses de compensation (No. 227 by M. Deringer to the Commission: Compensation funds)	No. C 20,	13.3.68
Question écrite n° 254 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des dispositions relatives à la protection des oiseaux (No. 254 by M. Richarts to the Commission: Harmonization of arrangements for the protection of birds)	No. C 20,	13.3.68
Question écrite n° 272 de M. Vredeling à la Commission et au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportation d'agrumes de Turquie vers la Communauté (No. 272 by M. Vredeling to the Commission and Council: Export of citrus fruits from Turkey to the Community)	No. C 20,	13.3.68

Question écrite n° 277 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Convention vétérinaire entre les Pays-Bas et la Roumanie (No. 277 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Veterinary agreement between the Netherlands and Rumania)	No. C 20, 13.3.68
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Question écrite n° 242 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fonds de garantie pour les victimes d'accidents d'automobiles en république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 242 by M. Cousté to the Commission: Guarantee fund for victims of motor accidents in Germany)	No. C 22, 18.3.68
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Question écrite n° 264 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Publication des accords conclus au titre de l'article XXVIII du GATT avec le Canada, l'Uruguay et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique (No. 264 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Publication of agreements concluded under GATT Article XXVIII with Canada, Uruguay and the USA)	No. C 23,	20.3.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 254/68 de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 254/68 of 1 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 54,	2.3.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 255/68 de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 255/68 of 1 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 54,	2.3.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 263/68 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 473/67/CEE relatif aux certificats d'importation et d'exportation dans le secteur des céréales et du riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 263/68 of 4 March 1968 amending Regulation No. 473/67/CEE on import and export licences in the cereals and rice sectors)	No. L 57,	5.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 264/68 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 264/68 of 4 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 57,	5.3.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 276/68 de la Commission, du 7 mars 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux, et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) of 7 March 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 60,	8.3.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 298/68 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 298/68 of 14 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 66, 15.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 299/68 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 299/68 of 14 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 66, 15.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 300/68 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 300/68 of 14 March 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 66, 15.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 301/68 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 301/68 of 14 March 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 66, 15.3.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 302/68 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 302/68 of 14 March 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 66, 15.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 303/68 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 303/68 of 14 March 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 66, 15.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 304/68 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 304/68 of 15 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 67, 16.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 305/68 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 305/68 of 15 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 67, 16.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 306/68 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 306/68 of 15 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 67, 16.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 307/68 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 307/68 of 15 March 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 67, 16.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 297/68 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 297/68 of 15 March 1968 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 67, 16.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 308/68 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1968, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et à certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 308/68 of 15 March 1968 modifying the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 67, 16.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 309/68 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 309/68 of 18 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 68, 19.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 310/68 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 310/68 of 18 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 68, 19.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 311/68 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 311/68 of 18 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 68, 19.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 312/68 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1968, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les œufs dépourvus de leur coquille, séchés (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 312/68 of 18 March 1968 modifying the supplementary amount for dried eggs not in shell)	No. L 68, 19.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 313/68 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1968, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 313/68 of 18 March 1968 modifying the supplementary amount for ovalbumin and lactalbumin)	No. L 68, 19.3.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 314/68 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1968, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les coqs, poules et poulets et dindes abattus (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 314/68 of 18 March 1968 modifying the supplementary amount for slaughtered cocks, hens and chickens and turkey-hens)	No. L 68, 19.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 317/68 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 317/68 of 19 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 69, 20.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 318/68 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 318/68 of 19 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 69, 20.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 319/68 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 319/68 of 19 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 69, 20.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 320/68 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1968, complétant l'annexe du règlement n° 225/67/CEE relatif aux modalités de détermination du prix du marché mondial pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 320/68 of 19 March 1968 supplementing the annex of Regulation No. 225/67/CEE on methods of determining the world market price of oilseeds)	No. L 69, 20.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 321/68 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 321/68 of 20 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 70, 21.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 322/68 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 322/68 of 20 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 70, 21.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 323/68 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 323/68 of 20 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 70, 21.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 324/68 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation de produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 324/68 of 20 March 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 70, 21.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 315/68 du Conseil, du 12 mars 1968, fixant des normes de qualité pour les bulbes, les oignons et les tubercules à fleurs (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 315/68 of 12 March 1968 laying down quality standards for flower corms, bulbs and tubers)	No. L 71, 21.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 316/68 du Conseil, du 12 mars 1968, fixant des normes de qualité pour les fleurs coupées fraîches et les feuillages frais (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 316/68 of 12 March 1968 laying down quality standards for fresh cut flowers and foliage)	No. L 71, 21.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 325/68 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 325/68 of 21 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 72, 22.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 326/68 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 326/68 of 21 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 72, 22.3.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 327/68 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 327/68 of 21 March 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 72, 22.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 328/68 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 328/68 of 21 March 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 72, 22.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 329/68 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 329/68 of 21 March 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 72, 22.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 330/68 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 330/68 of 21 March 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 72, 22.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 333/68 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 333/68 of 21 March 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 72, 22.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 331/68 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, déterminant les conditions à remplir par les certificats prévus par le règlement n° 372/67/CEE (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 331/68 of 21 March 1968 determining the conditions to be observed by the certificates specified in Regulation No. 372/67/CEE)	No. L 73, 23.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 332/68 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, établissant la liste des organismes émetteurs des certificats prévue par le règlement (CEE) n° 331/68 de la Commission (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 332/68 of 21 March 1968 establishing the list, provided for in Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 331/68, of agencies issuing certificates)	No. L 73, 23.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 334/68 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 334/68 of 22 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 73, 23.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 335/68 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 335/68 of 22 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 73, 23.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 336/68 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 336/68 of 22 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 73, 23.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 337/68 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 337/68 of 22 March 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 73, 23.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 338/68 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1968, relatif à certaines dispositions transitoires applicables dans le secteur des graines de chanvre en France (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 338/68 of 22 March 1968 on certain transitional measures relating to hempseed in France)	No. L 73, 23.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 339/68 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1968, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et à certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 339/68 of 22 March 1968 modifying the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 73, 23.3.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 340/68 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1968, fixant la restitution pour les œufs en coquille exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 340/68 of 19 March 1968 fixing the refunds on eggs in shell exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty	No. L 74, 26.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 341/68 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation EEC) No. 341/68 of 25 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 74, 26.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 342/68 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 342/68 of 25 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 74, 26.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 343/68 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 343/68 of 25 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 74, 26.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 344/68 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 344/68 of 26 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 75, 27.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 345/68 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 345/68 of 26 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 75, 27.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 346/68 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 346/68 of 26 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 75, 27.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 347/68 du Conseil, du 27 mars 1968, portant dérogation et complément à l'article 20 du règlement n° 17/64/CEE relatif aux conditions de l'octroi du concours du F.E.O.G.A. (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 347/68 of 27 March 1968 derogating from and supplementing Article 20 of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE on the conditions for the grant of aid from the EAGGF)	No. L 76, 28.3.68
Règlement(CEE) n° 348/68 du Conseil, du 27 mars 1968, rectifiant le texte des règlements n° 128/67/CEE et 130/67/CEE dans les langues allemande et néerlandaise en ce qui concerne l'appellation de certaines céréales (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 348/68 of 27 March 1968 correcting the text of the German and Dutch versions of Regulations Nos. 128/67/CEE and 130/67/CEE as regards the designation of certain cereals)	No. L 76, 28.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 349/68 du Conseil, du 27 mars 1968, relatif à la contribution du F.E.O.G.A. à la réparation des dommages causés en Italie par la peste porcine africaine durant l'année 1967 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 349/68 of 27 March 1968 on the contribution of the EAGGF of compensation for losses caused in Italy by African swine fever during 1967)	No. L 76, 28.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 350/68 du Conseil, du 27 mars 1968, relatif à la contribution financière de la Communauté aux frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées par les Etats membres (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 350/68 of 27 March 1968 on the Community's financial contribution towards the cost of the surveys of the pig herd carried out by the Member States)	No. L 76, 28.3.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 351/68 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 351/68 of 27 March fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 76, 28.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 352/68 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 352/68 of 27 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 76, 28.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 353/68 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 353/68 of 27 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 76, 28.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 354/68 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 354/68 of 27 March 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 76, 28.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 355/68 du Conseil, du 27 mars 1968, portant mesures transitoires pour la période comprise entre le 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1968 et la date de la mise en application du régime des prix uniques dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 355/68 of 27 March 1968 laying down transitional measures for the period between 1 April 1968 and the date of introduction of the single price system in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 356/68 du Conseil, du 27 mars 1968, prévoyant des mesures dérogatoires dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période allant du 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1968 au 31 mai 1968 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 356/68 of 27 March 1968 providing for derogations in the beef and veal sector for the period from 1 April 1968 until 31 May 1968)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 357/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 357/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 358/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 358/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 359/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 359/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 360/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 360/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 361/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 361/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 362/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 362/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 77, 29.3.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 363/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 363/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 364/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 364/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 365/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, modifiant la période prévue par le règlement n° 941/67/CEE pour la préfixation du prélèvement et de la restitution applicables aux aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 365/68 of 28 March 1968 amending the period specified by Regulation No. 941/67/CEE for the advance fixing of the levies and refunds on compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 366/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, fixant pour chaque Etat membre, la différence de prix du sucre blanc applicable pour le calcul du prélèvement et de la restitution dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 366/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing for each Member State the price difference for white sugar applicable in calculating the levy and refund on products processed from fruit and vegetables)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 367/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 367/68 of 29 March 1968, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 368/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 368/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 369/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 369/68 of 29 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 370/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 370/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 371/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 371/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice, including compound animal feedingstuffs)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 372/68 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour les produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 372/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the refunds on products processed from cereals and rice, including compound feedingstuffs)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 373/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 373/68 of 29 March 1968, fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 374/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 374/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil)	No. L 78, 30.3.68



Règlement (CEE) n° 375/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 375/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the amount of the refund on oilseeds)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 376/68 de la Commission du 28 mars 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et le riz décortiqué exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 376/68 of 28 March 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and husked rice exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 377/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, prévoyant des dispositions transitoires pour la conclusion des contrats de livraison de betteraves en Italie (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 377/68 of 29 March 1968 establishing transitional arrangements for the conclusion of supply contracts for beet in Italy)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 378/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant prorogation jusqu'à la fin de la campagne laitière 1967/1968 de certains actes dont la durée de validité est limitée au 31 mars 1968 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 378/68 of 29 March 1968 extending to the end of the 1967/1968 milk year certain measures with a period of validity limited to 31 March 1968)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 379/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant prorogation de la durée de validité du règlement n° 1008/67/CEE relatif au prix spécial à l'importation et des décisions, du 30 juin 1967 et du 17 janvier 1968, relatives aux mesures spéciales d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 379/68 of 29 March 1968 extending the period of validity for Regulation No. 1008/67/CEE on a special import price and for the decisions of 30 June 1967 and 17 January 1968 on the special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 380/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 380/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 381/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 381/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 382/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 382/68 of 29 March 1968 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 383/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 383/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 384/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 384/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 385/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 385/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 78, 30.3.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 387/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 387/68 of 29 March 1968 amending the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 78, 30.3.68

## Delegations and missions to the Communities

Missions de pays tiers (Finlande, Islande, Malte, Suède, Kenya, Tanzanie et Uruguay) (Missions of non-member countries — Finland, Iceland, Malta, Sweden, Kenya, Tanzania and Uruguay)

No. C 26, 27.3.68

## THE COUNCIL

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Budget supplémentaire des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1967 (Supplementary budget of the European Communities for the 1967 financial year)

No. L 55, 2.3.68

Décision du Conseil, du 20 février 1968, donnant décharge à la Commission sur l'exécution du budget de la C.E.E. et des budgets supplémentaires pour l'exercice 1964 (Council Decision of 20 February 1968 giving a discharge to the Commission in respect of execution of the EEC budget and the supplementary budgets for the 1964 financial year)

No. L 55, 2.3.68

Décision du Conseil, du 20 février 1968, donnant décharge à la Commission sur l'exécution des opérations du premier Fonds de développement pour les pays et territoires d'outre-mer pour l'exercice 1964 (Council Decision of 20 February 1968 giving a discharge to the Commission in respect of the operations of the first European Development Fund for the 1964 financial year)

No. L 55, 2.3.68

Décision du Conseil, du 20 février 1968, donnant décharge à la Commission sur l'exécution du budget de fonctionnement de la C.E.E.A. pour l'exercice 1964 (Council Decision of 20 February 1968 giving a discharge to the Commission in respect of execution of the Euratom administrative budget for the 1964 financial year)

No. L 55, 2.3.68

Décision du Conseil, du 20 février 1968, donnant décharge à la Commission sur l'exécution du budget de recherches et d'investissement pour l'exercice 1964 (Council Decision of 20 February 1968 giving a discharge to the Commission in respect of execution of the Euratom research and investment budget for the 1964 financial year)

No. L 55, 2.3.68

Décision du Conseil, du 20 février 1968, modifiant les annexes II et III de la décision du Conseil, du 5 mai 1966, relative à la décision de la notion de "produits originaires" (Council Decision of 20 February 1968 amending Annexes II and III of the Council Decision of 5 May 1966 concerning the definition of the concept of "goods originating in...")

No. L 55, 2.3.68

Décision du Conseil, du 29 février 1968, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-silicium de la position 73.02 C du tarif douanier commun (Council Decision of 29 February 1968 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-silicon of CCT heading 73.02 C)

No. L 61, 8.3.68

Décision du Conseil du 29 février 1968 portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-silico-manganèse de la position 73.02 D du tarif douanier commun (Council Decision of 29 February 1968 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-silico-manganese of CCT heading 73.02 D)

No. L 61, 8.3.68

Décision du Conseil, du 29 février 1968, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-chrome contenant en poids jusqu'à 0,1 % de carbone et plus de 30 jusqu'à 90 % inclus de chrome (ferro-chrome surraffiné) de la position ex 73.02 E I du tarif douanier commun (Council Decision of 29 February 1968 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-chromium containing, by weight, up to 0.1% of carbon and more than 30% but not more than 90% of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium) of ex CCT heading 73.02 E I)

No. L 61, 8.3.68

Décision du Conseil, du 29 février 1968, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire d'aluminium brut de la position 76.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Decision of 29 February 1968 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for unwrought aluminium of CCT heading 76.01 A)	No. L 61,	8.3.68
Décision du Conseil, du 29 février 1968, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de magnésium brut de la position 77.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Decision of 29 February 1968 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for unwrought magnesium of CCT heading 77.01 A)	No. L 61,	8.3.68
Décision du Conseil, du 29 février 1968, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de papier journal de la position 48.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Decision of 29 February 1968 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for newsprint of CCT heading 48.01 A)	No. L 61,	8.3.68
Décision du Conseil, du 29 février 1968, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de fils de lin écrus (à l'exclusion des fils d'étoupes) mesurant au kilogramme 30 000 mètres ou moins, destinés à la fabrication de fils retors ou câblés pour l'industrie de la chaussure et pour ligaturer les câbles de la position ex 54.03 B I a) du tarif douanier commun (Council Decision of 29 February 1968 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for unbleached flax yarn (excluding flax tow yarn) measuring not more than 30 000 m per kg, intended for the manufacture of multiple or cabled yarn for the footwear industry and for cable manufacture, ex CCT heading 54.03 B I a)	No. L 61,	8.3.68
Décision du Conseil, du 6 mars 1968, portant suspension temporaire des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à l'essence de térébenthine de la position 38.07 A ainsi qu'aux colophanes de la position 38.08 A (année 1968) (Council Decision of 6 March 1968 temporarily reducing the CCT duties on spirits of turpentine of heading 38.07 A and on rosins of heading 38.08 A for 1968)	No. L 65,	14.3.68
Première directive du Conseil, du 9 mars 1968, tendant à coordonner, pour les rendre équivalentes, les garanties qui sont exigées, dans les Etats membres, des sociétés au sens de l'article 58 deuxième alinéa du traité, pour protéger les intérêts tant des associés que des tiers (First Council Directive of 9 March 1968 on co-ordination of the guarantees required, in the Member States, from firms or companies within the meaning of Article 58, second paragraph, of the Treaty, in order to make them equivalent and thus protect the interests both of members and of outsiders)	No. L 65,	14.3.68
Décision du Conseil, du 27 mars 1968, prorogeant jusqu'au 30 juin 1968 la durée de validité de l'autorisation prévue à l'article 1 <sup>er</sup> de la décision, du 19 décembre 1960, portant sur le régime d'aides existant en France en faveur de certaines catégories de pâtes à papier (Council Decision of 27 March 1968 extending, until 30 June 1968, the period of validity of the authorization provided for in Article 1 of the Decision of 19 December 1960 relating to the system of aids in France for certain categories of paper-making pulp)	No. L 76,	28.3.68
Directive du Conseil, du 27 mars 1968, concernant les enquêtes à effectuer par les Etats membres dans le domaine de la production des porcs (Council Directive of 27 March 1968 on the surveys to be carried out by the Member States in connection with pig farming)	No. L 76,	28.3.68

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Recommandation du Conseil, du 9 mars 1968, adressée aux Etats membres au sujet de la politique conjoncturelle à suivre en 1968 (Council Recommendation of 9 March 1968 addressed to the Member States on the economic policy to be followed in 1968)	No. L 63,	12.3.68
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Résolution du Conseil, du 12 mars 1968, sur les mesures communautaires à prendre dans le domaine vétérinaire (Council Resolution of 12 March 1968 on Community measures to be taken in the veterinary field)	No. C 22,	18.3.68
Remplacement d'un membre du C.E.S. (Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee)	No. C 25,	25.3.68
Remplacement d'un membre titulaire du Comité consultatif pour la formation professionnelle (Replacement of a member of the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training)	No. C 25,	25.3.68
Résolution, du 27 mars 1968, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté économique européenne, réunis au sein du Conseil, concernant le prix d'intervention des gros bovins pendant la durée de validité du règlement (CEE) n° 356/68 (Resolution of 27 March 1968 by the Representatives of the EEC Member State Governments meeting in the Council on the intervention price for mature cattle during the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) No. 356/68)	No. C 28,	30.3.68

## Consultations and opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées de l'architecte (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of non-wage-earning activities of architects)	No. C 24,	22.3.68
Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres concernant les activités non salariées de l'architecte (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Directive to achieve mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications relating to non-wage-earning activities of architects)	No. C 24,	22.3.68
Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social au sujet d'une proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées de l'architecte (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Directive to achieve coordination of legislation, regulations and administrative rules relating to non-wage-earning activities of architects)	No. C 24,	22.3.68

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and decisions

Décision de la Commission, du 26 février 1968, relative à une demande d'attestation négative présentée conformément à l'article 2 du règlement n° 17 du Conseil (IV/26.352) [Commission Decision of 26 February 1968 on a request for negative clearance submitted under Article 2 of Council Regulation No. 17 (IV/26.352)]	No. L 57,	5.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 29 février 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de viande bovine (Commission Decision of 29 February 1968 fixing the prices used in calculating the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries)	No. L 58,	6.3.68

Décision de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> mars 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 1 March 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products)	No. L 58,	6.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> mars 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 1 March 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in milk and milk products)	No. L 58,	6.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 22 février 1968, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public sous forme de beurre fondu (Commission Decision of 22 February 1968 authorizing Belgium to sell butter from public stocks at reduced prices in the form of re-solidified butter)	No. L 59,	7.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 23 février 1968, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public à des industries transformatrices (Commission Decision of 23 February 1968 authorizing Germany to sell butter from public stocks to the processing industries at reduced prices)	No. L 59,	7.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 29 février 1968, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution pour le sucre blanc exporté vers les pays tiers, sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Decision of 29 February 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refund on white sugar exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 59,	7.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 29 février 1968, relative au concours F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, au titre de l'article 13 du règlement n° 130/66/CEE (Commission Decision of 29 February 1968 on aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section under Article 13 of Regulation No. 130/66/CEE)	No. L 59,	7.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 29 février 1968, portant fixation du premier élément de l'élément mobile du prélèvement applicable aux aliments composés à base de produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 29 February 1968 fixing the first part of the variable component of the levy on compound feedstuffs based on milk products)	No. L 60,	8.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 29 février 1968, portant fixation du montant des restitutions à accorder pour les quantités de céréales contenues dans les aliments composés à base de produits laitiers exportés vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 29 February 1968 fixing the amount of the refunds on quantities of cereals contained in compound feedstuffs based on milk products and exported to non-member countries)	No. L 60,	8.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 29 février 1968, fixant les montants maxima des restitutions pour certains produits laitiers, exportés vers les pays tiers, sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Decision of 29 February 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds on certain milk products exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 60,	8.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 7 mars 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 7 March 1968 fixing the prices used in calculating the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries)	No. L 62,	9.3.68
Decision de la Commission, du 1 <sup>er</sup> mars 1968, modifiant la décision, du 12 octobre 1967, autorisant la République française à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public (Commission Decision of 1 March 1968 amending the Decision of 12 October 1967 authorizing France to sell butter from public stocks at reduced prices)	No. L 64,	13.3.68

Décision de la Commission, du 8 mars 1968, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à l'exportation du sucre vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 8 March 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refund on exports of sugar to non-member countries)	No. L 64, 13.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 14 mars 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 14 March 1968 fixing the prices used in calculating the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries)	No. L 69, 20.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 15 mars 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 15 March 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products)	No. L 69, 20.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 15 mars 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 15 March 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in milk and milk products)	No. L 69, 20.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 18 mars 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 18 March 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in milk and milk products)	No. L 70, 21.3.68
Directive de la Commission, du 12 mars 1968, fixant le rythme de suppression de la taxe appliquée par la république fédérale d'Allemagne à l'importation de certains produits fabriqués à base de céréales et certains aliments de bétail en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Directive of 12 March 1968 fixing the rate of removal of the charge imposed by Germany on imports from other Member States of certain products manufactured from cereals and certain animal feedingsuffs)	No. L 74, 26.3.68
Directive de la Commission, du 12 mars 1968, fixant le rythme de suppression de la taxe appliquée par la république fédérale d'Allemagne à l'importation de certaines matières grasses en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission Directive of 12 March 1968 fixing the rate of removal of the charge imposed by Germany on imports of certain oils and fats from other Member States)	No. L 74, 26.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 21 mars 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 21 March 1968 fixing the prices used in calculating the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries)	No. L 75, 27.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 22 mars 1968, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à l'exportation du sucre vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 22 March 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds on exports of sugar to non-member countries)	No. L 77, 29.3.68
Décision de la Commission, du 25 mars 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 25 March 1968 fixing the prices used in calculating the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries)	No. L 77, 29.3.68

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Recommandation de la Commission, du 19 mars 1968, adressée au royaume de Belgique sur le projet de loi rendant le certificat de classification obligatoire pour tout transport qui est soumis aux dispositions de l'arrêté-loi du 12 décembre 1944, créant un Office régulateur de la navigation intérieure (Commission Recommendation of 19 March 1968 to Belgium on the bill making the classification certificate compulsory for all transport subject to the provisions of the decree-law of 12 December 1944 creating an Inland Waterway Transport Control Office)	No. L 75, 27.3.68
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## Commission proposals to the Council

<p>Proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant le financement du recensement du cheptel porcin dans les Etats membres (Proposal for a Council Regulation on the financing of the census of live pigs in the Member States)</p>	<p>No. C 19, 12.3.68</p>
<p>Proposition de règlement du Conseil modifiant le règlement n° 120/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des céréales, notamment en ce qui concerne l'ajustement de la restitution préfixée et les mesures spéciales prévues pour l'Italie (Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation No. 120/67/CEE setting up a common organization of the cereals market, with particular regard to adjustment of the refund fixed in advance and the special provisions made for Italy)</p>	<p>No. C 19, 12.3.68</p>
<p>Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil relatif à l'instauration d'un régime à l'importation spécial pour certains produits en provenance de certains pays tiers (Proposal for a Council Regulation on the introduction of special import arrangements for certain products from certain non-member countries)</p>	<p>No. C 24, 22.3.68</p>
<p>Propositions de la Commission au Conseil :</p>	
<p>— Proposition de règlement du Conseil portant fixation du prix indicatif du lait, du prix d'intervention pour le beurre et des montants de réduction pour le lait écrémé et le lait écrémé en poudre, valables pour la campagne laitière 1968/1969 (Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the target price of milk, the intervention price of butter, and the amounts of reduction for skim milk and skim milk powder for the 1968/1969 milk year)</p>	<p>No. C 25, 25.3.68</p>
<p>— Projet de résolution du Conseil des Communautés européennes concernant la fixation du prix indicatif du lait (Draft Council Resolution on fixing the target price for milk)</p>	<p>No. C 25, 25.3.68</p>
<p>— Projet de résolution du Conseil des Communautés européennes concernant l'abandon total de la production laitière (Draft Council Resolution on the complete abandonment of milk production)</p>	<p>No. C 25, 25.3.68</p>
<p>— Projet de résolution du Conseil des Communautés européennes concernant la réorientation de l'élevage bovin vers la production de la viande (Draft Council Resolution on the reorientation of cattle-breeding towards meat production)</p>	<p>No. C 25, 25.3.68</p>

## European Development Fund

<p>Résultats d'appels d'offres (n° 408, 524, 576, 581, 609 et 622) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 408, 524, 576, 581, 609 and 622)</p>	<p>No. C 15, 1.3.68</p>
<p>Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du F.E.D. (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)</p>	<p>No. C 15, 1.3.68</p>
<p>Avis d'appel d'offres n° 672 lancé par la république du Burundi (ministère du plan) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 672 by Burundi (Ministry of the Plan) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)</p>	<p>No. C 15, 1.3.68</p>
<p>Avis d'appel d'offres n° 673 lancé par la république du Dahomey pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 673 by Dahomey for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)</p>	<p>No. C 17, 8.3.68</p>
<p>Avis d'appel d'offres n° 674 lancé par le Suriname pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 674 by Surinam for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)</p>	<p>No. C 17, 8.3.68</p>
<p>Avis d'appel d'offres n° 675, par consultation publique, de la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 675 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)</p>	<p>No. C 17, 8.3.68</p>

Résultats d'appels d'offres (n° 311, 541, 596 et 608) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 311, 541, 596 and 608)	No. C 19, 12.3.68
Deuxième rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 636 (Second corrigendum to call for tender No. 636)	No. C 19, 12.3.68
Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 657 (Amendment to call for tender No. 657)	No. C 19, 12.3.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 676 (par consultation publique) de la République centrafricaine pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 676 by the Central African Republic for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 19, 12.3.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 677 lancé par la République de Côte-d'Ivoire (Sté d'Etat pour le développement et l'exploitation du palmier à huile — Sodepalm) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 677 by the Ivory Coast (Sodepalm) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 19, 12.3.68
Approbation de projets et programmes financés par le F.E.D. (Approval of projects and programmes financed by the EDF)	No. C 21, 15.3.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 678 lancé par la République togolaise pour deux projets financés par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 678 by Togo for two projects financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 21, 15.3.68
Deuxième rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 634 (Second corrigendum to call for tender No. 634)	No. C 23, 20.3.68
Résultat d'une présélection (avis d'appel d'offres n° 643) (Result of initial selection of firms — Call for tender No. 643)	No. C 23, 20.3.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 679 lancé par la République fédérale du Cameroun pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 679 by Cameroon for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 23, 20.3.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 680 lancé par la République somalienne pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 680 by Somalia for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 23, 20.3.68
Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 637 (Corrigendum to call for tender No. 637)	No. C 25, 25.3.68
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