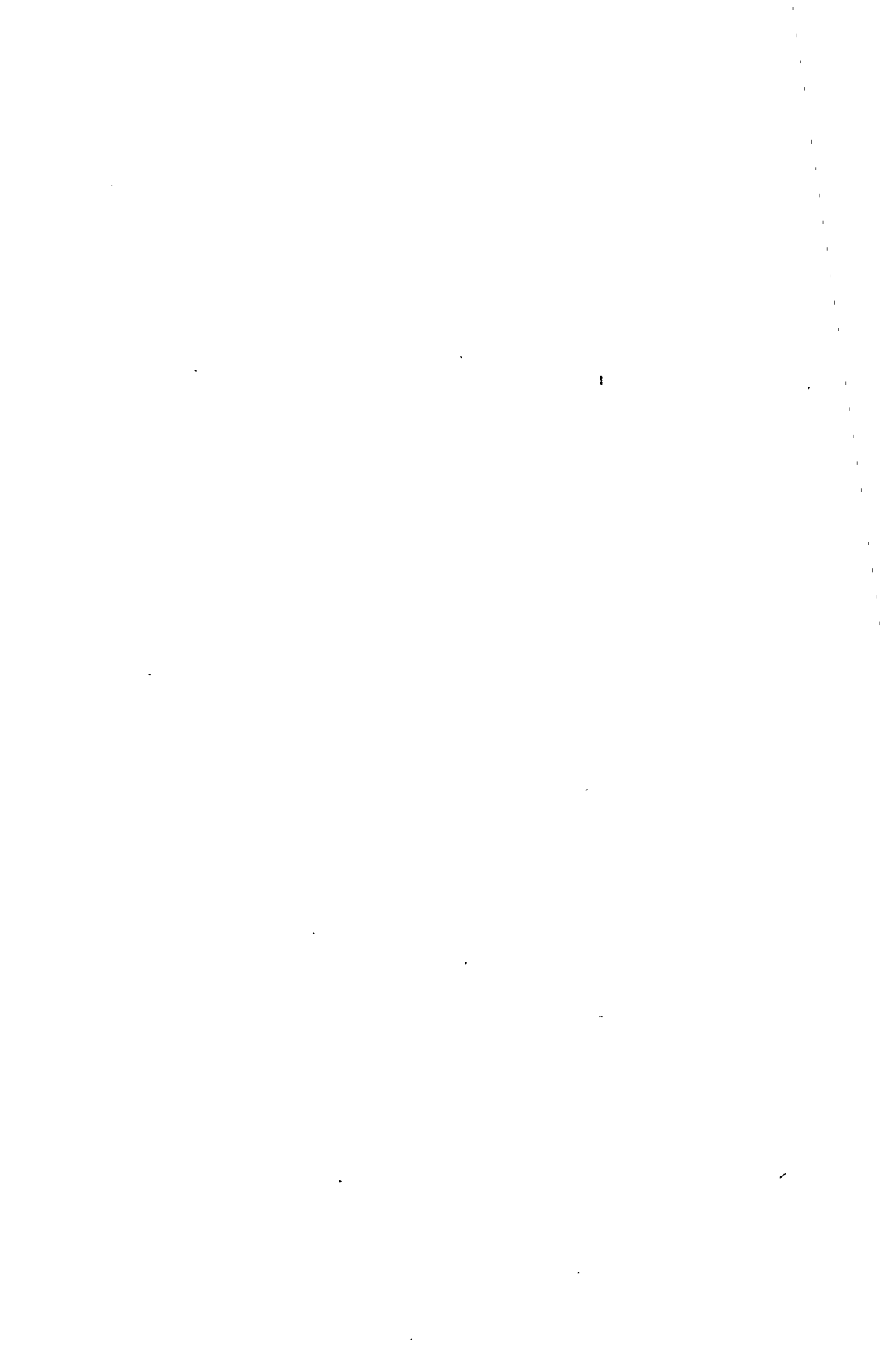


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I. The Commission proposes a fresh spur to action in three Community sectors

Extracts from an address by M. Jean Rey,
President of the Commission of the European Communities
to the European Parliament

Strasbourg, 15 May 1968

With 1 July 1968 — the date on which the customs union is to be complete — only six weeks away, M. Jean Rey delivered an address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on the Community's action programme in certain essential sectors. This speech ended with an important statement on the main problems posed at the present stage of the Community's development.

The President began by saying that "on 1 July, a year and a half in advance of the date laid down in the Treaty of Rome, the customs union will have been completed within the Community. The last remaining internal customs duties will have disappeared, the external customs tariff will have been introduced in its entirety, and the first two tariff reductions negotiated at Geneva last year will come into force.

This great event will bring home to public opinion in Europe the importance and urgency of carrying through the second phase of European integration, that of economic union, on which a great deal of work has been done in the last few years and on which we should now concentrate our efforts.

The Treaties have, of course, not yet been merged; but, even without this, the merging of the Executives alone has made it possible to infuse fresh vigour into certain essential sectors of Community activity. It is about industrial policy, energy policy and regional policy, that I would like to talk to you today.

I will not go into questions of research and technology: they have been the subject of much discussion with the Parliament since last September.

Moreover, social policy should leaven all our other policies, whether they concern industry, energy, the regions, agriculture, transport, research or medium-term economic planning. I would also recall that we are stressing a certain number of priority tasks connected with continuity of employment and higher incomes for workers, with social advancement through improvements in training, readaptation and further training, with development of relations between the two sides of industry, with pursuit of a policy on incomes, property ownership and social security which helps the balanced development of economic expansion and social progress in the Community, and lastly with the reform of the principles underlying the European Social Fund and the means available to it."

Before moving on to the main themes of his speech, the President had two comments to make.

“First: the Commission has not reached the end of its deliberations and tasks.

Following the merging of the High Authority with the Commissions the new Commission has had to establish a basis for the rational organization of its whole administration and to take fair decisions. All this has been complicated by the fact that the authority managing the administration, in other words our Commission, has no powers in budget matters. At the same time the Commission was having to tackle the great tasks vital to the life of the Communities. Our study of the problems involved is therefore only at an early stage and I am presenting to you today, in the name of the Commission, guidelines rather than a precise and detailed programme.

Second: the Commission doubted whether it would be wise to cramp its thought and action by an absolutely rigid framework. Deeply convinced of the value of programmes (and our Medium-term Economic Policy Programme is an example of this), the Commission feels that it will have to work largely in the light of experience and at the same time to continue discussions with everyone concerned.”

Industrial policy

“Because the customs union is practically complete it has now become essential to devote more and more attention to the problems of industrial development in the Community.

1. Generally speaking, it must be said that if industry in the Community is to develop favourably, the first requirement is that our economic policy should be coherent in respect of both short-term and medium-term problems.

Then industry in the Community is faced with great problems, serious handicaps and difficulties which call for action to be taken not only by the industrialists themselves but also by the public authorities and even more, at present, by the authorities of the Community.

The Commission holds, moreover, that the necessary changes and adjustments must not tend towards a situation in which we have nothing but large-scale concerns. Small and medium-scale enterprises still have as much — if not more — of a future at Community level than they had before. The dynamism of the enterprises and their ability to compete, rather than their size, must be our chief objective. Lastly, in all action to be taken we must never lose sight of the social aspect.

2. For industry in general, one essential and immediate task is to deal with the obstacles which still partition the Community in many fields.

The Commission intends to continue its drive to remove the technical obstacles and to press forward with increased energy in the task of devising the statute of the European company. While paying tribute to the high quality of the work now in hand, the Commission is seriously concerned about the slowness with which it is advancing and feels that other, more rapid methods will have to be used. At the same time, work on the approximation of company law and the right of establishment must be speeded up. Work must also be resumed on the convention to establish a European patent, which has been in the doldrums too long. In the tax field, our Commission also attaches special importance to the disappearance of the tax obstacles which still impede mergers between enterprises registered in different member countries.

Many other things remain to be done in such fields as occupational training, and the enterprises themselves will have to make an immense effort if they are to match the efficiency of the management methods used by American enterprises in certain fields.

Industrial policy cannot confine itself to action of a general nature. The measures in support of certain industries must doubtless remain the exception. They cannot be a substitute for private enterprise and must in no circumstances be used to correct the errors made by managements. As public resources are limited, a decision has to be made on the industries which are to be assisted.

It should be stated clearly that the vast majority of firms and industries must be able to live and develop without aid from the public authorities of the Member State concerned or from the Community. The establishment of the general conditions just referred to should be enough to ensure that most enterprises and sectors are in a good position to face competition inside and outside the Community.

3. On the other hand, long-established enterprises threatened by decline or facing structural difficulties — and I repeat: structural difficulties, not difficulties peculiar to a particular industry — and enterprises belonging to what are generally known as growth industries should be regarded as posing specific problems calling for active intervention by the authorities in the general interest of the Community.

The aim of the Community's policy for these industries should be to accept the structural changes which are necessary in the interests of general economic expansion and to facilitate the adaptation of enterprises to these changes.

The problems of the declining industries are, incidentally, in large measure of a regional and social nature."

In dealing with the difficulties of these industries, the President of the Commission defined the principles which could guide Community action and came to the conclusion that the Community "must arrive at a situation where action to support particular industries can no longer be the subject of isolated decisions by a single Member State. Depending on the nature of the measures proposed, co-ordination at Community level or decisions on the basis of the articles in the Treaties will be called for. These Community decisions, this concerting of action, must relate to the industries that will benefit from the said measures, to the level at which they are taken, and to their nature.

In the absence of such a Community procedure, there is a tendency for the Member States to try to outdo each other in efforts to support this or that branch of industry in their country; the result is that the conditions of competition are seriously disturbed and the unity of the market jeopardized. This can, moreover, lead the Member States to make an unduly large allocation of public funds to the industries concerned — to the detriment of other activities.

4. For industries which belong to the growth sectors, the Common Market in its present form does not of itself have an integrating effect, does not provide a stimulus. In these fields, tariff preferences are of only minor significance and are not capable of ensuring sufficient outlets to make production profitable. Public contracts, which in most cases are of decisive importance, are placed either with the national industry or with foreign manufactures of well-tried products.

The costs and risks involved in developing these industries are, however, so high that no company, whatever its size, can bear them alone without certain guaranteed aid or outlets.

For these sectors the pooling of public funds, therefore, means a true Community.

To sum up, the action to be taken by the Community in connection with industrial research and development may be outlined as follows:

- i) The States, prompted by the Commission, ought to concert their action and combine their efforts by selecting a certain number of priority schemes and carrying them out in a joint effort backed with substantial means.
- ii) These schemes should be sufficiently numerous and broad to allow, in the medium term, of an equitable distribution of the advantages and sacrifices.
- iii) The co-operation involved must cover all stages, from research and development to the industrial use and exploitation of the results.
- iv) It should lead to a reorganization that will enable European industry to benefit from the economies of scale which alone will put it in a position to compete on an equal footing with the industries on the other side of the Atlantic.
- v) To induce the industries to combine or merge, if possible, across the frontiers, they should be offered guaranteed outlets through a policy of public contracts.

The industries to be supported would be chosen on the basis of the following criteria:

1. The industry should occupy a key position in the general development of the economy;
2. Technical risks and the cost of research and development would have to exceed the financial resources of the enterprises;
3. After international competition has been taken into consideration, there must still be a real prospect of industrial and commercial outlets for the products.

When working out this industrial policy in support of the industries with a future, the Commission should not forget that the Community's present framework is already too narrow for certain particularly large research efforts, and that the outlets it can offer to the industries concerned are still too limited to ensure satisfactory profitability. This is the reason why it appears highly desirable that the Community and some of its European partners should pursue a joint policy of technological development if our industrial policy itself is to be a success. Until an overall solution is adopted, the aim should be to make progress in individual fields without further delay."

Common energy policy

"The merging of the Community institutions should give fresh impetus to the development of a common energy policy.

Thanks to the extensive and very valuable work carried out by the three former Executives, mainly within the inter-executive working party, we know exactly what difficulties to expect, even after the merger, as we move towards a European energy policy.

We shall have to surmount the barrier of national interests, which in the short term are divergent, and find their common denominator. In other words, we shall have to determine the real medium- and long-term interest of the Community as a whole

and organize suitable means. Without an energy policy conceived on these lines, the Community will not be in a position to formulate a coherent industrial policy and even less to reach complete economic union.

People quite rightly call for a comprehensive policy on energy. The Commission feels, however, that it would not be wise to work out a perfectionist plan in this field. In view of the existing divergences and the rapid structural changes taking place in the energy sector, the most we can do is to elaborate broad general principles and work out the common energy policy little by little.

We must first reach agreement on the principles of Community action here. We can take as a basis the general principles of energy policy to which representatives of the Member States gave their assent on 21 April 1964 in the protocol on energy problems. The Governments clearly recognized the urgency of creating a joint energy market — you may remember that this is the first point in the preamble to this document; they reaffirmed their will to continue their efforts to implement a common energy policy, and agreed on principles and procedures which went beyond anything in earlier texts.

The Community's policy must rest partly on the economic interests of those who consume energy and partly on the need for assured supplies of primary energy for the Community.

The Commission believes that the following steps might bring us nearer our common aim.

Firstly, a basis of discussion should be found which will embrace all forms of energy.

Secondly, the Commission has started to draw up an inventory which will go beyond the reports published annually on the situation in the energy sector. This inventory will make it possible for governments and the circles concerned to reach general agreement on the most important problems facing us at present. The Commission feels that such agreement on the economic analysis of the situation is essential to making policy decisions.

Thirdly, before the end of the year the Commission intends to work out proposals for the whole field of energy, from coal to fissile materials.

We must not lose sight of the relation between energy policy and other spheres of Community policy or of the interdependence between the various parts of the energy sector itself. Overall agreement is needed, for example, to set up a coherent tax and aid system for all forms of energy and for the adoption of common regulations on the transport of energy. The Commission will also examine the possibility of developing the idea of joint enterprises, which is the subject of Chapter V of the Euratom Treaty, so that we can assess the conditions under which these joint enterprises would facilitate the accomplishment of general aims in the energy field.

The Commission believes that it would be of great help in reaching a common energy policy if, over and above the obligatory consultations provided for in the 1964 protocol, similar consultations were compulsory in all spheres of the energy economy. This would prevent existing divergences from becoming more serious and make it easier for the various points of view to be brought more closely into line.

The Commission is convinced that the basic solidarity of interests among the member countries will overcome the divergences. A common political will based on this fundamental solidarity should, in the Commission's opinion, make it possible to take great strides towards a common energy policy even before the merging of the Treaties."

Regional policy

"I must begin by paying tribute to the efforts in this field made in our three Communities over the last fifteen years. But, despite all that has been done, there are few aspects of Community activity concerning which the Parliament's impatience is more easily understandable and more fully justified.

This does not mean that the efforts made and the results achieved should be regarded lightly. The redeployment of workers made redundant by the closing of coalmines is one of the great victories of the Treaty of Paris in the social field: without it the rundown of the coalmining industry, under the conditions in which it was carried out in the Community, would not have been possible. Implementation of Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty (on conversion aid) was actively and intelligently pursued by the High Authority. In the European Economic Community, aid to the industrialization of southern Italy has been pressed forward assiduously and effectively, thanks in particular to help from the European Investment Bank. Other operations have been put in hand in other regions of the Community, and overall studies have been carried out.

But this is not sufficient. It is clear that too many regions in difficulty expect more effective and dynamic action from the Community and that the hopes engendered by the very fact of the establishment of a large European market have not been realized consistently enough in the various parts of the Community.

I shall not attempt to persuade this House of the need for more active regional advancement. Regional policy in the Community must be what the heart is in the human organism. Regional policy should stimulate and nourish economic life in regions where it is weak or ailing.

Moreover, as the means of action available to the Community and to the Member States are far from unlimited, three types of region seem to merit absolute priority.

In the outlying regions where agriculture predominates new activities must be created. These regions lie at the centre of international competition and have direct access to international markets; this means that they should possess industries which are internationally competitive. Such an approach presupposes certain operations, many of them on a large scale.

The declining regions have socio-economic infrastructures which, combined with their large populations, constitute a valuable capital asset. But the circumstances have to be adapted. And again the changes must be accepted and everyone must participate in regional transformation by turning resolutely to face the future. Moreover, there can be no question of abandoning all industries, through the regions must be opened to fresh activities which will enable them to experience a new industrial upsurge.

The internal frontier regions of the Community are being directly affected by European economic integration and are subject not only to the technical changes common to all areas, but also to the changes entailed by the abolition of frontiers. In these areas, regional policy consists in ensuring the homogeneity of Community territory from the angle of economic geography. This situation and these requirements call for economic, legislative and administrative solutions. The internal frontier regions are a very special illustration of the need to co-ordinate regional policy at Community level.

The regions most affected by the division of Germany, which has disrupted numerous traditional links, should also be given priority treatment.

The unrelenting demands made by international competition and technical progress nevertheless mean that, despite the diversity of the regions, the solutions adopted for regional problems must be fitted into the Community's general regional policy. The main objective is to apply solutions appropriate to each regional situation which dovetail into an overall development concept for Europe.

It is becoming clearer and clearer to everybody that the actions of the Member States have repercussions beyond their national frontiers and directly affect the economy of the Community as a whole, and that solutions must therefore be sought at Community level."

President Rey said that to implement these policies, the Commission would "need the help, criticism and encouragement of the Parliament, the help of the Economic and Social Committee and the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community, and the help of all those involved. Above all the Commission will need decisions by the Council, and also the confidence and support of the Member States."

Our duty

In conclusion, President Rey spoke to the Parliament of the grave concern which the current political position of the Community was causing.

"I do not wish to dwell on the difficult discussions in the Council, among the Ministers of Agriculture, regarding the regulations on beef and veal and dairy products. We feel there is real hope of an agreement being concluded at the Council meetings scheduled for the end of the month ⁽¹⁾. The Commission has no choice but to stress once again that price and subsidy policy cannot by themselves solve all the problems of the common agricultural policy and that greater attention must be paid now and in the future to the problems of structure.

A much greater source of concern for the Commission is that the crisis which began on 19 December last, when disagreement emerged in the Council concerning enlargement of the Community, is not yet on the way to solution and in fact seems likely to grow worse.

The Commission still believes that it would have been better to follow the Opinion it gave last September, and that in this way the Community would have been spared much internal unrest and loss of time. The Commission would, however, have reconciled itself to the situation if, failing an overall solution, the Council had at least worked out an agreement on a temporary *modus vivendi*.

Unfortunately this has not been the case and the situation is not evolving favourably at the present time. As I said earlier, the veto is a contagious disease. One Member State vetoed the enlargement of the Community and another retorted with a veto on the negotiations with the Mediterranean countries; to this was added the veto of a third Member State on pursuit of the studies on technology, and it would seem that the veto can extend to other sectors. The Commission's efforts to narrow down the differences between the various parties, expressed in concrete form in specific proposals which the Parliament has seen, have so far yielded no results, and it is impossible not to be deeply concerned over this situation, from which we must find a way out at all costs.

⁽¹⁾ The Council reached such an agreement at its meeting of 29 May 1968 at 5.30 a.m.

A way out must be found, first of all because the Community cannot allow part of its internal and external activities to be paralysed at the very time when it has completed its customs union and should devote all its energy to the construction of its economic union.

A way out must also be found because of the role which the Community has to play in the world. At a time when so many difficulties and troubles beset the continents, the Europeans should set an example of wisdom, unity and strength. They should advance along the road to integration in order to ensure the independence of their continent and enable it the better to take up the great industrial, scientific and technological challenges of our day, cope with monetary squalls and play its part more effectively with regard to the developing countries.

Finally, to find a way out is our duty to the rising generation. With nearly all our universities in the throes of upheaval, it is a waste of time to argue that a few professional agitators or a few fanatical revolutionaries have slipped in amongst our young students. Surely we should ask ourselves whether the image of our society as seen by the young people of today is an attractive one, and whether we should not endeavour to improve it? Are not the troubles in the universities a reflection on Europe itself?

How beautiful Europe would be if it were united — if our old continent, laid waste down the centuries by so many conflicts, and having unleashed the last two world wars on its own soil in the clash of European nationalisms, were capable of rising above past divisions and outworn nationalisms and of building a society looking towards human freedom, reconciliation between peoples, and social progress! “Make your God greater if you want us to adore him”, said Voltaire to a Christian of his day. It is for us to undertake the construction of a continent at peace with itself and united, so that the youth of today may deem it worthy of their toil and their dedication.

This was the ideal which, nearly twenty years ago, inspired the founders of the European Community. It is still our ideal today; but have our Member States forgotten it? Can they not see that the venture of unifying this old and ravaged continent is the greatest political work they have accomplished since the Second World War, one which earns them the respect of the entire world and to which they should first and foremost devote their intelligence and their energies?

The time has come, Ladies and Gentlemen, for our Governments to make a new attempt at *rapprochement* and conciliation. From this rostrum, and on behalf of my colleagues, I would once again urge them — all of them, certainly, but primarily the one whose representative now presides over the Council and which therefore bears special responsibility — to work out a general agreement that will enable the Communities to resume and press forward energetically with the construction and unification of the European continent in all spheres.”

II. Euratom's future research activities

Memorandum from the Commission to the Council (March 1968)

GENERAL PROBLEMS

Introduction

In accordance with the procedure laid down concerning the preparation of a future programme for the Community, the Commission has drawn up the present document in which it charts the general lines that future research activities should follow.

This document is based on such information as was available to the Commission, a fact which accounts for the partly provisional nature of the text, certain sections of which will have to be developed in detail before a definitive programme can be submitted, and for a certain lack of uniformity in the presentation of the various courses of action proposed.

In a number of fields, it was possible to specify the methods of Community action and indicate the cost; in others, however, little more than the general trends could be set out.

Because of this, the Commission intends to put forward complete programme proposals at a later date, in the light of the further information it will then have obtained, particularly through the information machinery referred to in Article 5 of the Euratom Treaty.

As a whole the chapters that follow are guidelines for a "joint programme". At this stage, the Commission cannot assume that any one line of action will fail to gain unanimous approval, which might entail the preparation of "supplementary programmes" within the meaning of the Council's decision of 8 December 1967.

The main grounds for Community action are as follows:

- a) The Community, through action at its own level but equally through the substantially increased efforts of the individual countries, has developed a degree of scientific competence which, in certain sectors, enables it to deal on an equal footing with the great powers, and a degree of industrial competence which allows its enterprises not to rely exclusively on foreign licences but to fit themselves for effective competition with firms of non-member countries;
- b) The implementation of a single common market calls, more than ever, for efforts to ensure even development in the Community. Furthermore, the nuclear industries must be encouraged to reorganize themselves in a wider-than-national framework if this common market is really to be set up in the most highly advantageous conditions;
- c) Every year the Community countries have increasing recourse to external energy supply sources, and at present there are no grounds for supposing that this trend will be reversed; even the major discoveries of subterranean deposits of natural gas in Community territories only suffice to slow down the growth of dependence on foreign sources.

Establishment of a new programme

1. The context as regards energy, technology and industry

The principal task of the European Atomic Energy Community, as defined in Article 1 of the Treaty, is "to contribute to the raising of the standard of living in Member States and to the development of trade with other countries by the creation of conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries"

This task has to be fitted into a general economic, industrial and energy context. Faced with the need to satisfy general power requirements, the Community will call upon nuclear power and will select its reactor systems with an eye to an overall energy policy and particularly the protocol of agreement concerning energy problems of 21 April 1964 ⁽¹⁾.

In its resolution of 8 December 1968, the Council confirmed that the Community's future activities will have to be planned to take account of the fact that, in a number of fields of nuclear power, development has all but reached the stage of industrial application proper and will soon be at the marketing stage.

⁽¹⁾ See "Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes", 30 April 1964, p. 1099/64, items 1 and 5 and Chapter V:

"The Governments of the Member States of the European Communities, meeting within the Special Council of Ministers of the ECSC,

1. Convinced of the need to set up, within the general common market, a common energy market taking into consideration:

a) The following facts:

- the mounting proportion of hydrocarbon imports which, in the view of the Inter-Executive Group, will in a few years cover more than half the Community's total energy requirements
- the existence of energy resources in the Community;
- the prospects offered by the development of nuclear power;
- the importance of the social aspects;

b) And the following objectives:

- cheap supply;
- reliability of supply;
- progressive substitutions;
- stability of supply as regards both cost and quantities available;
- freedom of choice for the consumer;
- fair competition on the common market as between the various energy sources;
- the general economic policy.

...

5. Declare their will to pursue their efforts to develop and implement a common energy policy, within the context of this decision,..."

...

"V. Nuclear power

As regards nuclear power, the governments are prepared, within the framework and in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Treaty establishing the EAEC:

20. To promote and intensify research, experimentation and aid for the development of the nuclear industry in the Community, so as to enable this new energy source to contribute, as early as possible and to the full extent of its capacity, in economic conditions, to the satisfaction of the Community's energy requirements."

The first target programme, launched in 1965, aimed at a total installed capacity of 40 000 MWe in the Community by 1980.

The development model concerning the choice of reactor systems provided for the optimum use of fuel resources, cutting down the requirements of both natural and enriched uranium by making more efficient use of the available plutonium. This model envisaged three reactor generations, namely, proven, advanced and fast breeder reactors; it still holds good today.

As regards the estimates of nuclear capacity to be installed between now and 1980, however, the situation has altered.

In the United States, an exceptional effort on the part of industry, and a go-ahead attitude on the part of the electricity producers towards new techniques, led to a flood of orders for nuclear power plants from 1966 onwards; four constructors shared these orders among themselves, covering an installed capacity of 50 000 MWe, whereas in Europe, during the same period, some ten constructors were sharing orders for an installed capacity of 5 000 MWe.

This expanding market explains why the American forecasters in 1962 predicted an installed capacity of 40 000 MWe for 1980, whereas their current estimate for the same year is 150 000 MWe.

In the Community, the increasing consumption of electricity, including the growing electricity fraction that will be provided by nuclear power stations, also augurs for the satisfactory development of the potential market. The total estimates set the installed capacity by 1980 at 60 000 MWe.

The situation outlined above means that the electricity producers will have to meet huge demands in the forthcoming years; a major market is therefore opening up for nuclear power plant constructors, not only inside the Community but on a world scale as well, provided that the cost of nuclear power is competitive. But if the European enterprises wish to gain a foothold in the world market, a serious effort is necessary, in view of the disproportion between the United States and the Community figures for civil investments effected by the public authorities in the nuclear sector between 1958 and the end of 1966, i.e. about 10 000 million EMA u.a. in the USA and 5 000 million EMA u.a. in the Community (not counting the military programmes, which have obvious repercussions on civil research); it must also be remembered that the 10 000 million EMA u.a. spent in the USA were backed up by a groundwork of know-how which, in 1958, was unparalleled.

Over and above the mere comparison of figures, it must be borne in mind that in the United States it is a matter of a single programme, carried out uninterruptedly and fully coordinated, whereas in the Community the dispersion of efforts and the low values of construction orders manifestly detract from the efficient utilization of resources.

This disproportion finds expression in the foregoing figures for the 1980 installed capacity estimates, and also in the present position of American nuclear industry on the world market.

In view of the necessity for substantial efforts in Europe and of the disparity in investments to date, the Community must take even more care to make the most efficient use possible of the available resources by avoiding dispersion and waste.

2. Problems of Community measures

Community action has not yielded all the results hoped for. Without overlooking the real achievements, we should analyse the failures and their causes.

By the terms of the Treaty, the Community was to take action to encourage the development of the nuclear industry, and this raised an obvious dilemma: was it advisable to foster the creation of highly specialized monopolies, or to stimulate some degree of competition by diversification? Either solution if pushed to the extreme entails serious drawbacks — arbitrary and ungovernable power on the one hand, duplication of work on the other.

The Community's research and training activities must complement the nuclear researches carried out in the Member States, but financing of the latter on a national basis is liable to make for a lack of coordination.

There are some who think that the Community funds should have been shared out in closer proportion to the amounts contributed by the member countries, whilst there are others who think that the Community has been unable to avoid the pitfall of piecemeal effort; it must be remembered, however, that, out of the total nuclear research effort of the member countries, the portion channelled through the Community budgets has in recent years been no more than 12%; thus it is not surprising that there has been little coordinating influence.

But the Community's activity has borne more fruit than this financial restraint suggests, for it cannot be measured in terms of money only.

3. Orientation of future activity

With nuclear power becoming competitive in the very near future (witness the recent raising of the estimates of 1980 installed capacity), it is imperative for the Community to take urgent steps to assist this European industry to put its capability to the best possible use in a new economic context, where the public and private interests involved are sometimes mutually opposed.

Such steps will take into account the policies already existing or being prepared by the Community's institutions, more especially the medium-term economic policy, the energy policy, the industrial policy and the research policy.

In this context, the tendency to dispersion, which is liable to be heightened by the influence of industrial interests, must be counteracted by appropriate methods. For its third five-year programme, therefore, the Community has adapted its guide-lines in keeping with the following principles:

a) *Need for reactor development aid by the public authorities*

In the proven-type reactor field there is still much to be done, especially as regards research and allied activities. Where future reactors are concerned, the programmes currently envisaged in the Community involve considerable expenditure; for instance, under the head of fast neutron reactors alone, the various programmes now scheduled within the Community provide for the spending of an aggregate of 1 100 million u.a. over the next five years — and this figure takes no account of operating costs.

It is quite clear that the Community enterprises engaged in this development process are not, at the present time, in a position to assume the whole of these charges, which are greater than the risks such enterprises can bear.

As a whole, therefore, the public authorities will still have to shoulder a substantial part of the financial burdens, and in particular, the charges that correspond to the risks inherent in the implementation of any new technique.

Because of the magnitude of requirements, there is a danger that the financial resources which the public authorities are preparing to contribute on the national level may not, without adequate coordination at the Community level, suffice to enable the Member States to develop facilities of their own that are economically viable as to both cost and useful life.

In the absence of Community coordination, public financing from national funds granted to enterprises in one and the same State would perpetuate the present ringed-off system and sharpen the rivalries inside the Community — rivalries which militate against the setting-up of industrial units whose strength would lie in the distribution of special skills without overlapping, rivalries which in any case have the effect of confining the market to the industry of the country concerned.

b) *Need for basic, back-up and public services research*

The more specifically “research” side must not be overlooked. In the first place, a nuclear policy centred on industrial development is only viable if it is backed up by a constant research effort through which the industry concerned can be improved or even diversified as the laboratory results steadily find their way into industrial processes. Here we have a dovetailing between these two forms of Community action. The task, moreover, is to establish a time priority rather than a qualitative priority. Furthermore, basic research governs the determination of any future programme through the new paths that it opens up and the industrial developments that it adumbrates.

Reactor development must be backed up by a permanent scientific infrastructure formed by a network of basic or oriented research and public-utility activities, normally financed by public funds and carried out either in the research centres themselves or else via the universities. Moreover, a nuclear research establishment's capacity to entertain applied projects depends to a great extent on its general scientific and technical competence. A further consideration is that any research in a given field may yield “spin-off” knowledge that is sometimes of importance to other fields.

The Council indeed, in its recommendation of 8 December, advised the Permanent Representatives to attach “particular importance to the fundamental research tasks and basic programmes concerning reactor development”.

The main principles that guided the Commission are.

- the favourable influence of certain courses of action on the creation of a genuine common nuclear market;
- the maintenance and strengthening of contacts among research workers and between institutes;
- the possibility of making joint use of highly expensive instruments, thus deriving full value from them;

— the necessity of conducting researches which by their nature take a long time to yield valid results;

— the vital need to maintain teams with the requisite competence to formulate the opinions required by the Treaty.

c) *Need for a Community industry policy*

Industrial and economic success likewise depends largely on the scientific, technical and commercial capacity of the manufacturing industries. To raise this capacity to an adequate level, it is essential to overhaul the industries' structure, for instance by groupings transcending frontiers; for, however great the efforts of the public authorities at the national level or the magnitude of industrial combinations at the same level, the results will very soon prove insufficient to make the European nuclear industries competitive on the world market. One only has to compare the present size of the principal European nuclear enterprises with that of the major American firms. The European nuclear industry has recently shown a tendency to organize itself into multinational consortiums of its own accord in order to cope with certain current demands.

The Commission considers that, in order to achieve these aims, certain conditions must be fulfilled, namely:

— the research and development activity connected with present projects must be coordinated ever more tightly within the Community so that efforts can be concentrated on a number of specific objectives that would closely follow industrial development;

— the Community's nuclear industry must secure access to the widest possible market, particularly by coordination of orders from the public sector, so that it can hold its own in world competition. This industry must itself revise its structure, combinations of enterprises of different Member States being high in the list of recommendable methods.

The Commission considers that these conditions are inseparably related; if one of them is neglected, then the whole of the Community's industrial policy, as regards the nuclear sector, will be seriously endangered.

Lastly, care must be taken to ensure that recourse to the purchase of foreign know-how — the easy short-term answer — does not deprive the Community of the enriching potential of researches carried out by its own enterprises and at the same time allow the large competing enterprises of non-member countries to strengthen their foothold still further. It must be remembered, in this context, that the economy of the Member States depends to a great extent on exports to non-Community countries.

The technological effort must take the form of a keener incentive to speedy, thoroughgoing industrial innovation. Here it is particularly important that policy regarding dissemination of information should strike a balance between the general interest and the private interests of enterprises engaged in research.

d) *Supply of fissile materials*

The size of the reactor construction programmes for the next few years raises a problem as regards fissile materials supply, since the Community must have reliable supply sources at its disposal, both for the power plants on its own territory and for

any that it may export; orders for nuclear power plants are being increasingly made conditional upon guarantees of fuel element supplies. Because of this, the Commission on the one hand lays stress on advanced reactors, and particularly fast breeders, and on the other hand considers that close attention should be devoted to a programme for the construction of uranium isotope separation facilities, a question which is currently under study.

e) *General research policy*

In the field of general research, the Council of the European Communities, in its resolution of 31 October 1967, set the aim of Community policy as "energetic action to stimulate and promote scientific and technical research and industrial innovation".

This all-round intensification of the research effort means that, to prevent expenditure from mounting too rapidly, every possible means must be employed to increase the effort's efficiency. Thus coordination of the national programmes becomes more and more necessary.

The Commission's views on nuclear research are based on the guiding concepts that underlie the resolution of 31 October 1967.

f) *Conclusions*

The guide-lines must take into account the factors discussed above, but they will also be influenced by the state of technical progress and by the times, differing from case to case, at which the various research projects can be expected to reach the stage of industrial application.

The methods of Community action will likewise vary in the light of these factors.

The Commission considers that the bulk of the effort should be devoted to:

- power reactors, giving priority to fast breeders and, during the intermediate period, to the high-temperature and heavy-water reactor systems;
- long-term enriched uranium supply arrangements, and particularly the study of the problem involved in installing an isotope separation facility.

These measures presuppose discussion between the Commission, the authorities responsible for the national science policies, the electricity producers and the reactor constructors.

In addition, the maintenance of basic research activity is a fundamental condition of any industrial development process.

4. Methods of Community action

Hitherto the Community has centred the Commission's activities mainly on the operation of its establishments, contracts of association, research contracts, participation contracts and a few joint enterprises.

The use of these various procedures has provided the Community with a sound technical and scientific foundation in spite of the difficulties encountered in the form

of shortage of staff, cuts in financial participation in some cases, and the demands referred to as "fair returns".

In the light of the experience acquired, we must choose from the various procedures offered by the Treaty the ones that best facilitate adjustment to the present-day context, a salient feature of which is industrial requirements.

Under the Treaty, the Commission is empowered, *inter alia*:

- to compare and coordinate national programmes (Art. 5);
- to include applied research programmes in the joint programmes carried out by the Community itself, either in its Joint Centre, or through contracts (Arts. 7, 8 and 10);
- to initiate joint financing, by several States or enterprises, of programmes to which the Community can furnish direct assistance (Art. 6);
- to finance certain joint operations through its budget (Arts. 6 and 174);
- to grant loans (Art. 6 and 172);
- to organize the dissemination of information by the transmission of documents and the exchange of personnel (Arts. 12 et seq);
- to set up Joint Enterprises (Art. 45).

It should be stressed that the Community's action must be directed primarily to the comparison and coordination of programmes and their execution as provided by Article 5.

This is the only effective way of developing nuclear industry and research in the Community without unnecessary duplication and of concentrating effort, especially in the present situation, where very heavy expenditures have become inevitable.

The Joint Enterprise formula, by reason of its flexibility, is one of the most useful instruments for the purpose of translating a nuclear research and nuclear industrial policy into action. This formula, which ensures the concentration of public financial aid and brings about regroupings of industry within the Community, will make it possible to obtain a return for the effort contributed, secure access to the common market, and improve conditions of competition on the world market.

The Community can participate directly in the capital of the Joint Enterprise.

There are a number of conceivable variants within the formula, ranging from a European cooperative enterprise for large industrial projects down to a case-by-case arrangement. The aim in every instance is to secure the best possible utilization of resources by creating the broadest possible measure of "reinsurance" for all concerned as regards both investment and know-how.

It would be to the advantage of public authorities, electricity producers and, where appropriate, constructors, to join forces within the framework of Joint Enterprises coordinated by the Commission, so that, for instance, they could assess the technical value and economic profitability of prototypes constructed in the Community.

Even individual Joint Enterprises should keep up close links to provide effective "reinsurance" of the type just referred to.

With regard to the dissemination of information, enterprises and Member States which share in the carrying-out of the Community's research programme, particularly

within the structure of a Joint Enterprise, normally enjoy a privileged position. Wherever the Community has access to information, it is its right and duty to ensure that such information is made available to all the member countries.

The Commission considers that its "aid-to-science" activity is, thanks to the Joint Research Centre, a valuable instrument which has many a time proved its effectiveness from a technological standpoint. The JRC is a ready medium for assisting the Community industries to advance as fast as possible to the stage of industrial exploitation of nuclear power.

5. Effects on other research sectors

In spite of the manifest signs of a desire to re-nationalize nuclear research, the Governments, Parliaments, industry, trade unions and public opinion all agree that Community research activities should be extended to other fields, particularly the ones mentioned in the Council's decision of 31 October 1967. There must be no blinking the fact that Community research measures in other fields can have no success if the first attempt at Community-wide cooperation fails. Unless the EAEC's scientific and technical research activity is sustained, no research scientist worth his salt will consent to cooperate in a new Community project.

PROPOSED MEASURES AND FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Proposed measures concerning Euratom's future activities

In the light of the results achieved, and with the aim of deriving the most from the promise offered by further pursuit of the work under way, the Commission proposes, in the following chapters, four categories of future activities in the Community:

- Reactors and fields connected with reactors
- Basic research
- Back-up research
- Research of a public-utility nature.

These categories are so interdependent that any decision taken in one must depend on the decisions taken in the others.

One chapter describes in detail the potential of the Joint Research Centre establishments and the opportunities for incorporating this potential into the future programme.

As to each of the four categories of activities mentioned above, the Commission's proposed measures can be summarized as follows:

1. Reactors and allied fields

Euratom's future activities must follow lines that will serve to promote, from the technical, economic and financial standpoint, the strengthening and expansion of the European nuclear industry.

The development of proven-type, advanced, or fast breeder reactors will entail heavy expenditure, which the Community industries are not at the present time capable of undertaking entirely by themselves.

Depending on the classes of reactor concerned and the degree of industrial development already achieved, the public authorities will be called upon to bear a greater or lesser share of such expenditure.

The construction and operation of a prototype are very costly processes in which the public authorities must assume practically the whole burden of the financing involved.

Where financial aid by the public authorities is needed, it should be accompanied by co-ordination measures at Community level to bring about a concentration of the industries involved and a tightening of their links with the public research centres' activities.

a) *Fast breeder reactors*

At present, the Member States are on the point of launching piecemeal into industrial construction, more especially of three prototypes; in addition, they propose to finance three vast independent programmes of applied and basic research. These programmes would involve expenditures of over 1 000 million EMA u.a. during the five years from 1968 to 1972, an appreciably higher sum than a genuine joint initiative would cost, and with less cost effectiveness.

The Commission proposes the setting-up of a joint enterprise, the objectives of which will be laid down by the Council decision establishing it; its task would be to design, construct and operate prototypes, as well as any new test device that may be necessary and, more generally, any further project that would lead as rapidly as possible, and along the most rational lines, to the stage where the reactor systems envisaged will become definitely competitive.

The joint enterprise will determine the studies, the findings of which are indispensable for the performance of its task; these studies will be given priority under the Community's joint programme.

Since the programmes are almost entirely financed from public funds, public utilities (belonging to the Member States and possibly to other States) and the Commission would be members of the joint enterprise.

b) *High-temperature gas reactors*

Taking into account the work achieved by the Community in conjunction with certain non-member countries, the industry claims to be in a position to tender for the construction of power stations equipped with reactors fuelled with prismatic or spherical fuel elements and with traditional steam turbines.

There are certain risk factors, however, principally as regards the long-term behaviour of the core materials, which the constructors are not in a position to assume, notably by giving warranties that satisfy the electricity producers.

If the Community industry is to be encouraged to put this system on the market, the Community must share in the coverage of these risks, which the electricity producers too are unable to undertake to the full.

In order to organize the aid from the public authorities and electricity producers for the first large power plant projects, the Commission proposes to discuss with these bodies the conditions under which a joint enterprise scheme could be submitted to the Council.

The Commission further proposes that the Community:

- be responsible for the operation of the reactors needed for the irradiation tests (Dragon and AVR);
- finance the implementation of basic evaluation and research programmes concerned particularly with graphite and with fuel fabrication and reprocessing;
- give the electricity producers a stimulus by participating in the risks inherent in the construction and operation of the first power stations;
- develop the direct-cycle high-temperature gas reactors.

c) *Heavy-water reactors*

At the industrial level, these reactors are widely installed in the Community, particularly in France, Germany and Italy, where constructional experience has given industrialists a certain competence in the engineering of these reactors.

A programme of three to five years is proposed, to be under the sponsorship of the Commission, assisted by a Steering Committee composed of a representative of each body concerned and of Euratom, and to cover the following items:

- establishment of projects for power reactors (approx. 300 MWe) of the various types studied, using respectively heavy water, boiling light water and an organic liquid as coolant; optimization of their performances; evaluation of the cost of energy produced;
- conduct of a research and development programme, to back up the foregoing reactor systems under study in the various Community countries and with the aim of improving their future prospects;
- comparison between the various systems and selection of the ones, the design or construction of which is worth pursuing, having regard to their economic viability, status of the project, future prospects, and so forth.

The Community would make available to the programme the skills and installations which it possesses at Ispra.

As well as supervising the execution of this programme, the Steering Committee would be required, in the light of the concrete results obtained, to give guidance on the decisions to be taken regarding prototypes with a view to concentration of the efforts that are at present dispersed among the different systems of heavy-water-cooled, boiling-light-water-cooled, or organic-liquid-cooled reactors.

For measures of this kind too, the Commission considers that the joint enterprise would offer an appropriate framework.

d) *Proven-type reactors*

If the Community industry is to be made competitive on a world scale, the very first step is to give it access to the domestic markets of the Community as a whole. The aid provided by the public authorities ought therefore to take the form of participation

in shared-expense development and demonstration programmes, planned and carried out in such a way as to bring about a regrouping of industry. Proposals cannot be submitted until after the principles of an industrial policy have been discussed with the Council.

Collaboration among the Community industries should also be stimulated by indirect measures applied selectively.

Lastly, the Community industrial groups should be able to count on technical assistance from the Joint Research Centre.

e) *Fields connected with reactors*

These are prospecting work, processing of uranium ores, long-term arrangements for enriched-uranium supplies, reprocessing of irradiated fuels, and processing and disposal of radioactive waste — all fields in which coordinating or support measures by the public authorities are necessary.

Other uses of nuclear power may be envisaged, more especially as regards marine propulsion and the desalination of sea water.

2. Basic research

a) *Plasma physics and controlled thermonuclear fusion*

By virtue of its work in this sector, the Community has been able to deal on an equal footing with the countries that are furthest ahead in the field of scientific research; it must not allow itself to be outstripped, and the volume of effort must therefore be adjusted to an appropriate level.

The scientific programme drawn up with the existing Associations will comprise studies on:

- medium-pressure plasmas
- high-pressure plasmas
- very-high-pressure plasmas
- interactions of electromagnetic waves and plasmas.

Any applications of plasma physics will, as far as possible, be turned to account as and when they emerge.

As regards working facilities, laboratories and certain large-scale devices are already in position, and the intermeshing of programmes within the Association structure is fairly thorough. Formulas to facilitate exchanges of personnel of the various nationalities must be developed.

b) *Nuclear physics*

Euratom's activity is confined, on the one side, to an association with a group of Italian university laboratories and, on the other, to certain researches on neutrons at Ispra and on the determination of nuclear constants at Geel. It would be

advisable to augment the links and consider extending this association system to other countries.

The present Association partner has proposed a programme bearing chiefly on:

- cross-section measurements
- nuclear spectroscopy, and
- photoreactions.

The Commission could usefully carry out design studies on, and if appropriate, the construction of a very-heavy-ion accelerator, an instrument which does not exist in Europe at present and which will very soon be needed for nuclear physics, biology and medicine.

c) *Higher actinides*

This logical extension of the Karlsruhe Institute's researches can include thermodynamics studies on simple actinide compounds, research on the electron structure of the various actinide oxides, heat-conductivity measurements, and technological studies on heat and neutron sources. The equipment should be supplemented with a pilot plant to extract americium and curium from the trivalent fission products, and a calutron if actinide isotope separation proves necessary.

d) *SORA reactor and condensed state physics*

The study of condensed states by means of neutrons calls for neutron beams of such intensity and quality that only large-scale instruments, and notably special reactors for that purpose, can be employed.

International authorities, representing the highest technical competence, have recommended the inclusion of a pulsed reactor among these facilities. It is for this reason that the Commission now proposes that a reactor it has already designed, the SORA pulsed reactor, be constructed under the Community programme.

In consideration, *inter alia*, of the potential available to the Community, siting convenience, the relations to be kept up with the Institut Paul Langevin-Max von Laue at Grenoble and links to be maintained with its reactor, which will be complemented by the SORA, as well as the facilities for close liaison with university circles, the Commission recommends that SORA be sited at Ispra.

e) *Automatic information processing*

In view of the fact that certain countries have forged ahead in the design and construction of data-processing machines, the Community's effort must be focussed on utilization methods and research into new uses. The Commission therefore envisages a programme on these lines for Cetus, and proposes that it be backed up by the compilation of a programme library to pave the way for rationalizing the Community's entire computer network.

f) *Direct energy conversion*

Pending the results of an important conference to be held in May 1968, which may suggest future courses of action, it is proposed to steer researches in the direction of a design study, at a later date, of a 10-100 MWe reactor to power space craft. The programme will comprise the physics and technology of thermionic converters, the development and irradiation of nuclear fuels, refractory cladding metals and structural materials, the development of heat pipes and the finalization of the thermionic reactor design studies.

3. Back-up research

a) *Reactor physics*

The proposed programme comprises measurements of (a) reactivity with pressed fuel elements of various isotopic compositions; (b) effective cross-sections of the fission products contained in irradiated U and Th fuel elements; and (c) U, Th and Pu nuclear parameters in the 1 eV to 100 keV range. Research would also be conducted on shielding and on the systematic development of methods for calculating the dynamics and progressive pattern of the fuel and its recycling.

b) *Materials*

Research on the long-term properties of materials under irradiation is surely essential, in preparation for the specific demands of the reactor systems, so that no time need be lost in their development. Such research could be directed in particular to zirconium alloys (for high-temperature reactors with thorium cycle), impregnated graphite, strengthened materials (zirconium and iron alloys strengthened by dispersions insoluble at high temperature), materials with properties controllable at high temperature, and prestressed concretes.

c) *Methods of prospecting for uranium-bearing ores*

By these are meant quick methods for selecting likely uranium areas in large territories, and methods of prospecting for deposits in regions with different soil characteristics from those of the main producer countries.

d) *Nuclear plant safety*

The problem of reactor safety transcends national frontiers. The studies will concern reactor component behaviour and core dynamics under accident conditions, the consequences of accidents and ways of limiting them, and the standardization of construction and operation rules.

e) *Technical and economic studies*

These will be geared to the generating cost of the nuclear kWh, fuel cycle studies, the basic data needed to establish a reactor development strategy, and the application of nuclear energy for purposes other than electricity generation.

4. Researches of a public-utility nature

a) *Training and instruction*

The policies already in practice are to be continued and expanded, with particular stress on the training of young research workers.

b) *Dissemination of information*

The proposed programme comprises the improvement of access to available information (by development of the Automatic Documentation System launched in 1966, documentation on patents, publication of the Transatom Bulletin, and the creation of a joint centre for the dissemination of nuclear technical reports), the dissemination of information acquired by the Community, and library management.

c) *Nuclear standards and measurements*

The Commission proposes that, in liaison with the EANDC (European-American Nuclear Data Committee), the current activities of the CNMB be continued and extended into new fields. The present facilities should be supplemented with an accelerator for measurements in the 6-12 MeV neutron energy range and a mass separator for determination of the activities of short-lived isotopes. It might be worth considering the extension of activity to new areas.

d) *Biology and health and safety*

The proposed programme includes, firstly, the study of radiation hazards, and secondly, the development of nuclear techniques with a view to their use in biological, medical and agricultural research. The first part comprises fundamental research on the mechanism of contamination of man and his environment and on late-developing and hereditary effects, the study of short-term effects (acute irradiation syndrome and its treatment), the mechanisms of radiation action on living matter, radiation measurements and their interpretation, and (in the context of instruction) the interdisciplinary training of young research scientists.

e) *Control of fissile materials*

By coordinating and adding to the skills and research resources scattered throughout the Community, the Commission can mount a programme centred on the application of scientific methods to the control of fissile materials during the various fuel cycle stages, and on the development and assessment of measuring methods.

f) *Radioisotopes*

The Commission advocates an information and publicity campaign aimed on the one hand at extending awareness of the use potential of radioisotopes and on the other hand at creating fertile relationships between users and producers.

5. Potential of Joint Research Centre establishments, and future utilization

a) *Equipment and facilities*

The Central Nuclear Measurements Bureau at Geel, which was set up pursuant to the Treaty provisions, is equipped primarily for the purpose of undertaking, on a Community scale, the precise determination of nuclear reference standards and numerical constants. It consists of:

- a neutron measurements laboratory with large-scale facilities, namely, a 3 MeV pulsed, focussed Van de Graaff accelerator and, recently brought into service, a powerful linear accelerator with very short electron bursts, of 15-85 MeV (150 μ A), equipped with ten neutron flight paths, the longest of which measures 400 metres (the proximity of the BR-2 reactor makes it possible to carry out certain measurements at thermal neutron energies);
- an isotope analysis laboratory equipped with seven mass spectrometers;
- a laboratory for calibrating radioisotopes and sources;
- a large sample-preparation laboratory, able to deal with stable and fissile high-purity isotopes of all kinds except those with a high gamma activity;
- ancillary laboratories comprising chemical and spectrographic analysis, metrology and electronics.

The Transuranium Institute was set up to contribute, on a Community scale, to the development of plutonium as a nuclear fuel. Major special facilities have been built and commissioned, namely:

- a building containing 16 laboratories (alpha) for the study of plutonium fuels (physics, thermodynamics, radiochemistry, analytical chemistry, pellet fabrication);
- a laboratory (alpha, beta, gamma) consisting essentially of a high activity (10 000 gamma curies) and a medium-activity (500 gamma curies) chain, and a corresponding decontamination plant. The high-activity chain is for physical examinations of elements and fuels and the medium-activity chain for chemical analyses of fuels;
- a technology hall designed for the development of cost-effective industrial methods of work on fuels (see Masurca fabrication, for instance);
- a set of laboratories (alpha) better protected against criticality incidents, where large amounts of plutonium can be handled;
- lastly, a number of ancillary services complementing this major assembly, which totals over 3 200 m² of useful alpha laboratory area. Needless to say, not only plutonium but, as a general rule, all other intense alpha emitters can be safely handled in these laboratories.

The Petten Centre specializes in the development of irradiation techniques and the study of the problems inherent in, and the technology of, the behaviour at high temperature, under irradiation and in certain media, of structural materials and moderators, more especially nuclear graphites and pyrocarbons; it comprises:

- the HFR materials testing reactor, the power of which has been raised to 30 MW and the neutron density of which will shortly be intensified by improvement of the fuel distribution (and consequently of the hydraulic conditions);

— the supplementary equipment includes a dismantling cell and two alpha-tight lead cells for post-irradiation studies, an out-of-pile hydraulic loop for studies on HFR fuel elements and a reactor-vessel model;

— a laboratory for the development of high-performance irradiation devices and capsules (including regulation and control);

— a materials study laboratory, a building for which is in the course of construction, equipped with rigs for structural determinations, studies of chemical, physical, mechanical and thermal properties, and interpretations of mechanisms.

The Ispra Establishment, the oldest and the largest one, is of a technological character due essentially to the part it plays in the development of heavy-water reactor projects and to its equipment. Linked to or alongside these, more general or more fundamental capacities have grown up, covering reactor calculation and analysis, neutron physics, the physics of matter, hydrodynamics and heat transfer, materials studies, automatic numerical and non-numerical data processing, and biology.

The following are the principal rigs:

— for calculations and processing of non-numerical data, a third-generation digital computer, the IBM 360/65, with very high processing speeds and storage capacity, capable of multiprogramme operation in real time and on-line to a number of distant users, together with analog computers and a collection of reactor calculation programmes in addition to those of the ENEA programme library installed on the premises;

— the 5 MW Ispra-1 reactor, fully loaded with experiments:

- on neutron beams: five cold-neutron rotating crystal spectrometers, a double neutron selector, a cold source and three spectrometers in permanent use by the CNEN Neutron Physics Group set up at Ispra;

- in the thermal column: two fast neutron converters, one of them the high-power Euracos;

- in the core: three organic liquid loops for fuel-element and corrosion studies, and all kinds of irradiation devices;

— the 1 kW ECO critical assembly (fitted with oscillation devices) and the EXPO exponential experiment, for neutron physics and reactor physics studies and measurements; and a 1 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator ($1 \mu\text{A}$, electrons), which can be coupled up with ECO and EXPO for experiments on neutron moderators;

— a 30 MW test reactor, Essor, now in the course of its power run-up, which enables full-scale tests to be carried out on heavy-water reactor components and fuels and includes in particular several organic loops and one light-water loop with large capacities and high-activity cells;

— a medium-activity laboratory, the entrance cell and the principal cells for physical characterization of materials being in the course of commissioning (metallography, dilatometry, metrology, density), the logical extension of the Essor fuel-element dismantling cells;

— a hall for the study of thermo-hydrodynamic phenomena, comprising a high-pressure loop (250 kg/cm^2 and 2.8 MW) for light water in two-phase conditions, and several loops for liquid metals that attain sodium boiling temperature (950°C , two atmospheres), under static and forced-convection conditions;

— a technology hall and laboratories, equipped with out-of-pile circuits for the testing of reactor components and sub-assemblies in an organic medium, pressure surge devices, a reactor vessel mock-up, and numerous rigs for mechanical and engineering tests;

— chemistry, physical chemistry and metallurgy laboratories, comprising all the equipment for preparation, chemical analysis, determination of properties, and mechanical and chemical behaviour studies on materials (including a 2 MeV (250 μ A) Van de Graaff), together with the rigs for fabricating fuels and fuel elements at a pre-industrial stage;

— units for electronics energy conversion, biology and radiological protection, chemical analysis and activation analysis work;

— relatively large-scale plants for the processing, packaging and disposal of solid and liquid active waste.

b) *Manpower*

At present there are some 2 250 employees of all categories and all scientific skills. The breakdown by type of contribution to nuclear research is as follows:

Category	Ispra Establish- ment	Petten Establish- ment	Trans- uranium Institute	Central Nuclear Measure- ments Bureau	Total
Scientists engaged wholly and directly on research	540	89	74	74	777
Scientific work to back up such research, including operation of the large-scale installations	490	41	62	56	649
Technical departments (workshops, maintenance and protection), general and administrative departments	610	81	87	45	823
Total personnel	1 640	211	223	175	2 249

c) *Scientific techniques and know-how*

The following table shows the breakdown (in personnel per scientific technique) of the skills of the scientific departments plus their equipment (skills corresponding roughly to the functional division into departments, divisions or groups):

Category	Ispra Establish- ment	Petten Establish- ment	Trans- uranium Institute	Central Nuclear Measure- ments Bureau
Mathematics and computation	70	—	—	6
Physics	100	35	23	72
Chemistry and physical chemistry	150	28	68	27
Metallurgy and ceramics	110	37	26	7
Technology and engineering	140	18	17	—
Electronics	40	10	2	23
Operation of large facilities and health and safety	380	(*)		(**)
Biology, etc.	40	2	—	—
Technical and administrative back-up	610	81	87	40
Total (***)	1 640	211	223	175

(*) The HFR reactor is operated by about 85 RCN employees under contract.

(**) The small number of personnel who operate the accelerators are included under the head of "Physics".

(***) Add to this local personnel in the manual categories.

d) Investments and expenditure

Altogether, nearly 330 million EMA u.a. have been invested (buildings and equipment) or expended (scientific operations and expenditure relating to personnel) in or on the Joint Research Centre establishments since they were set up, viz:

	Ispra	Petten	Karlsruhe	CBNM	Total
'000 000. EMA u.a.					
<i>Investments (from starting date up to end 1967):</i>					
1. Buildings: laboratories, technology halls, administrative premises, etc.	10.8	4.3	6.6	2.5	24.2
2. Equipment: material and large facilities (including buildings required for them)	24.0	5.1	7.6	6.4	43.1
	+ 50.0				+ 50.0
	(ECO + ESSOR)				

	Ispra	Petten	Karlsruhe	CBNM	Total
3. Contribution by host country (heads 1 and 2)	15.0	8.0	5.7	1.1	29.8
Total	49.8	17.4	19.9	10.0	97.1
	+ 50.0				+ 50.0
<i>Total operating expenditure :</i>					
4. Scientific and technical operating expenditure					32.6
5. Expenditure relating to personnel and administration					110.3
Grand total *)					290.0

*) This amount includes the expenditure relating to the installing of ECO/ESSOR and the funds diverted from other sections of the programme, but excludes those appropriated for the Establishments' contracts (over 10 million EMA u.a.). (The figures have not been reappraised in terms of present economic conditions.)

e) *Extent to which JRC establishments can participate in the Community research programme*

The fields in which the JRC establishments can contribute to the various activities under the Community programme are summarized in the following table:

Activity	Ispra	Petten	Karlsruhe	CBNM
<i>I. Reactor development</i>	(about 50% of personnel employed on research and scientific back-up) *)			
Heavy-water reactors	+++			
Fast reactors	++	++	+++	
High-temperature reactors	+	+++		
Proven-type reactors	+	+++	++	
<i>II. Activities connected with reactor development and other nuclear projects</i>	(25-30% of similar personnel)			
Development of irradiation techniques	+	+++	+	
Operation of research reactors	+++			
Studies of reactor components in accident conditions	++			
Materials studies (thorium and actinides, graphite and pyrocarbide, etc.)	++	+++	+++	
Theoretical and experimental reactor physics	++			
Nuclear measurements and standards				+++

Activity	Ispra	Petten	Karlsruhe	CBNM
III. <i>Fields less dependent on reactor development</i>	(Nearly 25% of similar personnel)			
Biology and radiological protection	++			
Energy conversion	++			
Automatic data processing	+++			
Condensed state physics	++			
Thermonuclear fusion	+			
Others (training and instruction), dissemination of information, etc.	+			

*) The table in the foregoing paragraph (b), "Manpower", shows these personnel as numbering 777 + 649 = 1426 employees; during the forthcoming years, this figure should rise to a total of 1700.

NB: One or more crosses (+) signify the Establishment's capacity in the field in question.

The number of crosses denotes: + marginal or very-short-term aid; ++ substantial aid, secondary objective; +++ very substantial aid, principal objective.

Financial aspects

As a first approximation, bearing in mind the rate of nearly 900 million EMA u.a. in 1967, it can be estimated that in the nuclear field research and development spending in the broad sense (but excluding military expenditure) will total some 4 000-5 000 million EMA u.a. for the whole of the Community over the period 1968-1972 (in the present state of programme coordination).

The total foreseeable expenditure corresponding only to the items restrictively designated above in the context of future Euratom activities represents about 1 800 million EMA u.a.

Within this context, the Community is called upon to take action in three forms, namely:

a) Own research, made possible by the personnel and equipment available at the Joint Research Centre, aimed at contributing to the development of nuclear science and technology in the basic and public utility sectors. At first sight, the total basic cost of the JRC over the five-year period will be of the order of 300 million EMA u.a.;

b) Coordination, taking the form of the development and implementation of a concerted policy in the sector of industrial development of reactors for power generation, particularly as regards prototypes;

c) Association, involving aid in the form of personnel and funds in major research fields such as fusion and biology.

Whereas the Community's own research is relatively easy to assess in figures, the other two classes of activity just mentioned are a different matter. The Community's rate of participation in the associations still has to be decided, and where the joint enterprises are concerned the programme and the mode of Community participation have still to be determined. These problems will have to be taken up with the Council and the national authorities concerned.

Consolidated budget table for the period 1968-1972

(in millions of EMA u.a)

	Possible Euratom contribution		Community expenditure for Euratom-aided action
	(a) JRC and HQ pers., invest.	(b) (c) Indirect action	
Reactors	120	x	1 400
Related fields	10	y	35
Associations : fusion and biology	20	z	275
Other basic, back-up and public-utility activities	150	22	172
Total	300	x+y+z+22	1 882

The first column represents the estimated expenditure for direct Euratom action, mainly by JRC; the second column shows indirect action, i.e. coordination and association where only the estimates for contracts to back up certain basic or public-utility activities are indicated. The third column is a tentative estimate of foreseeable expenditure in the Member States in respect of Euratom-aided initiatives.

III. Internal activities

ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SINGLE MARKET

Free movement of goods

Customs matters

Proposal for a directive on the harmonization of rules on free zones

1. On 3 April 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive¹ on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to free zones. A free zone is any territorial enclave where merchandise is not considered to be in the customs territory for the purpose of customs duties, agricultural levies, quantitative restrictions, or any charges or measures having an equivalent effect.

As the rules on free zones vary from country to country, they need to be harmonized so that once customs union is completed the Member States will be bound by a number of common rules which are necessary if it is to operate smoothly.

Since it accepts the principle of the existence of free zones designed basically to enable the warehousing and, where relevant, the utilization of goods under economic conditions similar to those applied in other parts of the Community territory, the present directive should encourage Community distributive activities, in particular those at ports. The text submitted is adapted to the needs of foreign trade and thus supplements the Community provisions on customs warehouses.

The measures to be adopted are based on Article 100 of the Treaty, in pursuance of which the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee will be consulted.

Draft decision suspending duties in the aeronautical sector

2. On 28 March 1968 the Commission, acting on the basis of Article 28 of the EEC Treaty, passed to the Council a draft decision setting up a system of suspension or reduction of the CCT duties applicable to certain products used in the construction of aircraft of a tare weight exceeding 15 000 kg and in the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft of a tare weight of over 2 000 kg but not more than 15 000 kg.

Suspension or reduction of duties is to be for three years, dating from 1 January 1968, on products used in the construction of aircraft of a tare weight exceeding 15 metric tons. The suspension or reduction can be renewed by tacit agreement for further three-year periods.

For aircraft from 2 to 15 metric tons, there is also to be a reduction for three years dating from 1 January 1968. The effect of this will be to adjust the levels of CCT duties to those arising from the GATT tariff negotiations.

¹ Official gazette No. C 44, 9 May 1968, and Bulletin 5-68, Ch. IV, sec. 1, sqq.

The reduction applies to products intended for use in the construction of this class of aircraft. The same arrangements are also applicable when these products are intended for the maintenance or repair of aircraft of the same weight, constructed or to be constructed in the Community or imported into it before 1 January 1968.

Draft decision suspending duties in the shipbuilding sector

3. On 28 March 1968 the Commission, on the basis of Article 28 of the EEC Treaty, submitted to the Council a draft decision to suspend the CCT duties on products covered by the EEC and Euratom Treaties imported from non-member countries for use in the construction, fitting out, maintenance, conversion or repair of Community sea-going ships.

The suspension is to be for five years dating from 1 April 1968. The arrangements will be renewed by tacit agreement for further five-year periods unless the Council unanimously decides otherwise at the request of one or more Member States made to the Council at least 18 months before the initial expiry of the period of validity or of each additional period.

Tariff quotas

4. On 9 April 1968 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, decided to grant Germany and the Netherlands the following tariff quotas for imports from non-member countries for use in their territory.¹

CCT heading	Description	Member country	Quantity	Duty
17.03 B III	Molasses for the manufacture of citric acid	Germany	12 000 t	5%
17.03 B III	Molasses for the manufacture of citric acid	Netherlands	3 200 t	5%

The decisions are valid for the period from 1 October 1967 to 30 June 1968.

Processed agricultural products

5. At its session of 5 April 1968 the Council adopted a resolution on the conditions for supply of agricultural raw materials used in the chemical industry.²

a) For a number of products, in particular sorbose, sorbitol and mannitol, the Council fixed the selling price for sugar at 13.3 u.a. per 100 kg.

The price is valid until 1 February 1972 and will be reviewed at the beginning of 1971 in the light of certain criteria set out in the resolution.

The price will, however, be adjusted if the world price of sugar reaches a level which does not allow normal competition to operate between the chemical products in

¹ Official gazette No. L 95, 19 April 1968, and No. L 96, 20 April 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. C 33, 10 April 1968.

question, made in the Community, and identical or similar products imported or exported.

To the extent necessary to permit export of sugar, maize, products processed from maize or like products in the form of these chemical products, adequate steps will be taken to cover the difference between the prices at which the chemical industries obtain supplies of these raw materials in the Community and the world market prices.

The expenditure resulting from these measures can be charged to the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

b) Certain other products listed in the Annex to Regulation No. (EEC) 215/67 will be excluded from the refund procedure, namely fructose, vitamins, enzymes and antibiotics, but not penicillin.

c) The Council agreed that the future system for production refunds for sugar used in the chemical industry, applicable from 1 July 1968 onwards, would be based on the principles set out in Regulation No. (EEC) 215/67, and would be aimed at obtaining a stable selling price calculated on the basis laid down by this regulation.

d) The Council also invited the Commission to examine the possibility of a Community solution to the problems of:

- i)* Equivalence ratios for the products referred to in Regulation No. (EEC) 215/67;
- ii)* Levulose, to prevent distortion of competition between the food industries using this product and those using sugar at the internal price;
- iii)* Translucent soaps.

The Council also adopted, in the languages of the Communities, a regulation establishing tariff specifications for mannitol and sorbitol and determining the fixed components applicable to these goods and the quantities of basic products considered as entering into their manufacture.¹

Competition policy

Cartels

Application of EEC Treaty Articles 85 and 86 to individual cases

6. In accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation No. (EEC) 17/62, the Commission has published the gist² of two notifications by the Association générale des fabricants belges de ciment Portland artificiel, of Brussels, and twelve Belgian and one French lime and cement enterprises (Chaufourniers) concerning an agreement concluded between them on 10 March 1936 with regard to which the Commission intends to make a favourable decision.

Under the terms of this agreement, the firms concerned undertake not to manufacture cement other than natural cement, to restrict their sales of natural cement to 2.75% of the total artificial Portland cement sales of the members of the Association and not to export this natural cement to countries with which the Association is to conclude international agreements banning the sale of natural cement on their

¹ Official gazette No. L 88, 9 April 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. C 35, 19 April 1968.

markets. The Association, for its part, undertakes to pay the firms a quarterly compensation equivalent to 0.5% of the amount of total cement sales by its members.

In 1936, when it was signed, the essential purpose of the agreement was to prevent an increase in the production of Portland cement in a time of crisis. In the meantime, the production of natural cement has almost completely ceased, since customer demand is exclusively for artificial cement and all lime-burner firms except one have disappeared from the cement market.

In 1965, ten of the thirteen firms which were parties to the 1936 agreement concluded an arrangement with the Association and the agreement was cancelled with respect to them. It is therefore only effective now between the Association and three firms.

State aids

Project for Belgian aid to shipbuilding

7. On 29 March 1968 the Commission decided not to raise objections to the implementation of a Belgian project for aid to shipbuilding. The aid concerned consisted of granting an annual subsidy of 1% of the delivery price for eight consecutive years for ships built in Belgium and ordered between 1 January 1968 and 1 July 1969. The budget expenses have been limited for the whole period of validity of the aid to Bfrs. 192 million.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

8. At its session of 5 April 1968 the Council approved a directive on freedom of access to various forms of credit for farmers from one Member State established in another Member State.¹

The directive grants to nationals and companies of Community Member States engaged in an independent agricultural activity (for instance landlords, farmers and tenant farmers) or establishing themselves for this purpose in a Community Member State other than the State of origin, the chance to obtain loans against repayment, possibly at special interest rates, under the same conditions as nationals of the State where they are established, in particular as to the capital sum, interest rate and duration of the loan and the guarantees required to obtain it.

In accordance with the time-table of the General Programme on Establishment, the purpose of this directive is not to provide freedom of establishment in agriculture for additional categories of beneficiaries but is limited to completing the freedom enjoyed by nationals of other Member States already established in a host State by virtue either of previous Community directives or of existing bilateral agreements.

It should, however, be noted in conclusion that the concept of credit within the meaning of the present directive does not extend to subsidies or aids, since restrictions on these are to be abolished by a later directive for which the Commission has already prepared a proposal which the Council has referred to the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

¹ Official gazette No. L 93. 17 April 1968, Bulletin 2-66, Ch. II, sec. 22, Bulletin 12-66, Ch. III, sec. 9, and Bulletin 1-67, Ch. IV, sec. 12.

TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

Medium-term economic policy

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

9. On 29 April 1968, the Chairman of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, M. Arndt, invited the representatives of both sides of industry to a consultation meeting at which he described the main lines of the draft second medium-term economic policy programme. A discussion followed.

Monetary Committee

10. The Monetary Committee held its 106th session on 26 April 1968 with M. van Lennep in the chair. It adopted the draft of its sixth Report of Activities, which had been prepared by the alternate members meeting on 5 April 1968. The draft will be published in the official gazette.

Monetary and budget policy

Budget Policy Committee

11. The alternate members of the Budget Policy Committee met on 22 April 1968 with M. Milazzo in the chair. They continued their discussion on the elasticity of public expenditure.

Panel of Experts on Economic Budgets

12. The Panel met in Brussels on 4 and 5 April 1968 to examine the first hypotheses on the world economic situation and the economic development of the Community countries in 1969. In order to make the forecasts as coherent as possible, the experts made a comparative examination of the estimates of the different member countries and of the Commission departments on the development of external trade.

The experts established the timetable for preparing the draft economic budgets for 1969. These are to be forwarded to the Commission by 15 May 1968 and examined by the Panel at a meeting on 24 and 25 June 1968 in Brussels.

Social policy

Living conditions

13. At a meeting on asset formation held on 17 April 1968 with experts from employers' and workers' organizations, an outline form of report on existing or proposed measures in the various countries to encourage the formation of assets by workers was compiled.

Employment

14. In association with the Belgian Ministry of Labour, the Commission organized a study meeting at Ostend from 1 to 4 April 1968 for officials concerned with international clearing of job vacancies and applications for employment.

This collective training session was part of the general arrangements for exchanges of information and experience provided for in the plan for co-operation between the labour services of the six Member States and in the programme of further training of skilled vacancy clearance staffs (Article 37 of Regulation No. 38/64).

Discussions centred on the objectives and operating methods of the Belgian labour services. Exhaustive visits were made to the central departments of the *Office national de l'emploi* and to a centre for accelerated vocational training. Belgian manpower problems and their solutions were examined from a practical point of view.

Free movement of workers

15. The Working Party on Conflict of Laws, instructed by the Advisory Committee for the Free Movement of Workers to prepare a draft opinion on the steps to be taken in the case of conflict of laws, held an extensive discussion on 26 April 1968 on a draft text concerning labour legislation. The draft is to supplement the provisions concerning legislation applicable when there is a conflict of laws which the Council is to adopt in the field of free movement.

Vocational training

16. The alignment of training standards in the metal industry and transport sectors has been discussed during three days of meetings.

On 18 and 19 April 1968 the panel of experts on the metal industry determined the practical tests to be taken by trainee skilled lathe operators on termination of their vocational training. At its next meeting it will study written and oral tests.

The panel of experts on road transport continued its examination of the draft Community list of knowledge and skills to be acquired during training as a long-distance transport driver.

European Social Fund

17. At its meeting of 9 April 1968 the European Social Fund Committee's working party on reform of the Fund completed the preparation of the Committee's draft opinion on the proposals to adapt the European Social Fund to the development of the Community (Article 126 of the Treaty). This draft opinion will be referred to the Fund Committee for approval at its plenary session on 20 May.

Readaptation

18. In April the Commission decided to provide funds, in accordance with Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty, towards the tiding-over and retraining of some 2 200 workers faced with loss of employment in consequence of major changes in the pattern of steel sales.

For the personnel of a rolling-mill in Germany which is to be closed by the company outright, an appropriation of DM 350 000 was approved. Another German steel plant which cut back production some time ago has now had to scrap another portion of its capacity, and the Commission's original appropriation of DM 450 000 for the earlier operation has accordingly been increased to DM 1m. In addition, 656 men are losing their jobs in connection with a partial closure in Belgium, which was begun in August 1967 and is to be completed in the course of 1968: the readaptation costs to be met by the Commission are put at Bfr. 4.5m.

In each case the Government of the country concerned is to contribute an equal amount.

Part-financing of workers' housing from ECSC funds

19. The Commission on 30 April approved the part-financing of a number of housing projects for the benefit of miners and steelworkers, providing for the construction of 141 dwellings in Germany and 194 in France. The procedure for advancing the funds was settled in September 1967.

Regional committees, consisting of representatives of the Ministries responsible and of the employers' and workers' associations, have been set up in the various coal and steel producer areas, to advise, from their first-hand knowledge of conditions on the spot, as to the allocation of funds and the selection of the projects to be assisted.

Following the Commission's decision, the loans will now be effected by the banks and other financing establishments with whom contracts have been concluded for the purpose.

Social security

Notices on industrial diseases on the European list

20. On 22 and 23 April 1968 the Directorate-General for Social Affairs convened the panel of experts responsible for the preparation of documentary notices on industrial diseases on the European list; it finished the notice on deafness caused by noise, the notices on infections caused by aluminium and aromatic halogenous derivatives, and the notices on siderosis and silicosis.

21. The panel of experts responsible for the study on the financial problems of social security met in Brussels on 24 March 1968.

The discussions concerned the final structure of the 1958 to 1965 chapter and the presentation of the "Projections" chapter (1966-1970).

The panel discussed the main lines of the conclusions to the study.

It will meet again in July 1968.

22. The Working Party on additional social security schemes — iron and steel — met on 9 April 1968 in Luxembourg. It examined and approved the documentation describing the various complementary social security schemes existing in the iron and steel industries of the six countries. It was in favour of bringing this documentation

up to date as of 1 April 1968 with a view to its publication in the "Social Policy" series issued by the European Commission.

Exchanges of young workers

23. On 1 and 2 April 1968 the Commission convened for a Community information session at the beginning of their traineeship a group of fifty young farmers participating in a programme of exchanges organized by the Consultation Committee of Young Farmers' organizations and trade unions in the six EEC countries.

In this way these young people were able to begin their traineeships well-informed on the common agricultural policy, the problems of vocational training and agricultural advisory services, and the practical conditions and aims of these exchanges.

Research on industrial medicine, health and safety

24. Grants under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty were approved by the Commission on 18 April 1968 for two research projects submitted by Prof. Ancona and Dr. Kalsbeek as part of the first programme on ergonomics. These projects deal with protection against noise and the effects of working in automated plants.

25. The Research Committee on Air Pollution (Steel) met for the first time in Luxembourg on 28-29 March, to scrutinize 47 research projects for which grants have been applied for under the second programme on control of dust and residual gases in the steel industry.

Policy concerning nuclear and general research, technology, instruction and training — dissemination of information

Joint Research Centre activities

Ispra Establishment and Orgel Project

26. Main lines of current programmes: By reactor physics is meant the whole corpus of studies in theoretical and experimental physics which forms the scientific basis needed for the design and construction of nuclear reactors. At Ispra, this programme can make use of the following large-scale tools; the Ispra-1 reactor, the ECO critical experiment, and the EXPO subcritical assembly, the last two being expressly intended for studies relating to the Orgel project.

Reactor physics have contributed largely to the Orgel programme through studies on heavy-water lattices, i.e. the neutron balance provided by various possible arrangements of fuel elements in heavy water. These studies are helpful in the devising of mathematical models of the neutron behaviour of such lattices. New codes (Plutharco, Procope, Pinocchio) have been worked out. The validity of these mathematical models is tested by means of ECO and EXPO and also the RB-1 reactor at Bologna. Although the models and the checks are designed to meet the requirements of the Orgel project, they can also be extended to other types of reactor.

Researches of a more general nature are directed to certain subjects involving the dynamic properties and long-term (fuel cycle) behaviour of light-water or high-temperature reactors. Special attention is paid to plutonium-containing or thorium fuel cycles. This programme, which supplements the studies conducted for the Orgel concept, comprises work on theory and calculation, measurement of the chemical and isotopic composition of fuel elements, and specific experiments in Ispra-1 and ECO.

The penetration of gamma rays and neutrons into reactor shielding materials is likewise investigated both by theory and in experimental tests. For the latter, a special device, Euragos, was constructed and mounted in the Ispra-1 reactor.

The principal subject of neutron physics is the study, by means of neutrons, of matter in its solid and liquid forms. The Ispra Establishment's programme concentrates on certain individual aspects, such as the dynamics of impurities, ferro-electricity and hydrogen bonds.

The instrument currently used for these researches is the Ispra-1 reactor. They would be considerably more vigorous and profitable, however, if a larger neutron source could be employed. With this in view, a pulsed fast neutron reactor project has been under study since 1961, partly through contracts with industrial firms (Belgonucléaire, Siemens). This reactor, named SORA (SOrgente RAPida = fast source) would develop a low thermal power, 1 MW; but, by means of a special device, it could emit very intense neutron bursts corresponding to a thermal power of 300 MW. Mock-up tests on the various reactor components have confirmed the accuracy of the calculations. A critical experiment has been mounted by the Oak Ridge laboratories under a Euratom/US agreement. For numerous reasons, the SORA reactor would conveniently dovetail with the Grenoble high flux reactor which, built by French and German cooperation, is likewise designed for the study of matter in the condensed state.

The SORA project gave rise to studies on the instrumentation for this type of reactor and, in general, on the improvement of time-of-flight techniques and their application in neutron optics.

An example of the researches conducted in solid state physics is the study of the defects produced in metals and alloys by neutron irradiation.

In order to determine the type and behaviour of such defects, a cryostat in which samples can be irradiated at a temperature of -175°C was constructed and placed in the Ispra-1 reactor. The irradiated material is put into a shielded vessel in which the samples can be transported and stored at this low temperature until their radioactivity has decayed sufficiently. The samples' electrical resistance is then measured at increasing temperatures. In order to ascertain more about the nature of these radiation-induced defects, a rolling mill was devised, the two rollers of which can work in liquid nitrogen. It is thus possible, at a temperature of -175°C , to create defects by mechanical deformation in the metals and alloys under study and then compare them with the radiation-induced defects.

The direct conversion of heat into electric power offers the great advantage of requiring no intermediate moving machinery (turbine and generator). There are several possible methods, but none of them is yet in large-scale industrial use. The studies at Ispra bear on the direct conversion of heat of nuclear origin by means of thermo-ionic converters. (The thermo-ionic effect is the spontaneous emission of electrically charged ions from hot surfaces under certain conditions). The aim of the work is to develop a small nuclear reactor to supply electricity to artificial satellites.

For the purposes of microanalysis, the metallurgy experts now have an ion analyser at Ispra, as well as an electronic microprobe. This instrument (only two of which exist in the whole world) was developed by the French firm Cameca under a contract with Euratom.

It permits mass-spectrometry analysis of ions torn from the surface of the sample by bombardment with gas ions. The focussing characteristics of the mass spectrometer are such that an image of the spatial distribution of the analysed ions can be obtained. In other words, certain ions which leave the bombarded surface compose the image of their points of origin on a screen.

Recently, the specific "emissivity" of various elements bombarded with argon, xenon and krypton ions was determined and a study has begun on composite $Al-Al_2O_3$ materials.

Biology activities at Ispra are progressing in three directions:

— Studies of the consequences of radioactive or other contamination in the Ispra region. There have been researches on the transfer of radioactivity through the land-based and the water-based food chains. They gave rise to a detailed examination of the fauna of Lake Maggiore and of the different systems of crop irrigation (rice fields).

— Experimental studies on the effects of the toxic substances (particularly organic liquids) used in the Establishment's laboratories. Parallel studies are being pursued on the damage caused to living cells by ionizing radiations.

— Improvement of the dosimetric, biological and other methods, and adjustment thereof to the requirements of the Establishment.

- Ispra-1

27. Apart from a few interruptions of a technical nature, Ispra-1 is operating normally. In 1967, the reactor operated for 250 days — an excellent use rate considering the numerous shutdowns necessitated by the positioning of the experiments. The studies with the Dirce and KID loops are continuing. The CIRO loop has been stopped, as the irradiation programme was completed.

- ECO

28. A series of experiments performed with the ECO reactor ended on 8 March. It consisted in burn-up measurements with a rectangular oscillator and measurements of the Doppler effect on uranium carbide at various temperatures. During February a total of eleven oscillation measurements were effected at various pitches with 88 fuel elements, and eight irradiations with a special uranium carbide sample. Since then work aimed at enabling the reactor to take experiments with heating-head elements has been in progress. The chief task is to change the safety rods system and the mounting of the probes for temperature measurements.

- Essor complex

29. Provisional acceptance of the burst clad detection system for the reactor feeder zone has been signified, as also have the final acceptances of the metal structure of the reactor block and of the fuel element storage room.

The tests on the organic-cooled MK5 multi-channel loop were continued, mainly with the object of detecting any vibrations.

After certain adjustments, the Data Logging and Controls (TIS) installation is now functioning satisfactorily.

The Italian Inter-Ministry Technical Committee has given its final approval to the basic details of the external emergency plan relating to reactor safety during operation at rated power.

The training of the reactor operational personnel on the plant needed for the first power run-up continued.

The specifications of the tests connected with the first power run-up are being examined.

- Parliamentary Committee work, visits and conferences

30. The European Parliamentary Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems held a working meeting at Ispra on 4 March. The agenda was as follows:

a) discussion on the future prospects of the Joint Centre, more especially within the structure of a Community research policy (Rapporteur: M. Bersani);

b) discussion on the status of the work relating to the Orgel project and on its practical possibilities of achievement (Rapporteur: M. Pedini).

31. A delegation of seven members of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Senate Plan (France) visited the Ispra Establishment on 15 March.

32. A meeting of the technicians from the Community bodies engaged upon a heavy-water programme was held at the Ispra JRC on 8-9 April. A tentative scheme for a possible Community "heavy water" programme was outlined; its chief objective would be the carrying-out at the Joint Research Centre of a series of research and development activities, in furtherance of the various types of heavy-water reactors under study in the different Community countries.

Petten Establishment

- HFR Reactor (High Flux Reactor)

33. The fourth HFR cycle ran without incident from 15 March to 1 April. The fifth cycle began on 4 April and terminated at 24 hrs on 21 April.

The studies on the HFR concern:

— the irradiation of samples and the preparation of irradiation devices. In this sector, a new experiment was mounted in the reactor poolside facility for the purpose of determining precisely the power generated in a UO₂ fuel rod. Four different methods, two nuclear and two thermal, were utilized and compared. It is hoped by these means to calibrate a system of easy use and to apply the results to capsules that have been irradiated;

— the improvement of the reactor's performances. In this connection, preliminary examinations have been carried out with the object of determining a different heat safety limit. Hitherto, the safety limit was governed by the principle that the coolant circuit water must not boil in any part of the reactor. This viewpoint appears to be a little over-cautious and it is hoped to establish a more realistic system by regarding the safety limit as the point above which major instabilities in the coolant circuit are liable to affect the flow-rate. If this principle were applied, the reactor power could be substantially improved without the need for any other changes.

Central Nuclear Measurements Bureau (CNMB)

- Linear accelerator: operating improvements

34. As had been agreed with the supplier of the CSF (Cie Générale de Télégraphie sans Fils) linear accelerator, March 1968 was devoted to tests with the aim of appreciably improving the Linac beam (60 MeV) characteristics, beyond the values warranted by the constructor, so as to approach the non-warranted "maximum possible contract characteristics" (100 MeV).

If the results obtained during these tests are confirmed with time and do not affect the quality of the machine's operation and the uranium target, the linear accelerator will raise its "neutron output" by a factor of 2-2.5, in consequence of which the duration of measurements with the neutrons will be divided by the same factor.

The CNMB will then have, for a while, one of the best linear accelerators in the world in the field of neutron measurements (90 MeV).

- Communication of results

35. Eight communications (out of 50 contributions from countries other than the United States) concerning experiments performed at the CNMB with the linear accelerator, the Van de Graaff accelerator and the BV-2 reactor were presented at Washington at the "Conference on Neutron Cross Sections and Technology", 4-7 March 1968. In particular, the phenomenon of resonance grouping with Pu²⁴⁰ sub-threshold fissions, discovered and interpreted by the CNMB, attracted wide attention.

High temperature gas reactors

- Dragon reactor

36. The Dragon reactor shut down, as scheduled, on 14 March 1968 and is due to start up again at power on 14 July 1968.

The 93 working days available during the shutdown will be used to prepare the third charge, replacing 33 fuel elements of the second charge, and to replace the six heat exchangers. Unloading of the irradiated fuel elements began on 18 March.

Some operating data:

operating power	18 MWth
integrated power (second charge)	4479 MWd

average max temperature of fuel	1130°C
average max. temperature of graphite	980°C
max. helium outlet temperature	875°C
impurity rate in primary circuit gas	1.22 vpm

The last fission product release rate (R/B) measured in respect of Xe^{133} in the feeder zone fuel averaged about 5×10^{-8} (core in uranium dicarbide containing excess carbon, coating in pyrolytic carbon and silicon carbide).

Pebble-bed reactors

- AVR reactor

37. The 15 MWe AVR reactor at Jülich has been critical since 26 August 1966. It has been supplying electricity to the grid since 18 December 1967 (over 14 million kWh to date). Its operation is partly financed by the THTR Association, formed by Brown-Boveri-Krupp, the Kernforschungsanlage Jülich and Euratom, and it serves to demonstrate the validity of the pebble-bed reactor concept; a 300 MWe prototype is at present under study.

It is the first reactor in the world to operate with spherical fuel elements (pebbles) containing graphite-coated fuel particles.

On 15 February 1968, the AVR reactor reached its rated power of 15 MWe for the first time, after which it was brought down to two-thirds of its power. It has continued to operate regularly at 10 MWe, without incident, apart from a few limited technical interruptions; certain of these shutdowns are due to troubles of the same kind as were found with the Dragon reactor, particularly in the diaphragm-type compressors. The aim of the THTR development work is to find completely new solutions to this type of problem or else to ensure regular, uninterrupted performances by these devices.

The activity of the coolant gas varies only with the reactor power, thus showing that the fuel elements are behaving perfectly.

During the period from 15 February to 4 April, the reactor availability was 92%.

A run of measurements, started in mid-April, should result in confirmation of the computer-established core loading programmes. The reactivity changes will be studied as a function of the different programmes for fuelling and rearrangement of a partly consumed core. As this will require the power to be brought down to a very low level, the opportunity will be taken to carry out a general inspection.

Subsequently it is planned, in June, to start on the last phase of demonstration operation, after which the power plant will be handed over to its operator, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Versuchsreaktor GmbH (AVR).

Some operating data (at 3 April 1968)

electric power generated	14.10 ³ MWh
availability	92%
thermal power	34 MW
electric power	11 MW

average of helium outlet temperature	763°C
maximum helium outlet temperature	857°C
steam temperature	465°C
impurities in cooling gas	CO ₂ 30 vpm
	H ₂ O 5 vpm
	CO 160 vpm
	H ₂ 36 vpm
	N ₂ 21 vpm
cooling gas activity (in Xe equivalent)	2.4.10 ⁻⁷ Ci/n ³

Dissemination of information

38. In the course of April 1968, the Euratom Centre for Information and Documentation distributed fifteen scientific or technical reports and two Conference Reports — EUR 3895, "Accelerator targets designed for the production of neutrons", and EUR 3896, "Practical aspects of activation analysis with charged particles".

The same period was marked by the distribution of 27 "communications", scientific or technical documents which report information of direct use to industry and the circulation of which is restricted to the Member States and persons and enterprises in the Community. In addition, issue No. 4 of the periodical "Euratom Information" was published, and the index and cumulative list were circulated.

The Automatic Documentation System dealt with documentation problems submitted by 36 customers. This brings the number of document searches since the System came into service up to 1 590.

Lastly, 19 277 documents were analysed and fed into the Automatic Nuclear Documentation System during the month. The document collection in which the CID effects its computerized bibliographical searches on request by users thus numbers 720 207 units.

Energy policy

39. On April 30 the Commission forwarded to the Council an account of the energy position in the Community at the end of 1967 and the outlook for 1968, dealing in turn with energy requirements in general, the tonnage of coal on offer, and the situation with regard to oil, natural and manufactured gas, and electric current.

Summing up, the Commission lists as the main factors affecting developments in the energy sector in 1967 the recession in Germany and the economic slowdown in most of the other member countries, the rather special state of affairs in the steel market, and Middle East crisis.

The Community's total energy consumption was up by 3.3% to 630m. tons hard-coal equivalent, almost exactly the figure forecast the previous year.

Concerning the supply situation, the Commission noted in particular the impact of the Middle East crisis on the flow of oil, together with the fact that the bulk of Nigerian production was cut off as well. With the Suez Canal and various pipelines closed and production at a standstill in many areas, the Community's oil supplies were seriously threatened in mid-1967. Tonnage-wise, the shortfall was made up by limited withdrawals from stocks and, above all, by procurements from alternative sources, but landed prices rose in consequence of higher freight rates, the longer distances the oil had to come owing to the blockage of the Suez Canal, and the substitution of dearer crude.

From September on, however, prices have been going down again, reflecting the improvement in supply conditions, the only adverse feature of which now is the continued closure of the Suez Canal.

Dutch natural-gas production has been expanding rapidly. The earlier estimate that there would be a 13m. ton surplus of hard coal and coke proved accurate.

Total energy consumption is expected to increase in 1968 by 5.1% (4% corrected for the incidence of weather conditions in 1967), to 662m. tons h.c.e.

Coverage of Community energy requirements, 1966-68

	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
	'000000 tons h.c.e.			%		
Indigenous energy	309	303	311	51	48	47
Net imports	301	327	351	49	52	53
Total energy consumption	610	630	662	100	100	100

Industrial policy

The Commission is informed of an Opinion of the European Centre for Public Enterprises

40. On 8 April 1968, the European Centre for Public Enterprises (ECPE) rendered an initial opinion to the Commission on steps taken by the latter to define a Community industrial policy.

The ECPE is an organization for liaison at Community level between public enterprises in the Community.

It believes that this industrial policy is inseparable from the measures to liberalize trade but that it should above all relate to the campaign to strengthen the European economy on world markets in the face of competition from non-member countries.

Preference should be shown to the most promising industries and to those whose products will in the long term have special importance for overall economic expansion. Hence it might be necessary to take measures to support European industries where their existence is a safeguard for the future. At the same time, structural changes in declining industries should be impeded as little as possible.

ECPE stresses the need for industrial measures at Community level. Thus, far from distorting competition, a public aid policy can become an indispensable means of re-establishing the balance of the play of competition.

The ECPE goes on to speak of the "legal framework relating to the internal and external aspects of the activity of enterprises" and considers various concepts (optimum size of enterprises, "gigantism", etc.). It feels that the definition of a European company is necessary. The ECPE also examines the problems of standardizing production, rationalization, scientific research, occupational training, etc.

At the fourth ECPE congress from 25 to 27 April 1968, the leading speakers were M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, M. Hellwig and M. Barre, Vice-Presidents, M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, and also M. Bettencourt, French State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and M. Rogissart, ECPE President.

The Commission speakers stressed that in the future drafting of the main lines of an industrial policy, the Commission attached the greatest importance to public enterprises, which had a special responsibility in the Community economy because they operated in such important industries as transport and communications, energy, banks and insurance, employed a considerable share of the labour force of member countries and accounted for a high proportion of overall investments.

Agricultural policy

Council sessions

41. In April 1968, the Council devoted two sessions to agricultural matters.

It examined in detail the whole range of problems relating to the Commission proposals regarding milk, milk products and beef and veal. At the end of the discussions (29 April 1968), it stressed the considerable progress made towards settling most of the outstanding problems on the basis of a compromise proposal from the chair.

As regards milk, discussions concerned in particular certain support measures other than those envisaged for butter and a proposed Commission regulation on financing intervention expenditure for milk and milk products.

The Council also continued to study problems raised by the formation of a Standing Veterinary Committee. There was discussion of various aspects of this committee's procedures, according to which the Council would allot to the Commission certain tasks of implementation under the basic rules on animal health.

The Council adopted the implementing regulations mentioned in the following paragraphs.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

42. On 4 April 1968, the Commission agreed a regulation amending Regulation No. EEC/469/67 as regards changes in the levies on rice and broken rice.¹ The aims of the regulation are:

- i) to simplify the prescribed requirements as regards levy-fixing days, and
- ii) to specify that the threshold prices on the basis of which the levies are modified apply only to certain products.

On 8 April 1968, the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. EEC/633/67 as regards the advance fixing of export refunds for wheat other than durum.² Because of international undertakings effective from 1 July 1968, the refund for any application for advance fixing before this date for exports of such wheat after 1 July 1968 can be reduced by a supplementary amount to allow for probable market trends. The above-mentioned regulation was therefore adopted.

In addition, the Council agreed the following four regulations on 9 April 1968:

- i) A regulation fixing the threshold price of cereals for the 1968-69 marketing year.³ These prices are fixed as follows:

Type	u.a./1 000 kg.	Type	u.a./1 000 kg.
Common wheat	104.38	Oats	86.66
Rye	95.63	Buckwheat	87.58
Barley	92.19	Sorghum	89.00
Maize	92.69	Millet	87.58
Durum	123.13	Canary seeds and grain	87.58

As the target prices for non-durum and durum wheat have been fixed at the same level for the 1968-69 marketing year as for the current year and the sum of the components for the calculation of the threshold price has not varied, the present regulation also stipulates that the threshold prices for these two categories of cereals should remain at the existing level. On the other hand, the increase in target prices for rye, barley and maize for the 1968-69 marketing year has necessitated a corresponding increase in their threshold prices. The threshold prices for oats, buckwheat, millet and canary seed and grain are fixed in relation to the threshold price of barley;

- ii) A regulation fixing for the 1968-69 marketing year the monthly price increases of cereals and of flour, groats and meal of wheat or rye⁴. The purpose of this regulation is to fix the monthly price stages for the 1968-69 marketing year, in accordance with para. 2 of Article 6 of Regulation No. (EEC) 120/67.

¹ Official gazette No. L 83, 5 April 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 88, 9 April 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 89, 10 April 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 91, 12 April 1968.

iii) A regulation amending Regulation No. (EEC) 174/67 on the special intervention measures for cereals.¹ This regulation was adopted to amend Regulation No. (EEC) 174/67 in the light of experience gained when special measures were taken by the Commission in November 1967; the time-limit of six working days following the day when the application is received is replaced by a period of 12 working days, which enables the Commission to make a thorough study of the applications put forward;

iv) A regulation on the special intervention measures for rice.¹ The purpose of this regulation is to define the conditions under which the intervening organizations may take special measures.

On 29 April 1968, the Council adopted the following five regulations:

i) A regulation fixing a compensatory allowance for common wheat, bread rye and maize in stock at the end of the 1967-68 marketing year.²

The amount of this allowance is 9.50 u.a. per ton for common wheat and 3.90 u.a. per ton for bread rye. The compensatory allowance for maize in stock in surplus production zones at the end of the 1967-68 marketing year is fixed at 1.69 u.a. per ton. These allowances are not made for cereals from the 1968 harvest or which fall short of the lowest quality standard required for intervention, or for bread rye which does not fulfil the conditions necessary for processing;

ii) A regulation fixing a compensatory amount for common wheat, durum, barley and maize in stock at the end of the 1967-68 marketing year and intended for export.

On the export of common wheat, durum, barley and maize harvested in the Community in 1967, and in stock at the end of the 1967-68 marketing year for export between 1 August and 30 November 1968, a compensatory amount is added to the export refund. This compensatory amount is 9.50 u.a./t for common wheat, 10.50 u.a./t for durum, 2.81 u.a./t for barley, and 1.69 u.a./t for maize. The amounts mentioned are only granted if the stocks are at least 500 tons per holder and for each cereal;

iii) A regulation fixing for the 1968-69 marketing year the chief cereals marketing centres and the derived intervention prices relating to them, and also the intervention price for maize. The latter is established at 79.31 u.a./t;

iv) A regulation amending Regulation No. (EEC) 131/67 as regards transports costs taken into consideration for determining the derived intervention prices for cereals;

v) A regulation supplementing Regulation No. (EEC) 120/67 as regards refunds for products for the cereals sector exported in the form of chemicals.

Pigmeat

43. On 8 April 1968, the Commission modified Regulation No. (EEC) 222/68 as regards the export refund applicable to certain pigmeat products.³

Milk and milk products

44. Following the increase from 1 April 1968 in the rate of transmission tax in Belgium, Regulation No. (EEC) 158/64 on the flat-rate calculation of internal charges

¹ Official gazette No. L 91, 12 April 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 104, 3 May 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 88, 9 April 1968.

levied on imports of certain milk products was amended, on 9 April 1968, to allow for the effects of the tax in question on the value of the imported products.¹

Regulation No. (EEC) 111/64 grouping products from the dairy sector was amended on 9 April 1968 by Regulation No. (EEC) 437/68 as regards the levy applicable to certain imports. After negotiations with some non-member countries, imports into the Community of Emmental, Gruyere, Sbrinz and Appenzell cheese in pieces under new conditions of minimum prices and customs duties were accepted; furthermore, the Community has undertaken to arrange a system for Tilsit cheese (Havarti) which enables the levies to be limited on condition that a minimum price is established on the Community market. Lastly, the tariff headings relating to fresh and processed cheeses had to be amended to adapt them to the actual trade.

Within the framework measures to facilitate the disposal of surplus butter stocks, a decision was taken by the Commission on the reduced-price sale to processing industries of butter in public stocks. Furthermore, Germany was authorized to sell 10 000 tons of butter from public stock at a reduced price.³

On 30 April 1968 the Council agreed a regulation⁴ amending Regulation No. (EEC) 215/66 as regards the fixing of the special free-at-frontier price for powdered milk for cattle-feed.

Sugar

45. On 9 April 1968, the Council adopted five regulations on sugar:

i) A regulation fixing the maximum amounts for production refunds for sugars used in the chemical industry;⁵

ii) A regulation fixing sugar prices for the 1968-69 marketing year.¹ These prices are set at the following levels:

a) Target price for 100 kg of white sugar 22.35 u.a.

b) Intervention price for 100 kg of white sugar 21.23 u.a.

c) Minimum price for 1 000 kg of sugarbeet delivered to the pick-up centre. This price applies for the area with the greatest surplus (French *départements* of the Aisne, the Somme and the Oise) 17.00 u.a.

iii) A regulation determining the standard quality for raw sugar and the Community frontier crossing point for the calculation of cif sugar prices.¹ This regulation stipulates that raw sugar of the standard quality referred to in para. 6 of Article 3 of Regulation EEC No. 1009/67 is a sugar with a 92% yield, and also that the Community frontier crossing point is Rotterdam;

iv) A regulation fixing, for the 1968-69 marketing year, derived intervention prices, minimum sugarbeet prices, threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the production charged¹

¹ Official gazette No. L 89, 10 April 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 90, 11 April 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 103, 1 May 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 104, 3 May 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 88, 9 April 1968.

v) A regulation laying down general rules concerning support buying in the sugar sector. This regulation stipulates in particular that the offer for intervention should be made in writing to the intervention authority of the Member State which produces the sugar and on whose territory it is located at the time of the offer; furthermore, where the tendering terms do not specify a minimum offer price, this is fixed by the procedure in Article 40 of Regulation No. (EEC)1009/67, after receipt of the tenders. The minimum offer price is fixed after examination of the tenders, taking into account market conditions, possibilities of disposal and costs of exporting the quantities in question.

On 11 April 1968 the Commission adopted two more regulations:

a) The first relates to the provisional fixing of the surplus quantities of sugar to be carried forward into the 1968-69 marketing year to enable the system of differentiated contracts to be applied.¹ By this regulation, Germany distributes before 1 May 1968 a quantity of 156 431 tons of white sugar among its factories or enterprises and the basic quota for the 1968-69 marketing year is decreased by the same amount;

b) The second relates to the export of the quantity of surplus sugar in Italy.¹ By virtue of this regulation, Italy will export, before 1 July 1969, 211 799 tons of white sugar to non-member countries, unprocessed or in the form of processed products, without benefit of the export refund granted under a joint market organization. For these exports to non-member countries, Italy may grant aid in accordance with national regulations.

On 23 April 1968, the Commission modified in respect of Germany the maximum premium for the processing of sugar for use in animal feedingstuffs.²

On 29 April 1968 the Council adopted a regulation³ supplementing Regulation No. (EEC) 44/67 as regards the refund for certain products of the sugar industry exported in the form of chemicals.

Oils and fats

46. On 3 April 1968 the Commission amended the amount of aid for sunflower seed.⁴

On 5 April 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation increasing the compensatory amount for the import of sunflower oils originating in or coming from Bulgaria, Rumania and the USSR.⁵ By this regulation, the Member States apply a compensatory amount equal to 2.2 u.a. per 100 kg to imports of sunflower oils originating in and coming from these non-member countries.

¹ Official gazette No. L 91, 12 April 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 98, 24 April 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 102, 30 April 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 82, 4 April 1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 84, 6 April 1968.

Fruit and vegetables

47. The Council adopted the following two regulations on 29 April and 1 May 1968:

i) A regulation¹ fixing the basic price and the purchasing price for cauliflowers for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1968. The basic price and the purchasing price are fixed as follows (expressed in u.a. per 100 kg net):

	Basic price	Purchasing price
May	13.8	5.6
June	10.3	4.2
July	10.0	4.0
August	9.5	3.8
September	8.7	3.5
October	7.9	3.2

These prices refer to:

- a) cauliflowers with leaves of quality class I, for May,
- b) trimmed cauliflowers in quality class I, for June, July, August, September and October,
put up for sale in crates or other simple containers of the normal kind for this type of product;
- ii) A regulation² modifying Regulation No. (EEC)841/67 fixing the basic price and the purchasing price for sweet oranges.

This regulation stipulates that for the period from 1 to 25 May 1968 the basic and the purchasing prices for oranges, expressed in u.a. per 100 kg shall be fixed at 18.6 for the basic price
11.6 for the purchasing price.

These prices apply to oranges of the "Sanguinello" variety, quality Class I, size 67/81 mm packed in crates or other simple containers, of a normal kind for this type of product.

Approximation of legislation

48. On 9 April 1968, the Council adopted a directive concerning the marketing of materials for the multiplication of vines.³ This directive follows others concerning sugarbeet seed, forage plants and cereals, potato plants and forestry reproductive materials. Like most of these directives, it must be incorporated into national legislation by 1 July 1969 at the latest.

The directive concerns materials for multiplication produced in the Community and the marketing of which will only be permitted if their identity and their perfect conformity to type and certain other quality characteristics have been officially checked beforehand.

¹ Official gazette No. L 102, 30 April 1968.

² *Ibid.* No. L 104, 3 May 1968.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 93, 17 April 1968.

Three classes of materials have been laid down: "basic multiplication material", "certified multiplication material" and "standard multiplication material"; this last category should gradually disappear; from the point of view of variety it is less reliable than the materials of the other categories.

With a few exceptions, the multiplication materials covered by the directive can in future be freely marketed in the Community.

Where the directive gives authority to the Commission, provision is made for intervention by the Standing Committee on Agricultural, Horticultural and Forester Seeds and Seedlings, set up by the Council decision of 14 June 1966.

Financing of the common agricultural policy

49. Certain studies are going on in the Council and its working parties to finalize the conditions of eligibility for intervention on the internal market for milk products for the 1964-65 and 1967-68 periods.

The European Parliament's Budget and Agriculture Committees have studied the draft regulation on financing by the EAGGF of expense arising from special measures taken by Italy regarding the import of fodder grains.

On 25 April 1968, a proposal was submitted by the Commission for a Council regulation on supplementary measures for the financing of the common agricultural policy.

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the Community Programmes for the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

50. At its 69th session on 24 April 1968, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an Opinion (64 votes for, three against, and 10 abstentions) on the Community programmes. It supported the Commission's proposals for the allocation of the 672 million u.a. available to the Guidance section of the EAGGF in the three years to come.

In formulating this Opinion, the Committee gave its views on certain problems of a general nature raised by the Commission in connection with the Community programmes. It considered that although markets and prices policy should help to produce the resources needed to adapt structures, various forms of aid from the States or from the Community may also be essential to encourage action and increase the adaptability of farming enterprises. Supplementary aids such as these were most often needed for action on infrastructures, employment and occupational training, and help to regions in difficulty.

The Committee welcomed the fact that the Community, acting through the programmes, will be able to concentrate its efforts and financial resources on those sectors or regions where structural difficulties are specially in evidence.

The Committee regretted that the Community programmes were not based on regional surveys of the socio-economic situation of agriculture and on its probable trend as the common agricultural policy develops. In this connection, the Committee hopes that the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, will as soon as possible lay down the bases of a policy for the improvement of structures, to be incorporated from now on into the common agricultural policy and its financing, and also dovetailed with the medium-term economic policy programme.

Common transport policy

Council meeting of 29 and 30 April 1968

51. The Council of the European Communities devoted its 33rd meeting, held in Luxembourg on 29 and 30 April, to transport. The main object of this meeting was to examine the present position with regard to work on the implementation of its decision of 14 December 1967.¹

Among the measures to be adopted before 1 July 1968, in accordance with this decision, the Council discussed the following:

Proposal for a regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport

52. The Council began its examination of the compromise draft, put forward by the Chair, of certain provisions of this regulation on which agreement could not be reached in the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

There were no objections to the compromise draft as far as the scope of the regulation is concerned.

As regards the minimum age for drivers, it was decided that the draft should be examined further. Certain provisions dealing with minimum age depend on the final version of the article of the regulation dealing with two-man crews.

Lastly, five delegations rejected that section of the draft which provided that for the vehicles referred to in Article 7 of the regulation the second driver would only be required after the first 450 km. The five delegations agreed among themselves to put forward a joint proposal that in journeys of 400 km or more, the two-man crew should be aboard from the start. M. Bodson supported this proposal on behalf of the Commission.

The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to prepare the ground for further Council discussions on two-man crews and on the various provisions of the regulation referred to in the compromise draft, taking the Ministers' views as a starting point. The most important of these provisions deal with:

- a) The daily and weekly working hours for drivers in passenger transport;
- b) The minimum number of hours' rest which a driver in goods transport must have each day if he does not have at least twice a week the normal daily rest period of 11 consecutive hours.

Although the problems of hours at the wheel and exceptions to the normal daily rest period did not come up for formal discussion on 29 and 30 April, several Ministers declared their willingness to solve them in a way which would make an effective contribution to healthier and less dangerous working conditions for drivers of heavy vehicles and consequently to road safety.

In accordance with its decision of 14 December 1967 the Council will adopt this regulation before 14 June 1968.

¹ See Bulletin 2-68, Ch. IV.

Amended proposal for a regulation on the application of the rules of competition to transport by rail, road and inland waterway

53. The Council reached agreement with regard to:

- a) The definition of the material scope of the regulation;
- b) The definition of the conditions to be fulfilled for groups of small and medium-sized undertakings engaged in transport by inland waterway;
- c) The finding by the Council that a crisis exists in the transport sector so that agreements designed to counter disturbances resulting from this situation can be allowed under the same rules of competence as those used for other agreements.

The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue to study the other points outstanding, using its amended proposal as a basis for discussion, and to report back on these regulations as a whole.

Introduction of a bracket-rate system for road transport of goods between the Member States

54. The Council found no objection to the principle of private contracts in so far as the regulation introducing a bracket-rate system for road transport of goods between the Member States, together with other measures in the transport sector, will be adopted before 1 July 1968 to conform with the Council decision of 14 December 1967.

The Council also agreed that the three-year period of validity of the regulation should be automatically extended for a further year if the Council has not taken a decision with regard to subsequent arrangements by the end of the three-year time-limit. The *status quo* will be reintroduced if the Council has not reached a decision by the end of this fourth year.

The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its work on this matter, bearing the Council's conclusions in mind.

Establishment of a Community quota for the transport of goods by road between the Member States

55. The Council agreed that a system identical with that for the tariff regulations be adopted for the period of validity of the regulation establishing a Community quota.

The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to complete the drafting of this regulation in the light of the above conclusions.

First measures for the introduction of a rate system for the use of infrastructures

56. The Committee of government experts appointed to assist the Commission in its inquiry into transport costs met on 4 and 5 April 1968. At this meeting it agreed on the general outline and basic principles of a standard accounting system for infrastructure costs which the Council had decided to introduce at its meeting on 13 and 14 December 1967. Special working parties were assigned the task

of drawing up detailed schemes, taking those used for the 1966 survey of infrastructure costs as a guide and allowing, in particular, for the requirements of cost calculation revealed by the pilot study.

At another meeting on 25 and 26 April 1968, the Committee continued to examine the general problems of the harmonization of the structures of taxes on commercial motor vehicles, in particular the type of costs to be taken into account and the relationship between costs attributable to various categories of vehicles and the tax charged on these.

At the same meeting, the Committee examined the future programme of studies on infrastructure costs and agreed unanimously that this should concentrate on charges for the use of road infrastructures in urban areas.

Also on 25 and 26 April, a group of tax experts examined technical problems of the harmonization of the structures of vehicle taxes, with special reference to the bases of calculation for these taxes and to reduced rates and exemption arrangements.

Investment in transport infrastructure

57. In accordance with the Council Decision of 28 February 1966 establishing a procedure for consultation on transport infrastructure investment, consultation took place with the Member States on 26 April 1968 to discuss waterway development schemes submitted to the Commission, particularly for links between northern France and Belgium and the North Sea-Mediterranean connection.

Discussions centred on the synchronization of these works, the harmonization of technical specifications and the trend of traffic.

Consultative Committee on Transport

58. The Consultative Committee on Transport (Article 83 of the EEC Treaty) met in plenary session on 3 and 4 April 1968 for a preliminary examination of a draft opinion drawn up by a group of rapporteurs on problems of the development of container traffic (question "A" on the Committee's programme of work).

Because of the extent of the problems involved, the Committee was not able to finish its examination; it will devote a further plenary session to the matter on 27 May 1968.

At this same meeting it will also plan its future work on the following three problems which the Commission would like to see studied in detail in the general survey on container traffic:

- a) Problems of rules governing capacity in road haulage;
- b) Rules on understandings;
- c) The question of a single transport document.

IV. External activities

Enlargement of the Community

59. On 2 April the Commission submitted to the Council its opinion on certain problems arising from the applications for membership made by the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.¹

This document was discussed in the Council during its session on 5 April.² Discussion will be continued at the coming sessions of the Council.

60. The enlargement of the Community was the main topic also at the Paris meeting of the WEU Council on 25 and 26 April.

Mr. Michael Stewart, the British Foreign Secretary, reaffirmed that Britain was still resolved to join the Community and that, pending the opening of negotiations, the Government was certainly interested in proposals concerned with furthering co-operation between the United Kingdom and the Communities, but on two conditions: that they must emanate from the Six as a whole and be firmly connected with full membership for Britain.

The Community's commercial policy

Adoption of an anti-dumping regulation

61. At its session of 5 April 1968 the Council adopted, in the official languages of the Communities, a regulation on defence against dumping practices, bounties or subsidies on the part of countries which are not members of the EEC.³

Thus, like most non-member countries, the Community now possesses uniform means of defence capable of quickly and efficiently dealing with difficulties caused by dumping practices, bounties or subsidies.

The regulation provides that any product which is dumped, or which benefits from a bounty or subsidy in the country of origin or exportation, may be subjected to an anti-dumping or compensatory duty when its introduction on to the Community market causes or threatens to cause significant harm to a particular line of production established in the Community, or appreciably delays the introduction of a particular production process which is being considered for establishment in the Community in the near future.

The regulation sets up a procedure for close co-operation and consultation between the Member States and the Commission with a view to collecting, as quickly and comprehensively as possible, all the factual data on the existence, both of dumping

¹ See Bulletin 5-68, Ch. V, sec. 74. The full text was published as the Supplement to Bulletin 4-68, and the text of the German proposals for co-operation between the Community and applicant countries was published in Bulletin 5-68.

² See Bulletin 5-68, Ch. V, sec. 75.

³ See Bulletin 2-68, Ch. V, sec. 77 and official gazette No. L 93 of 17 April 1968.

practices or subsidies, and of harm or possible harm to a Community line of production.

The regulation permits the adoption of appropriate defence measures when an examination of the facts shows this to be necessary. Since experience has shown that dumping practices, bounties or subsidies may, in certain cases, necessitate an accelerated defence procedure, the regulation includes a number of special provisions permitting rapid intervention in emergency, by the adoption of holding measures.

The regulation comes into force on 1 July 1968, but there are special provisions valid up to the end of the transitional period.

It must be emphasized that this regulation has been drawn up with full regard to the rules laid down in Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and also in the agreement on the implementation of this Article which was reached in the GATT multilateral trade negotiations. Article 14 of this agreement provides that each of the signatories is to take the necessary measures to ensure that all its rules and regulations shall conform to the provisions laid down in the said agreement, not later than the day on which this agreement enters into force as far as it is concerned.

System for the export of certain products to non-member countries

62. The Commission has sent the member countries a recommendation for an amendment on the subject of export arrangements to be applied vis-à-vis non-member countries in 1968 for certain non-ferrous metal waste and ash.

GATT

Accelerated implementation of the results of the Kennedy Round

63. At its meeting of 9 April 1968, the Council of Ministers of the Communities adopted, on a proposal from the Commission, a resolution on speeding up the implementation of the results of the Geneva negotiations. The text of this resolution and the communiqué published by the Commission on 9 April were given in Bulletin No. 5-1968.¹

64. On 30 April M. Wyndham White, Director-General of GATT, made a statement in which he referred to the discussions in the GATT Council and certain consultations with Contracting Parties and announced the decision of several of these — particularly the United Kingdom, Canada, the EEC countries, the Scandinavian countries and Japan — to speed up the implementation of the reductions in duties (subject to the necessary parliamentary formalities). This decision is based on certain assumptions, in particular that the United States shall not consider it necessary to introduce restrictions or surcharges on imports or subsidies on exports to protect its balance of payments.

¹ See Ch. V, secs. 78 and 79.

Establishment of a Group on problems of fiscal adjustments at frontiers

Meeting of the GATT Council 27 and 28 March 1968

65. The main business of this Council meeting was to study a request from the United States Government for the setting up of a Group to examine the problems of fiscal adjustments at frontiers.

The Council set up this Group, which will shortly begin its studies.

In conformity with the general approach which emerged in the discussions — and which was given particular support by the Community — the Group's mandate sets out the basic questions and the timing of the data to be collected in order to explore the actual situation in positive terms. Under it the Group must:

a) Examine:

- i) The provisions of the General Agreement applicable to fiscal adjustments at frontiers;
- ii) The practices followed by the Contracting Parties as regards adjustments of this nature;
- iii) The possible effects of such adjustments on international trade.

b) Study, in the light of the above examination, all proposals and suggestions which may be formulated, and

c) Report to the Council or the Contracting Parties on the findings and conclusions reached on this point.

The mandate carefully abstains from giving the Group at the outset any *a priori* lines of approach for its studies, as the United States delegation, for example, would have desired; this delegation based its stand on an alleged need to modify the GATT rules on the subject with an eye to readapting them or, at least, to re-interpret them.

The Community welcomes the beginning of a thorough and serious inquiry at GATT into the actual facts of a matter which it would now be advantageous to grasp more fully. It feels that such an examination will dissipate certain misunderstandings and, in any case, will supply all participants with information which has certainly now become very useful.

Meeting of the Group on poultry (9 and 10 April 1968)

66. The Group set up on 15 February 1968 to discuss poultry questions held its first meeting on 9 and 10 April 1968. The main business was the organization and general lines of the studies to be put in hand by the Group in conformity with its terms of reference.¹ The Community delegation reminded those present that the issue needed to be seen in the general context of the whole agricultural sector, whose problems will be examined by the Agricultural Council. Given this general approach, the Community considered that before adopting a position on the Group's objectives it was advisable to begin by defining the exact nature of the present problems and, therefore, to bring together all relevant material.

¹ See Bulletin No. 5-1968, Ch. V, sec. 76.

The Group recognized that this approach was justified and drew up a list of the technical data needed for the studies. The delegations will, by 25 April, supply the GATT Secretariat with the details necessary to bring this information up to date.

Bilateral relations

Switzerland

67. The Commission approved a draft recommendation for submission to the Council under Article 111 of the Treaty concerning the opening of tariff negotiations with Switzerland on outward processing traffic.

The purpose of these negotiations would be to substitute a single Community agreement for three agreements on outward processing traffic in certain textiles currently in force between Germany and Switzerland, France and Switzerland, and Italy and Switzerland.

The agreements for outward processing traffic at present applied by all the member countries are those defined in the Commission recommendation of 29 November 1961: when processed goods are reimported, they are subject to a charge corresponding to the difference between the duty applicable to the processed goods and the duty applicable to the goods initially exported.

Under the existing agreements between Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland, processed goods can be reimported duty-free, with the same facilities for Switzerland. It would seem to be in the economic interest of all parties for these reciprocal arrangements to be maintained.

Spain

68. The fourth and last session in the current round of negotiations between the EEC and Spain took place in Brussels from 23 to 25 April.

The two delegations discussed in detail the offers they could make and the concessions they sought. In the light of additional material supplied by both sides a broad measure of agreement was reached on many points of substance. The progress being made gives good reason to hope that solutions will be found for the difficulties still outstanding. The Commission is now in a position to present its conclusions to the Council with a view to obtaining further instructions on which to continue the negotiation.

The two delegations again expressed their satisfaction at the cordial atmosphere of this final session in the current round of negotiations.

They will agree on a date for their next meeting as soon as they have both drawn their conclusions from the current negotiating phase.

Algeria

69. A draft Commission proposal to the Council for the definition of transitional arrangements for Algeria has been drawn up in conjunction with the departments concerned.

Morocco and Tunisia

70. The Council's working party has drafted an interim report to the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the problems raised by the applications of the Moroccan and Tunisian Governments for partial agreements with the Community. The working party is still examining ways and means of improving the second negotiating mandate concerned with agreements of this kind.

Malta

71. A report on Malta's economy and the island's relations with the Community has been laid before the Commission for approval and eventual submission to the Council.

Israel

72. The Commission has passed on to the Secretariat of the Council a number of statistical studies designed to expedite further examination of the Israel file.

East Africa

73. The third round of negotiations for an association agreement between an EEC delegation and a delegation from the three East African States of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya was held from 22 to 30 April. The first two negotiating sessions were in March 1965 and November 1966.

After a week and a half of productive work the two delegations decided that negotiations should be adjourned until 27 May so that they could consult their principals.

Missions of non-member countries (April 1968)

74. On 5 April the President of the Council, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, in turn received H.E. Dr. J.C. de Graft-Johnson, who presented his credentials as new Head of the Ghanaian Mission to the EEC. The competent Community institutions gave their *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. M. Aref Ben Musa as Head of the Libyan Mission to the EEC.

Representatives of associated countries

75. The competent Community institutions took note of the appointment of H.E. M. Mohamud Mohamed Hassan as the new representative of the Somali Republic to the European Communities.

Relations with international organizations

Western European Union

76. The WEU Council met at ministerial level in Paris on 25 and 26 April. The Commission, represented by M. Edoardo Martino, took part in the second day's meeting, concerned with economic questions.

M. Martino analysed the economic situation in the Community and the outlook for the rest of the year.

For the United Kingdom, Mr. Michael Stewart said that devaluation and the accompanying measures had a twofold purpose — to cut down public expenditure and to adapt Britain's world role to its economic and financial capacities. The two sets of measures should produce a balance-of-payments surplus of about 500 million pounds a year.

Development aid — General

77. The Commission was represented at the special meeting in Paris from 3 to 5 April organized by the Development Aid Committee on the problems of assistance for teaching in the developing countries.

V. The Community and the Associated States

Turkey

Association Council

78. The EEC-Turkey Association Council held its eighth meeting, at ministerial level, in Luxembourg on 5 April, with Mr. Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the chair. The Community delegation was led by M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Minister of Foreign Affairs and current President of the Council of the European Communities. The Commission was represented by one of its members, M. Edoardo Martino.

The Association Council first approved its third annual report to the Parliamentary Committee of the Association, covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 1967. There was then a discussion, pursuant to Article 22(2) of the Ankara Agreement, on the results of the Association, which were very good for this third year of activity.

The Association Council also discussed preparatory work concerning the changeover to the transitional stage of the Ankara Agreement; it expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the preparations for discussions in the Association Council from 1 December 1968. The Commission of the European Communities indicated that it would shortly be putting a proposal on this matter to the Council of the Communities.

Lastly, the Association Council adopted a recommendation concerning the movement certificate for use in the operation of the preferential trading arrangements under the Association.

Joint Parliamentary Committee

79. The EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee held its fifth meeting in Venice from 1 to 4 April under the joint chairmanship of M. Henri Moreau de Melen and Mr. F. Tevetoglu. The Committee unanimously adopted three recommendations on developments in the Association and the operation of its institutions, on trade relations between the Community and Turkey and on preparatory work to facilitate the changeover from the first to the second stage of the Association Agreement.

In these recommendations the Committee, while urging the Association Council to continue its efforts to ensure that new facilities are granted to Turkey and that the negotiations for the changeover to the transitional stage are duly prepared, expressed its satisfaction at the positive results achieved by the Association in the course of 1967.

African States and Madagascar and overseas countries and territories

Renewal of the Yaoundé Convention

Commission memorandum

80. The Commission has submitted to the Council a memorandum on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. This is based on experience gained over several years in the field of association with developing countries — not only through taking part

in the negotiations for and the implementation of the Yaoundé Convention but also by having already borne considerable responsibility for the administration of the first implementing convention relating to overseas countries and territories.

Article 60 of the Yaoundé Convention lays down that one year before it runs out (i.e. from 1 June 1968), the Contracting Parties must consider any arrangements that might be made for a further period. The Commission's memorandum is designed to provide the Council with a set of considerations to serve as a basis for assessment and review, so that Community can adopt a constructive approach to the forthcoming negotiations with the Yaoundé countries.

In preparing the memorandum the Commission has borne in mind the example provided by the present association between the EEC and the Yaoundé countries of the scope for co-operation and trust between countries with a high standard of living and countries that are striving to raise living standards to a decent level. It feels that the relations that have developed are of great economic and political importance for all concerned and that they should be maintained through a careful and diligent examination of provisions to come into force on 1 June 1969.

The Commission's considerations are based on the twofold concern to improve the existing arrangements as much as possible or to adapt them better to their aims and to take account of changes in the pattern of economic relationships over the last few years, particularly in respect of trade between industrialized and developing countries.

In this context the Commission again considered all the factors making for economic and social betterment in the associated countries — trade, financial and technical co-operation, the right of establishment and the right to supply services, make payments or transfer capital.

The trading arrangements involved in the association between the EEC and the Yaoundé countries comprise reciprocal obligations forming part of a system of preferential free-trade areas. Although the principle on which it is based has been criticized by certain non-member countries, this system fulfils the objective of trade expansion; however, it has not yet yielded all the results counted upon by the associated countries. The Commission believes that these arrangements should be kept, with any adjustments that might prove advisable, especially if viable solutions were found to the difficulties encountered by developing countries in general and the Yaoundé countries in particular in trying to export their primary, semi-finished or finished products. In view of these difficulties the Commission also considers that specific measures should be adopted to help the production and marketing of a few tropical products essential to the development of the economies of certain African associates; that the problem of African agricultural products similar to and competing with Community products should be given more consideration than in the past, care being taken, of course, to safeguard legitimate interests of European producers; and that arrangements for imports of processed farm produce should be as liberal as possible in order to encourage the associated countries to industrialize, particularly by processing their agricultural products.

A second major aspect of the association — indispensable to the aim of systematically expanding trade — is financial and technical co-operation. Progress to date on this score has been good. Since the Yaoundé Convention took effect, about 130 million units of account have been committed each year in the eighteen associated countries. Intervention and financing methods now seem to be properly adjusted to the development needs of these countries: the scope of financial and technical co-operation includes all forms of aid required for the economic and social advance of these countries — particularly the least developed among them. Lastly, the flexibility of

the Community aid machinery — chiefly the European Development Fund but also the European Investment Bank — allows methods to be changed or objectives and priorities to be reviewed if the need arises; it also enables effective co-operation with other financing agencies to be developed — either the industrialized countries (member countries in particular) or international organizations. The Commission therefore recommends that financial and technical co-operation should be maintained essentially as it is now but that the volume of aid should be stepped up, though it is aware that certain improvements might be made to the present arrangements.

As regards the clauses on the right of establishment and freedom to supply services and those on payments and capital, the Commission stresses that they are helping to eliminate any obstacles or discriminatory measures which may survive and hamper freedom of movement for persons, goods and capital within the economic unit constituted by the association between the EEC and its African associates.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

81. On 2 April the Commission took ten financing decisions involving grants from the European Development Fund to a total of 17 603 000 units of account.¹ The projects concerned had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 31st meeting on 19 March.

a) *Studies for the Niamey-Zinder highway in Niger*: Frs. CFA 115 million (about 466 000 u.a.). These studies will enable Niger to continue its road improvement programme, a large part of which has already been financed by the EDF. The modernization of the Niamey-Zinder highway will provide a powerful stimulus to the economic and social development of the region it crosses and will also considerably increase Niger's inter-regional and international trade.

b) *Slaughterhouse at Bangui, Central African Republic*: Frs. CFA 502 million (about 2 034 000 u.a.). The new slaughterhouse will comprise slaughtering equipment, refrigeration plant, general departments and staff accommodation. Provision is also being made for supplementary facilities so that cattle can be penned and meat marketed under optimum conditions of operation, hygiene and profitability. A holding pen and a cattle market are to be constructed and cold-storage rooms provided in the main markets of the town. The slaughterhouse, with equipment for a planned annual intake of about 40 000 animals, will start by handling about 28 000 head of cattle.

c) *National college of public administration and management, Burundi*: 43 million Burundi francs (about 491 000 u.a.). The scheme is to build and equip a college at Bujumbura to train medium-grade cadres for the public services and for the private sector; it will also provide special training courses for civil servants and those already employed in the private sector. The buildings will have living accommodation for 120 students, and it will be possible, in addition to the normal courses, to take 50 candidates for retraining. Management and teaching expenses for the college will be met by the UN Special Fund, by bilateral aid from France and by Burundi's own budget.

d) *Purchase of two marine dredges (additional grant) in Congo (Kinshasa)*: 500 000 zaires (1 million u.a.). The two self-propelled marine dredges are to keep clear the lower reaches of the River Congo.

¹ 1 unit of account = US \$1.

e) *Road improvements in the Comoro Islands*: Frs. CFA 445 million (1 803 000 u.a.). The project is for the improvement of roads on three of the islands in the group — Grand Comoro, Anjouan and Mayotte. This involves the modernization and asphaltting of 77 km of three separate roads. This should facilitate the greater food production required to meet the sharp population growth on the islands: more than 40 % of the population of the three islands live in the areas served by these three roads.

f) *Improvement of the coast road in Surinam*: 3 040 000 Surinam guilders (about 1 612 000 u.a.). The scheme is to improve and asphalt a 25-km stretch of the east-west road between the Saramacca and Coppename rivers, which serves the whole coastal region of Surinam and passes through the capital Paramaribo. This 356 km of road is the only east-west land link between Surinam's urban, agricultural and mining centres, nearly all of which lie along the Atlantic coast. Virtually the entire population of the territory is also concentrated in this area (315 000 out of 350 000 inhabitants). The section of road to be asphalted under the present scheme will link up with a 38-km stretch already completed. Two other important sections will shortly be asphalted by the Surinam authorities.

g) *Improved sanitation for Fort-de-France and Schoelcher, Martinique*: FF 6 266 900 (about 1 269 000 u.a.). The project is for a primary sanitation network for an area of 647 ha situated between Fort-de-France, the capital of Martinique, and the commune of Schoelcher, a suburb to the west of the town. This area has been earmarked for additional residential accommodation for Fort-de-France and Schoelcher.

h) *Earth road on Futuna, in the Wallis and Futuna Islands*: Frs. CFP 54 500 000 (about 607 000 u.a.). The scheme is to improve four sections, totalling about 17 km, of the "circular" earth road which follows the coastline of Futuna. This island, approximately 20 km long by 5 km across, lies in the Pacific Ocean some 500 km from Samoa and 1 500 km from Fiji (the nearest countries). This is the first Community scheme in the Wallis and Futuna Islands since the Treaty of Rome came into force. Futuna, which has a population of about 2 750, has been virtually cut off from civilization hitherto, and there have been no transport facilities to encourage people to improve living conditions beyond subsistence level.

i) *Third annual instalment of the Malagasy production aid programme*: 1 939 million Malagasy francs (about 7 855 000 u.a.). This instalment is to support rice and pepper prices and to finance structural improvements for rice, pepper, coffee and cotton. The main improvements comprise the provision of supervisory personnel and information services, studies and research, the supply of machinery and equipment, the execution of road and irrigation works and the distribution of fertilizers and insecticides.

j) *Fourth annual instalment of the Chad production aid programme*: Frs. CFA 115 million (about 466 000 u.a.). Like the earlier ones, the whole of this fourth instalment will be used to support cotton prices, which are in a slump.

EDF project inaugurated in Congo (Brazzaville)

82. On 27 March the President of the Republic, M. Alphonse Massamba-Débat, accompanied by senior government officials, opened the 124-m long Briz-Mouyendzi bridge, built at a cost of about 400 000 u.a. from the first EDF, which will provide the Mouyendzi district with a road link that will facilitate the regular and rapid marketing of its food products.

Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

83. From 5 to 7 April the Director-General for Development Aid, M. Heinrich Hendus, presided at the closing session of the first training course for higher-grade personnel from Otraco, attended by almost 100 persons. This course was arranged at the request of the Congo (Kinshasa) Government as part of a specific training programme financed by the EDF.

A fact-finding meeting organized by the German Ministry of Economic Co-operation was held at Aix-la-Chapelle on 1 and 2 April. The subject of the meeting was training facilities in the mining industry.

On 23 and 24 April a seminar was held at Marseilles for fifty Community scholarship holders from associated overseas countries currently studying in training establishments in France.

VI. Institutions and organs

COUNCIL

30th session

The Council of the European Communities held its 30th session on 5 April 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Maurice Couve de Murville, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Council dealt with the following questions:

i) *The enlargement of the Communities*: the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to resume examination of all the problems arising and to report back to the Council at its next meeting.

The Council noted that the Commission intends to submit a document on technological co-operation questions.

ii) *Anti-dumping measures*: the Council adopted a regulation on defence against dumping practices, bounties or subsidies on the part of countries which are not members of the EEC.¹

iii) *Freedom of establishment*: the Council approved a directive on freedom for farmers who are nationals of one Member State and are established in another Member State to have access to various forms of credit.²

iv) *Appointment to the Committee of the European Social Fund*: the Council decided to appoint M. François Schmit, General Secretary of the "Confédération luxembourgeoise des Syndicats chrétiens" (Luxembourg Confederation of Christian Trade Unions) as a member of the Committee of the European Social Fund in place of the late M. Pierre Schockmel, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, that is until 18 December 1968.

v) *The common agricultural policy*: The Council adopted the regulation on the additional tariff quota for frozen beef and veal.

vi) *Processed agricultural products*: the Council adopted a regulation on the conditions of supply of agricultural raw materials used by the chemical industry.

It fixed the sales price for sugar at 13.3 u.a. per 100 kg (for sorbose, sorbitol and mannitol).

A number of other products listed in the Annex to Regulation No. (EEC) 215/67 will be excluded from the refund procedure, in particular fructose, vitamins, enzymes and antibiotics except penicillin.

The Council fixed in principle the future system of production refunds for sugar used in the chemical industry. This will apply as from 1 July 1968.

The Council also adopted a regulation laying down tariff specifications relating to mannitol and sorbitol.

¹ See Chap. IV, sec. 62.

² See Chap. III, sec. 8.

31st session (agriculture)

The Council of the European Communities held its 31st session on 8 and 9 April 1968 in Luxembourg with M. Edgar Faure, the French Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

It dealt with the following matters:

- i) *The milk sector*: The Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue, in collaboration with the Commission, its work on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products and to report back to the next Council meeting.
- ii) *Veterinary Committee*: The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its work on the establishment of a Standing Veterinary Committee.
- iii) *Implementation of Regulation No. EEC/160/66* : the Council adopted a regulation fixing the maximum amount of refunds to producers in respect of sugar used in the chemical industry.
- iv) *Miscellaneous decisions*: the Council adopted regulations concerning cereals and agricultural products, sugar and sugar-beet, milk and milk products, and a directive on the marketing of vine-propagation equipment.¹

In the social affairs field, the Council adopted a decision modifying the statute of the Committee of the European Social Fund and a draft decision amending the statute of the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training.

32nd session (economic and fiscal affairs)

The Council of the European Communities held its 32nd session on 9 April 1968. M. Michel Debré, the French Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance took the chair.

The Council dealt, *inter alia*, with the following:

- i) *Relations with the United States*: the Community is ready to apply the third tranche (one fifth) of the tariff reductions provided for by the Kennedy Round as from 1 January 1968.²

33rd session (transport)

The Council of the European Communities held its 33rd session on 29 and 30 April 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Jean Chamant, the French Minister of Transport.

Following discussion, the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its work on the following questions:

- i) Application of the rules of competition to transport by rail, road and inland waterway.
- ii) Harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field.
- iii) A system of bracket rates and the establishment of a Community quota.

¹ See Chap. III, sec. 41, sqq.

² Bulletin No. 5-68, Ch. 5, secs. 78 and 79.

iv) The introduction of a common method for calculating average rates: the Council adopted a directive establishing a common method for calculating the average rates provided for in Article 97 of the EEC Treaty.

34th session (agriculture)

The Council of the European Communities held its 34th session on 29-30 April and 1 May 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Edgar Faure, the French Minister of Agriculture.

It dealt, *inter alia*, with the following matters:

i) *Milk, milk products, beef and veal*: the Council made considerable progress in its examination of all the problems arising in these sectors and agreed to continue its work on this subject on 27-29 May 1968.

ii) *Cereals, vegetables, fruit*: the Council adopted a number of regulations fixing the compensatory amount for the cereals sector (wheat other than durum, maize, rye, barley) and the basic and buying-in prices for cauliflowers and sweet oranges.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Judgments

Cases 7, 13, 20, 25, 27, 28, 31 and 34/67¹

On 3 and 4 April 1968 the Court of Justice ruled on a number of questions concerning the interpretation of Articles 95 and 97 of the EEC Treaty and the concept of charges with an effect equivalent to customs duties within the meaning of the agricultural regulations, which has been referred to it between 15 February 1967 and 28 September by the Bundesfinanzhof and several fiscal tribunals in Germany in accordance with Article 177 of the EEC Treaty.

The Court's main findings were:

i) The first paragraph of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty is directly applicable and confers rights on the individuals that municipal courts are required to safeguard; the Court therefore confirmed its previous rulings.

ii) By "internal charges... applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products", the first paragraph of Article 95 means all charges actually and specifically levied on the domestic product at all stages of its manufacture and marketing prior to or at the stage at which the product from other Member States is imported.

iii) The first paragraph of Article 97, applying to Member States which levy a turnover tax under a cumulative multi-stage system and have actually availed themselves of the option provided, does not confer rights on the individual that municipal courts are required to safeguard; the Court has thus settled a controversial question of case law and doctrine, taking the same view as the Commission.

¹ See Official gazette No. C 53, 31 May 1968.

iv) In States which have availed themselves of the option provided by Article 97, an average rate is held to be any rate fixed as such by the State concerned, without prejudice to the application of the second paragraph of the said Article 97.

v) A charge levied under turnover-tax legislation and designed to put all categories of products, domestic and imported, on a similar tax footing constitutes "an internal charge" within the meaning of Article 95.

vi) The second paragraph of Article 95 can also be directly applicable and confer rights on the individual that municipal courts are required to safeguard.

vii) Products are held to be "like" within the meaning of the first paragraph of Article 95 where they are normally considered to come under the same tax, customs or statistical classification.

The second paragraph of Article 95, supplementing the first, prohibits the levying of any internal charge (a) where it bears more heavily on an imported product than on a domestic product which, without being like within the meaning of the first paragraph of Article 95, nevertheless competes with it or (b) where there is no direct competition but it places a specific burden on the imported product in order to protect certain activities distinct from those involved in the manufacture of the imported product.

viii) Charges affecting the domestic product within the meaning of Article 95 of the Treaty are those resulting from a charge imposed in accordance with legislation.

ix) Article 95 of the Treaty does not, however, derogate from the power of domestic tribunals concerned to apply such internal procedures as will safeguard the rights conferred on an individual by Community law.

x) A charge on imports of products from non-member countries does not constitute a charge with an effect equivalent to a customs duty within the meaning of the relevant articles of the agricultural regulations, as for example Article 20(1) of Regulation No. 19 (regulating the market in cereals), provided it is levied as a charge under the national turnover tax system.

ix) Neither the provisions of Article 95 nor those of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty prohibit the Member States from imposing an internal charge on products imported from other Member States where there are no like or other domestic products liable to benefit from the resultant protection. The Court has ruled that where this is the case, the Treaty does not restrict Member States' freedom to fix the rates they impose, provided that these rates fall within the general scope of the domestic tax arrangements within which the charge is levied.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 69th plenary session in Brussels on 24 May 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Major.

At the beginning of the session the Vice-President of the Committee, M. Kramer, congratulated M. Major on being awarded the Order of Leopold and spoke of his sterling service in the cause of workers in Belgium and in Europe and his work for the unification of Europe. Representatives of the three groups represented on the Committee associated themselves with this tribute.

The Committee heard an address by M. Levi Sandri on the main features of the social situation in the Community and rendered two Opinions:

1. On the Commission's survey of the social situation in the Community during 1966 (Part 2).

This Opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Commission had referred the matter to the Committee on 5 July 1967.

2. Community programmes for the Guidance Section of the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund.¹

This Opinion was adopted by 64 votes to 3 with 10 abstentions.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 4 July 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Honorary rank conferred

The Commission has conferred the title of honorary Director on M. Claudio Segré, former head of the Directorate for Studies, and on M. Horst-Otto Steffe, former head of the Directorate for National Economies and Economic Trends, both in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

¹ See Chap. III, sec. 50.

VII. The European Investment Bank

Loan Contracts

Germany

On 3rd April 1968, the European Investment Bank concluded with the Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim GmbH (KWO), of Obrigheim/Neckar, a loan contract for the equivalent of 25 million DM (6.25 million units of account). Granted for 12 years, at the rate of 6.5 % per annum, the loan is intended for financing *a nuclear power plant equipped with a pressurized-water reactor of a capacity of 300 MWe at Obrigheim, Landkreis Mosbach (Baden-Württemberg)*, the electricity production of which will be supplied to the networks of the Energie-Versorgung Schwaben AG and the Badenwerk AG from the end of 1968 onwards.

The Council of Ministers of the European Communities has granted the KWO the status of "Joint Enterprise" within the meaning of the Euratom Treaty, thus ensuring it tax advantages and exemption from customs duties and obliging it to place at the disposal of the Community industry as a whole the technical know-how acquired in the course of construction of the power plant.

The interest of this project for the Community is stressed by the fact that at least 95% of the services necessary for the construction of the plant are supplied by the Community industry and that licences originating from non-Community countries have been only very few in number.

The total cost of the project has been estimated at 331.6 million DM (82.9 million units of account).

The loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

France

On 23rd April 1968, the European Investment Bank concluded with the Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes a loan contract for the equivalent of FF 50 million (10.13 million units of account), at the rate of interest of 7% per annum and a term of 20 years, for the *construction of the A-32 motorway linking Metz to the German border (near Saarbrücken)*.

At the European level, the abovementioned motorway, of a total length of 58 km, will connect the Nancy-Metz-Thionville motorway with the German motorway system. It will form a common link in the major international routes connecting France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

It will be of high interest for the economies of the Lorraine, Saar, and — later on — Alsace regions, where the present roads not only follow a winding route but also pass through many conurbations.

The A-32 motorway is formed by the Metz-Freyming section, 43 km long, with tolls, for which the Bank's loan is bound, and the section from Freyming to the German border, without tolls, the construction of which is being entirely met from the French State budget. The European Investment Bank loan will enable work to begin

and be completed on the whole route during the course of the French Vth Plan, and the motorway to be commissioned in 1971.

The loan is granted to the Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes, which will relend the equivalent of the Bank's loan under similar conditions to the Société des Autoroutes du Nord de la France (S.A.N.F.), a semi-public company, which holds the concession for the construction of the motorway and its operation.

The loan is guaranteed by the French Republic.

Miscellaneous

Visit by M. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations

On 30 April 1968, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, accompanied by M. Mansholt, Vice-President, and M. Coppé and M. Deniau, members of the Commission, received M. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations. This visit followed M. Rey's call on M. Thant in New York last February and the main problems of common interest were discussed. M. Thant was accompanied by M. Gibson Parker, Director of the Information Centre of the United Nations in Paris.

M. Rey in the United States

During a visit to the United States, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, delivered an address at Harvard University. His main theme was the responsibilities of the United States and of the European Communities. He reviewed progress made within the Community with regard to the customs union, medium-term economic policy, transport, the conclusion of the Kennedy round negotiations at Geneva, the beginnings of a common policy on research and technology and, lastly, the merger of the three Executives. The President of the Commission then went on to discuss the difficult problems which have still to be solved, and mentioned in particular the financing of the common agricultural policy and, even more important, the enlargement of the Community.

As regards monetary questions, M. Rey said that the last three months had shown that unilateral action, although it was the beginning of wisdom, could not be regarded as an end in itself; it was because of the discussions which had taken place within the Council that Community Ministers had been able to take positive and co-operative action, however modest, to advance the Kennedy round negotiations so as to make a European contribution to the solution of American problems.

Expressing the hope that the partnership proposed by President Kennedy on 1 July 1962 would become a reality, M. Rey ended by stressing the need for ever-closer co-operation between the United States and Europe.

Address by M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission to the Foreign Policy Society in Bonn

M. S.L. Mansholt spoke to the Foreign Policy Society in Bonn on 23 April 1968 on the prospects which the Community held out for Europe as a whole. Recalling that machines had once already caused a revolution in social structures, M. Mansholt said: "If we want to avoid another era of machine-wrecking, man must be integrated into the process of reconverting society. This is not merely a problem for enterprises and management: it is a problem for society as a whole. Does anyone really think that the process of concentration, of changing values, this revolution in structures and conditions of production, can take place and leave the frontiers of balkanized Europe

intact? The frontiers recognized by production units and production structures will be drawn differently from the present boundaries of federal or non-federal States. And any national administration that feels it can cope with the problems posed within a traditional framework will become a phantom government; it will either be swept away or will survive miserably by courtesy of those responsible for the management of huge inter-continental economic units. National sovereignty will, obviously, become an empty word.

"I am further convinced that, on its own, small continental Europe, even if it is integrated, will not be able to supply the production structures necessary to guarantee the people of Europe a standard of living comparable with that enjoyed in other developed areas." Europe, he said, would have to be enlarged.

M. Mansholt then spoke of the political problems of Europe and concluded: "Nationalism cannot be transcended in isolation but only in the context of Europe as a whole".

Address by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities to the Centre des Jeunes Patrons

M. Raymond Barre spoke at a dinner-debate organized by the Centre des Jeunes Patrons. Referring to the significance of 1 July 1968, the Vice-President of the Commission said that, as far as France was concerned, the average tariff reduction on 1 July 1968 to align on the common external tariff would be 3.7 %, as against 3.1 % for Italy, 0.5 % for Benelux and 0.3 % for Germany.

The definitive establishment of the customs union should, he said, be regarded not so much as a shift of protection to the external frontiers of a much vaster market but rather as an incentive to modernize the structure of production, to innovate, to increase productivity, to introduce more efficient financing institutions and methods, to implement more vigorous marketing policies at home and abroad.

M. Barre went to say that 1 July 1968 also marked the completion of one stage in the construction of the European Economic Community. The abolition of customs duties was commendable; it was a spectacular achievement but was, perhaps, the least difficult of all the tasks facing the Community.

Above all, an economic union would have to be created, since this was essential to the smooth working of the customs union. Implementation of the common policies provided for in the Treaty, fresh action in the industrial policy and scientific and technical research spheres, establishment of a genuine capital market for Europe — these were the main tasks to be accomplished in the immediate future if the notion of an economic Community was to take on its full significance and inspire a policy commensurate with the needs of our times.

Speech by M. Coppé, member of the Commission to the Round Table of the Inter-American Development Bank in Bogota

M. Coppé, member of the Commission, spoke at a round table organized from 22 to 28 April 1968 by the Inter-American Development Bank in Bogota on "ECSC experience in co-ordinating investments".

M. Coppé dealt with the guiding of investment, the European capital market and the growth of foreign investment in western Europe.

He said that the EEC could not maintain its present rate of growth after the establishment of the customs union unless the mechanisms for common policies, not only in agriculture and transport, but also in technology, industry, energy and public and private finance took shape.

M. Coppé stressed in particular that intra-Community flows of capital should be encouraged because these were growing infinitely more slowly than intra-Community trade.

Turning to the problem of the growth of foreign capital in western Europe and American investment in particular, he said that these represented a relatively small proportion of European investment. The fact remained, however, that this problem deserved attention at a time when the European economy was particularly vulnerable as regards the development of advanced technological industries. It was precisely in these sectors that direct American investment in Europe was heaviest.

In conclusion M. Coppé said: "The ECSC Treaty set up an economic system which stresses concerted action between the main partners in economic growth. Our economic system is not entirely liberal, nor is it *dirigiste*. We believe we have found an original approach which may serve as a model".

Address by M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, to the 17th Congress of Young German Federalists

The Young German Federalists (Europa-Union) met in Bad Godesberg on 27 and 28 April 1968.

M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission, introduced the main theme of this 17th Congress and spoke of the gradual establishment of the customs union and the deadline of 1 July 1968 for industrial and agricultural products alike. He analyzed the "four freedoms", which are the free movement of persons, services, capital and goods; he then examined the conditions for a genuine common economic policy, laying particular stress on structural aspects and on regional policy. He ended with comments of a more strictly political nature.

Following a speech on Franco-German relations by M. J. Barrot, a French delegate, the Congress unanimously affirmed that the Franco-German Treaty could not be a substitute for European integration but that it could be an important instrument for achieving it.

The other themes discussed at the Congress were the geographical extension of the Community and its agricultural policy.

Visit to the Court of Justice of the European Communities

In response to an invitation from the Court of Justice of the European Communities, a group of some 60 high-ranking judges in the six Member States met in Luxembourg on 26/27 March 1968 for a briefing on the organization, operation and competence of the Court of Justice, requests for preliminary rulings submitted in the EEC Treaty framework and the relationship between municipal and Community law. The national and European judges also discussed the problems of their respective competences. As regulations and decisions taken by Community institutions are increasingly invoked in litigation in the Courts and tribunals of the six countries, both sides will have to extend and intensify their co-operation.

Three winners share the European Communities' Prize

On 22 April 1968 an international jury presided over by Ambassador E.N. Van Kleffens awarded the European Communities Prize, which is presented every two years for the best university theses contributing to the study of problems of European integration, to three entries chosen from a total of 76. The prize-winners were:

- a) In the "legal science" section: M. Wahe Hagop Balekjian (Austria) for his thesis "The legal aspects of foreign investment in the European Economic Community".
- b) In the "economic science" section: M. Kieter Biehl (Germany) for his thesis "The principle of the exporting country, the principle of the importing country and the principle of the Common Market — a contribution to the theory of tax harmonization".
- c) In the "political science" section: M. Edmond Jouve (France) for his thesis "General de Gaulle and the construction of Europe".

The Bundestag adopts the "Monnet resolution"

On 2 April 1968, following in the steps of the Luxembourg, Netherlands and Italian Parliaments, the Bundestag unanimously adopted the four resolutions known as the "Monnet resolutions"¹ which advocate *inter alia* British membership of the Community.

The three main German parties also asked members of Parliament to sign a declaration supporting the construction of Europe, the aims being the following:

- a) The complete implementation of the Common Market before the end of 1969 (abolition of all tax and customs frontiers; free movement of capital and freedom of establishment for individuals; creation of a European company law and a Community law on patents);
- b) The introduction of a common economic policy in all spheres: trade, research, energy, transport, monetary union;
- c) The development of the Community's constitution in step with its growing responsibility.

Lastly, the declaration calls for a European policy, including a defence and foreign policy, which would end the division of Europe into East and West and make it possible to give effective aid to developing countries.

The Fédération générale du Travail belge launches an appeal for a European trade union awareness

At the annual Congress of the Belgian Fédération générale du Travail on 22 April 1968, the outgoing Secretary General M. Louis Major, President of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities, introduced the general report of the Federation. He said that the Federation united all workers in one vast trade union organization and that a political organ which could take decisions at European level should be created as a matter of urgency.

¹ See Bulletin 5-68, Chap. "Miscellaneous".

PUBLICATIONS

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY

Items concerning the activities of the European Communities published in the official gazette between 1 and 30 April 1968

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- Question écrite n° 304 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Ralentissement des besoins en matière grasse d'origine laitière et accroissement des besoins en matières protéiques du lait (No. 304 by M. Dulin to the Commission: Falling-off in demand for milk fat and increase in demand for milk protein) No. C 31, 5.4.68
- Question écrite n° 310 de M. Naveau à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subvention en faveur des laits écrémés (No. 310 by M. Naveau to the Commission: Skim milk subsidy) No. C 31, 5.4.68
- Question écrite n° 322 de M. Ditttrich à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réglementation communautaire des spécialités pharmaceutiques (No. 322 by M. Ditttrich to the Commission: Community regulations on pharmaceutical specialities) No. C 31, 5.4.68
- Réponse complémentaire de la Commission des Communautés européennes à la question écrite n° 231/67 de M. Vredeling (Additional reply by the Commission to written question No. 231/67 by M. Vredeling) No. C 34, 17.4.68
- Question écrite n° 317 de MM. Vredeling et Gerlach à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mémoire du gouvernement néerlandais sur le développement de la partie septentrionale des Pays-Bas (No. 317 by M. Vredeling and M. Gerlach to the Commission: Dutch Government memorandum on the development of the southern Netherlands) No. C 34, 17.4.68
- Question écrite n° 326 de M. Troclet à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Position des représentants de commerce belges au grand-duché de Luxembourg (No. 326 by M. Troclet to the Commission: Position of Belgian trade representatives in Luxembourg) No. C 34, 17.4.68
- Question écrite n° 330 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Hausse des coûts de l'approvisionnement en pétrole (No. 330 by M. Oele to the Commission: Rising costs of oil supplies) No. C 34, 17.4.68
- Question écrite n° 332 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Consultations entre la CEE et les Etats-Unis sur les mesures d'assainissement de la balance des paiements (No. 332 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Consultations between the EEC and the United States on measures for correcting the balance of payments) No. C 34, 17.4.68
- Question écrite n° 333 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interdiction de l'importation en Italie des graines de colza communautaires et des huiles de colza (No. 333 by M. Cousté to the Commission: Ban on imports into Italy of Community rape seed and rape-seed oils) No. C 34, 17.4.68
- Question écrite n° 335 de M. Baas à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique commune de la pêche (No. 335 by M. Baas to the Commission: Common fisheries policy) No. C 34, 17.4.68

Question écrite n° 337 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Faux témoignages et fausses déclarations devant la Cour de justice (No. 337 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: False witness and false statements before the Court of Justice)	No. C 34, 17.4.68
Question écrite n° 341 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Transport de poisson à l'intérieur de la Communauté (No. 341 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Transport of fish within the Community)	No. C 34, 17.4.68
Question écrite n° 259 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Programmes communautaires pour la section « orientation » du FEOGA (No. 259 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Community programmes for the EAGGF Guidance Section)	No. C 36, 22.4.68
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 36, 22.4.68
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Question écrite n° 298 de M. Berkhouwer au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conférence des Nations unies sur le commerce et l'industrie (No. 298 by M. Berkhouwer to the Council: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	No. C 36, 22.4.68
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Question écrite n° 311 de Mlle Lulling et de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Protection du marché français des réfrigérateurs et des lessiveuses (No. 311 by Mlle Lulling and M. Oele to the Commission: Protection of the French refrigerator and washing-machine market)	No. C 36, 22.4.68
Question écrite n° 313 de M. Vredeling à la Commission et au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décisions du Conseil en matière de recherche scientifique et technique (No. 313 by M. Vredeling to the Commission and Council: Council decisions on scientific and technological research)	No. C 36, 22.4.68
Question écrite n° 315 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Avis du Parlement européen au Conseil (No. 315 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Opinion of the European Parliament addressed to the Council)	No. C 36, 22.4.68
Question écrite n° 331 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Procédure de préparation de certains actes relevant de la politique commune des transports (No. 331 by Mlle Lulling to the Commission: Procedure for preparing the texts of certain measures concerning the common transport policy)	No. C 36, 22.4.68

- Question écrite n° 338 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Bureau de presse et d'information des Communautés européennes à Berlin-Ouest (No. 338 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Press and Information Office of the European Communities in West Berlin) No. C 36, 22.4.68
- Question écrite n° 340 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Approbation parlementaire de la décision du 25 juillet 1967 des représentants des Etats membres (No. 340 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Parliamentary approval of the Decision of 25 July 1967 by the Member States' representatives) No. C 36, 22.4.68
- Question écrite n° 342 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Déclarations publiques des fonctionnaires européens (No. 342 by M. Berkhouwer to the Commission: Public statements by Community officials) No. C 36, 22.4.68
- Question écrite n° 323 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Séisme dans la partie occidentale de la Sicile (No. 323 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Earthquake in west Sicily) No. C 38, 26.4.68
- Question écrite n° 325 de M. Scarascia Mugnozza à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations de thon brut en provenance des Nouvelles-Hébrides et régime contingentaire appliqué à ces importations (No. 325 by M. Scarascia Mugnozza to the Commission: Imports of raw tunny from the New Hebrides and quota arrangements applied to them) No. C 38, 26.4.68
- Question écrite n° 329 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Représentation diplomatique officielle de la Yougoslavie auprès des Communautés européennes (No. 329 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Official diplomatic delegation of Yugoslavia to the European Communities) No. C 38, 26.4.68
- Question écrite n° 334 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Dédouanement des marchandises à l'entrée en Italie (No. 334 by M. Cousté to the Commission: Customs clearance of merchandise entering Italy) No. C 38, 26.4.68
- Question écrite n° 336 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décisions des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres (No. 336 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Decisions of the representatives of the Member State governments) No. C 38, 26.4.68
- Question écrite n° 339 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décision de la Commission du 30 janvier 1968 relative au recours de la République italienne à l'article 115 du traité, concernant certains produits originaires de pays tiers et mis en libre pratique (No. 339 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Commission Decision of 30 January 1968 on recourse by Italy to Article 115 of the Treaty in connection with certain products originating in non-member countries and in free circulation) No. C 38, 26.4.68
- Question écrite n° 344 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Stocks de beurre dans la Communauté européenne (No. 344 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Butter stocks in the European Community) No. C 38, 26.4.68
- Question écrite n° 349 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Admission en exemption de droits de douane de marchandises ou de petits envois en provenance de la Communauté (No. 349 by Mlle Lulling to the Commission: Duty-free admission of goods or small consignments from the Community) No. C 38, 26.4.68

Preliminary acts — Information

- Renvoi aux avis, émis par le Parlement européen durant ses séances de mars 1968, sur des propositions de la Commission au Conseil (Recapitulatory list of opinions rendered by the European Parliament, during its sittings of March 1968, on Commission proposals to the Council) No. C 33, 10.4.68

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

Règlement (CEE) n° 386/68 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1968, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables pendant le deuxième trimestre de l'année 1968 à l'importation dans les Etats membres des marchandises auxquelles s'applique le règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 386/68 of 29 March 1968 fixing the amounts of the variable components applicable during the second quarter of 1968 to imports into the Member States of goods subject to Council Regulation No. (EEC) 160/66)	No. L 79,	1.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 388/68 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 388/68 of 1 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal)	No. L 80,	2.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 389/68 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 389/68 of 1 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 80,	2.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 390/68 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 390/68 of 1 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 80,	2.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 391/68 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} avril 1968, relatif aux modalités d'application des achats d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande de porc. Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 391/68 of 1 April 1968 on the procedures for implementing market intervention purchases in the pigmeat sector)	No. L 80,	2.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 392/68 de la Commission, du 2 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 392/68 of 2 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 81,	3.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 393/68 de la Commission, du 2 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 393/68 of 2 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 81,	3.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 394/68 de la Commission, du 2 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 394/68 of 2 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 81,	3.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 395/68 de la Commission, du 3 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 395/68 of 3 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 82,	4.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 397/68 de la Commission, du 3 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 396/68 of 3 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 82,	4.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 397/68 de la Commission, du 3 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 397/68 of 3 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 82,	4.4.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 398/68 de la Commission, du 3 avril 1968, portant modification de l'aide pour les graines de tournesol (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 398/68 of 3 April 1968 modifying the aid for sunflower seed)	No. L 82,	4.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 399/68 de la Commission, du 3 avril 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 399/68 of 3 April 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 82,	4.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 400/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 400/68 of 4 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 83,	5.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 401/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 401/68 of 4 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No L 83,	5.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 402/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 402/68 of 4 April 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 83,	5.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 403/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 403/68 of 4 April 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 83,	5.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 404/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 404/68 of 4 April 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 83,	5.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 405/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 405/68 of 4 April 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 83,	5.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 406/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 406/68 of 4 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 83,	5.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 407/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 407/68 of 4 April 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 83,	5.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 408/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 469/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les modifications des prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 408/68 of 4 April 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 469/67 in respect of modifications to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 83,	5.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 409/68 de la Commission, du 4 avril 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 409/68 of 4 April 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 83,	5.4.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 410/68 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 410/68 of 5 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 84,	6.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 411/68 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 411/68 of 5 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 84,	6.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 412/68 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 412/68 of 5 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 84,	6.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 413/68 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 413/68 of 5 April 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 84,	6.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 414/68 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1968, augmentant le montant compensatoire à l'importation des huiles de tournesol originaires ou en provenance de Bulgarie, de Roumanie et d'U.R.S.S. (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 414/68 of 5 April 1968 increasing the compensatory amount on imports of sunflower oil originating or arriving from Bulgaria, Rumania and the USSR)	No. L 84,	6.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 415/68 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1968, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour certains œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 415/68 of 5 April 1968 modifying the supplementary amount for certain eggs in shell)	No. L 84,	6.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 416/68 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1968, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour les jaunes d'œufs congelés (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 416/68 of 5 April 1968 modifying the supplementary amount for frozen egg yolks)	No. L 84,	6.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 417/68 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1968, modifiant et supprimant le montant supplémentaire pour certains produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 417/68 of 5 April 1968 modifying or removing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the poultrymeat sector)	No. L 84,	6.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 418/68 de la Commission, du 5 avril 1968, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 418/68 of 5 April 1968 fixing the levies in the olive-oil sector)	No. L 84,	6.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 419/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions des règlements n° 3 et 4 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 419/68 of 5 April 1968 amending and supplementing certain provisions of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 on social security for migrant workers)	No. L 87,	8.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 420/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, relatif au contingent tarifaire supplémentaire de viande bovine congelée (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 420/68 of 5 April 1968 on the additional tariff quota for frozen beef and veal)	No. L 87,	8.4.68
Règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) n° 421/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 423/67/CEE, n° 6/67/Euratom du Conseil, du 25 juillet 1967, portant fixation du régime pécuniaire des membres des Commissions de la C.E.E. et de la C.E.E.A., ainsi que de la Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A. qui n'ont pas été nommés membres de la Commission unique des Communautés européennes (Council Regulation No. (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 421/68 of 5 April 1968 amending Council Regulation No. (EEC) 423/67, No. (Euratom) 6/67 of 25 July 1967 fixing the financial arrangements for the members of the EEC and Euratom Commissions and of the ECSC High Authority who have not been appointed members of the single Commission of the European Communities)	No. L 88,	9.4.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 422/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, établissant les spécifications tarifaires relatives au mannitol et au sorbitol et déterminant les éléments fixes applicables à ces marchandises ainsi que les quantités de produits de base considérées comme étant entrées dans leur fabrication (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 422/68 of 5 April 1968 laying down tariff specifications relating to mannitol and sorbitol and determining the fixed components applicable to these goods, as also the quantities of basic products considered as entering into their manufacture)	No. L 88,	9.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 423/68 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 423/68 of 8 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 88,	9.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 424/68 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 424/68 of 8 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 88,	9.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 425/68 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 425/68 of 8 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 88,	9.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 426/68 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 222/68 en ce qui concerne la restitution applicable à certains produits du secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 426/68 of 8 April 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 222/68 in respect of the refund applicable to certain products in the pigmeat sector)	No. L 88,	9.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 427/68 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 633/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la préfixation de la restitution à l'exportation de blé tendre (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 427/68 of 8 April 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 633/67 in respect of the advance fixing of the export refund on wheat other than durum)	No. L 88,	9.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 428/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à la production pour les sucres utilisés dans l'industrie chimique (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 428/68 of 9 April 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds to producers in respect of sugar used in the chemical industry)	No. L 88,	9.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 429/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, fixant le prix de seuil des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation 1968/1969 (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 429/68 of 9 April 1968 fixing the threshold prices for cereals for the 1968/1969 marketing year)	No. L 89,	10.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 430/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, fixant les prix dans le secteur du sucre pour la campagne sucrière 1968/1969 (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 430/68 of 9 April 1968 fixing prices in the sugar sector for the 1968/1969 sugar year)	No. L 89,	10.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 431/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, déterminant la qualité type pour le sucre brut et le lieu de passage en frontière de la Communauté pour le calcul des prix C.A.F. dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 431/68 of 9 April 1968 determining the standard quality for unrefined sugar and the Community frontier crossing point for the purpose of calculating the cif prices in the sugar sector)	No. L 89,	10.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 432/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1968/1969, les prix d'intervention dérivés, les prix minima de la betterave, les prix de seuil et la quantité garantie ainsi que la cotisation à la production (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 432/68 of 9 April 1968 fixing for the 1968/1969 sugar year the derived intervention prices, the minimum prices for sugarbeet, the threshold prices and the guaranteed quantity, and also the production levy)	No. L 89,	10.4.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 433/68 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 433/68 of 9 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 89, 10.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 434/68 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 434/68 of 9 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 89, 10.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 435/68 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 435/68 of 9 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 89, 10.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 436/68 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 158/64/CEE afin de tenir compte de l'incidence, sur les prix de certains produits laitiers, des changements du régime de taxation intervenus en Belgique (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 436/68 of 9 April 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 158/64 to take into account the effect of changes in the Belgian tax system on certain milk product prices)	No. L 89, 10.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 437/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 111/64/CEE en ce qui concerne le prélèvement applicable aux importations de certains produits laitiers (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 437/68 of 9 April 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 111/64 as regards the levy applicable to imports of certain milk products)	No. L 90, 11.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 438/68 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 438/68 of 10 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 90, 11.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 439/68 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 439/68 of 10 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 90, 11.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 440/68 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 440/68 of 10 April 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 90, 11.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 441/68 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 441/68 of 10 April 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 90, 11.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 442/68 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 442/68 of 10 April 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 90, 11.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 443/68 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1968, fixant, pour chaque État 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 de légumes (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 443/68 of 10 April 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 90, 11.4.68

- Règlement (CEE) n° 444/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, fixant, pour la campagne 1968/1969, les majorations mensuelles des prix des céréales et des farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 444/68 of 9 April 1968 fixing the monthly price increases for cereals and for wheat or rye flour, groats and meal for the 1968/1969 marketing year) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 445/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 174/67/CEE relatif aux mesures particulières d'intervention dans le secteur des céréales (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 445/68 of 9 April 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 174/67 on special intervention measures in the cereals sector) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 446/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, relatif aux mesures particulières d'intervention dans le secteur du riz (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 446/68 of 9 April 1968 on special intervention measures in the rice sector) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 447/68 du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, établissant les règles générales en matière d'intervention par achat dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 447/68 of 9 April 1968 laying down general rules for intervention in the sugar market by purchases) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 448/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 448/68 of 11 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 449/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 449/68 of 11 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 450/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 450/68 of 11 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 451/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 451/68 of 11 April 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 452/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 452/68 of 11 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 453/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 453/68 of 11 April 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 454/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 454/68 of 11 April 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 91, 12.4.68
- Règlement (CEE) n° 455/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 455/68 of 11 April 1968 fixing the levies in the olive-oil sector) No. L 91, 12.4.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 456/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, relatif à la fixation provisoire des quantités excédentaires de sucre à reporter à la campagne sucrière 1968/1969 pour permettre l'application du système des contrats différenciés (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 456/68 of 11 April 1968 provisionally fixing the surplus quantities of sugar to be carried over to the 1968/1969 sugar year in order to permit the application of the differentiated contract system)	No. L 91, 12.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 457/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, relatif à l'exportation de la quantité excédentaire de sucre en Italie (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 457/68 of 11 April 1968 on the export of surplus sugar to Italy)	No. L 91, 12.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 458/68 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 441/68 fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 458/68 of 11 April 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 441/68 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 91, 12.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 460/68 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 460/68 of 16 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 92, 17.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 461/68 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 461/68 of 16 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 92, 17.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 462/68 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 462/68 of 16 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 92, 17.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 459/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, relatif à la défense contre les pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions de la part de pays non membres de la Communauté économique européenne (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968 on defence against dumping practices, bounties or subsidies on the part of countries which are not members of the EEC)	No. L 93, 17.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 463/68 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 463/68 of 17 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 94, 18.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 464/68 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 464/68 of 17 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 94, 18.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 465/68 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 465/68 of 17 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 94, 18.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 466/68 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1968, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 466/68 of 17 April 1968 fixing the sluice-gate prices and levies in the eggs sector)	No. L 94, 18.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 467/68 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1968, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 467/68 of 17 April 1968 fixing the sluice-gate prices and levies in the poultrymeat sector)	No. L 94, 18.4.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 468/68 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1968, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation No (EEC) 468/68 of 17 April 1968 fixing the sluice-gate prices and import charges for ovalbumin and lactalbumin)	No. L 94, 18.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 469/68 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1968, définissant les mesures d'intervention à prendre dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 469/68 of 17 April 1968 specifying the intervention measures for the pigmeat sector)	No. L 94, 18.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 470/68 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 470/68 of 18 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 95, 19.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 471/68 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 471/68 of 18 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 95, 19.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 472/68 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 472/68 of 18 April 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 95, 19.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 473/68 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et pour certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 473/68 of 18 April 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 95, 19.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 474/68 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 474/68 of 18 April 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 95, 19.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 475/68 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 475/68 of 18 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 95, 19.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 476/68 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 476/68 of 18 April 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 95, 19.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 477/68 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 477/68 of 18 April 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 95, 19.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 478/68 de la Commission, du 19 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 478/68 of 19 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 96, 20.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 479/68 de la Commission, du 19 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 479/68 of 19 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 96, 20.4.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 480/68 de la Commission, du 19 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 480/68 of 19 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 96, 20.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 481/68 de la Commission, du 19 avril 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 481/68 of 19 April 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 96, 20.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 482/68 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 482/68 of 22 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 97, 23.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 483/68 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 483/68 of 22 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 97, 23.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 484/68 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 484/68 of 22 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 97, 23.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 485/68 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1968, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 485/68 of 22 April 1968 fixing the sluice-gate prices and levies in the pigmeat sector)	No. L 97, 23.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 486/68 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 486/68 of 22 April 1968 fixing the levies in the olive-oil sector)	No. L 97, 23.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 487/68 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 487/68 of 23 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 98, 24.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 488/68 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 488/68 of 23 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 98, 24.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 489/68 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 489/68 of 23 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 98, 24.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 490/68 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1968, modifiant pour l'Allemagne les montants maxima de la prime de dénaturation du sucre aux fins d'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 490/68 of 23 April 1968 modifying for Germany the maximum amount of the premium for denaturing sugar intended for animal feedingsuffs)	No. L 98, 24.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 491/68 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 491/68 of 24 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 99, 25.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 492/68 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No (EEC) 492/68 of 24 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 99, 25.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 493/68 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 493/68 of 24 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 99, 25.4.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 494/68 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1968, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables à compter du 1 ^{er} mai et jusqu'au 30 juin 1968, à l'importation dans les États membres du mannitol et du sorbitol (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 494/68 of 24 April 1968 determining the amounts of the variable components applicable from 1 May to 30 June 1968 to imports of mannitol and sorbitol into the Member States)	No. L 99, 25.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 495/68 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 495/68 of 25 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 100, 26.4.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 496/68 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 496/68 of 25 April 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 100, 26.4.68
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No. L 94, 18.4.68

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No. C 31, 5.4.68

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No. C 31, 5.4.68

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No. C 32, 6.4.68

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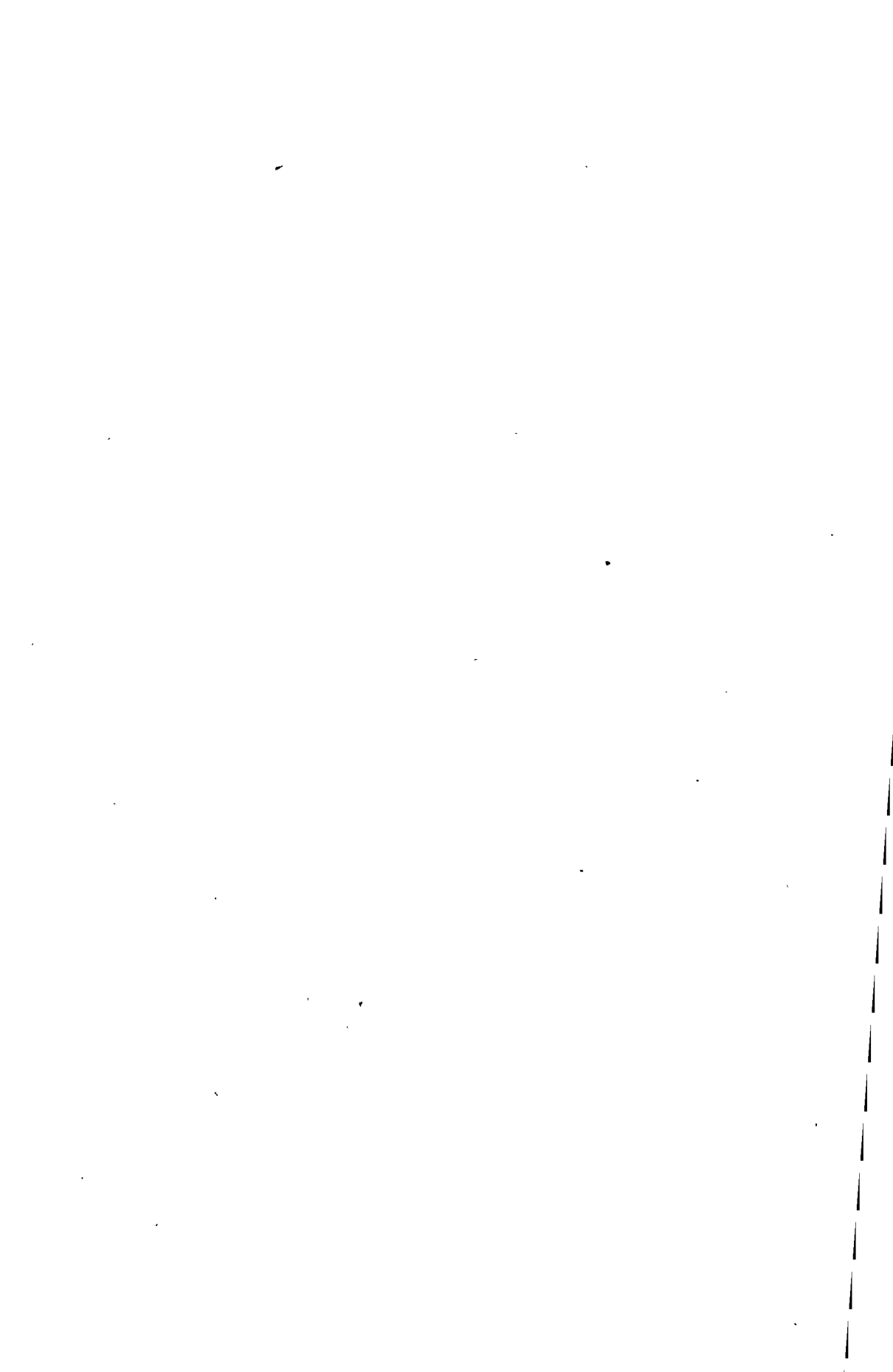
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