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# **BULLETIN**

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# Declaration by the Commission on the occasion of the achievement of the Customs Union on 1 July 1968

*On 1 July 1968, the date of the disappearance of customs duties between the six countries of the Community and the introduction, 18 months ahead of the timelimit laid down in the EEC Treaty, of the common customs tariff, the Commission of the European Communities published the following "Declaration":*

## I. *What is the significance of 1 July 1968?*

1 July 1968 will certainly go down as a milestone in the history of Europe.

On that day the first and the major stage on the road to the economic unification of the European continent will be complete. The Customs Union which is one of the first aims of the Treaty of Rome will have been brought into being. Eighteen months ahead of the Treaty schedule, customs duties will have disappeared within the Common Market. Simultaneously, on the same date, the separate customs tariffs of our six countries will have given way to a single tariff, the external customs tariff of the Community. Finally, the first tariff reductions negotiated last year in Geneva in the major discussions known as the Kennedy Round will be implemented.

By beginning the unification of the European territory in this first form, the Six are taking a decisive step in the economic history of the continent.

But Europe is not only customs tariffs. Europe does not belong only to the manufacturers, the farmers or the technocrats. Nor is Europe only the Europe of 180 million Europeans living in the Community. Europe is not only the Europe of the Governments, of the Parliaments or of the administrations. It must also be the Europe of the peoples, of the workers, of youth, of man himself. All — or nearly all — still remains to be done.

## II. *The objectives*

The Europeans face immense tasks.

### a) *The Economic Union*

The Customs Union being complete, work on the achievement of economic union must be continued. This means that the common economic policies designed to transform the customs territory into an economically organized continent must be built up or completed. We must put the finishing touches to the common agricultural policy, much of which is already in place, and finish work on policies for harmonization or unification in the commercial, fiscal, social, transport, and other fields, as provided for in the Treaties. We must gradually replace the old national policies with Community policies, changing the European area into an organized European society, with a general economic policy thought out and built up to the scale of the continent.

Three of these policies deserve special mention. In the first place, after having abolished the customs frontiers within the Community, the tax frontiers must also be gradually eliminated so that men and goods can move freely without formalities or controls at the frontiers. In addition, we must make progress in the field of monetary union, first by harmonizing the monetary policies of our six Member States, and then by creating between them a degree of monetary solidarity which will lead stage by stage to the coping-stone of the economic edifice — a common currency superseding the old national currencies. Lastly, Europe must be led to make decisive progress in the field of research and technology, so that it can stand on an equal footing with the other great world economic areas.

*b) Political union*

A political Europe — the aim of Robert Schuman, Konrad Adenauer and de Gasperi — must be built up in the same way as our large countries, Germany, France, and Italy, were gradually unified by major political decisions. Europe must have institutions enabling it to become a politically organized continent, having not only its economic institutions — which are already well on the road to completion — but also political institutions enabling it to act and become what the declaration of 9 May 1950 called the European Federation.

If this is to be done, Europe must not only have genuine federal institutions; it must also be unified and the other countries of Europe which are willing to accept the same rights and the same duties must gather around the nucleus formed by the Europe of the Six. At the same time political integration must facilitate a détente and co-operation between the East and the West, thus making an essential contribution to the establishment of a pacific order in Europe.

*c) Europe and the rest of the world*

Europe bears major international responsibilities. The Europe of the Six, inferior to the United States in military, industrial and financial power, is already its equal in the field of trade. It is the world's leading importer of manufactures and agricultural produce. It is the leading importer of products from the countries of the third world. Today, in its present form, it already has major responsibilities to the developing countries — and these will be even more important tomorrow when Europe is a larger entity.

In addition, at a time when the organization of the world on the scale of the old sovereign nations is yielding place to organization at the level of continents, it is important that the errors of the past should not be repeated at this higher level, that the clash of nations should not give way to the clash of entire continents. Consequently, it is Europe's duty to organize co-operation and association with the other main groups in the world.

*d) Human problems*

Lastly, the great social changes in a world dominated by technology and speed raise immense questions for our generation: the transformation of society, the organization of social life, the environment and the destiny of man, his liberty, his security, his health, his life itself.

None of all this, none of these fundamental political, economic, social and human problems can be solved by our old States imprisoned within their narrow

frontiers. It is just as impossible to solve them without breaking through the old structures inherited from the past and without creating the European structures which are vital to the work of renewal as it is necessary to retain the old cultures, traditions, languages, originality, everything which gives the States their personalities and which constitutes the beauty, the diversity, the charm, and the immanent value of Europe, and in place of which nobody could possibly desire to set up colourless and impersonal machinery.

### III. *The means*

What is the right approach to these tasks and how are they to be carried out? This is work on a grand scale which will keep a whole generation busy — but there has to be a beginning. Starting from what has already been done, starting from the 1 July deadline, and without looking too far ahead, let us inquire what we can, what we must, do in the next five years.

a) We must take a step forward in the field of political union. A single Treaty, enabling a new stage forward to be begun must take the place of the Treaty of Paris (1951) and the two Treaties of Rome (1957), which created our three European Communities. The Council of Ministers of the Community must be re-established in its normal functioning as a body which can take majority decisions. The out-of-date system of the right of veto, which paralyses action, must be done away with. The single Commission must be given the implementing powers enabling it not only to take the initiative in Community progress but genuinely to manage the Community, with the task of management growing as the new Community policies gradually enter into force.

At the same time, the authority entrusted to European Institutions must be steadily given a wider democratic basis — and this must be done more rapidly. The European Parliament must be given greater budgetary and legislative powers. The European peoples must participate increasingly, through direct elections and all other appropriate methods, in Community life at the European level.

b) In coming years we must work through the stages in the construction of the economic union. Stimulated by the results already obtained, particularly in agriculture (here it has made an enormous effort) the European Commission intends to speed up and multiply its proposals to the Council of Ministers, so that the Community may make early and decisive progress in working out the economic, monetary, fiscal, social and other policies, which, in the five coming years, will need to have achieved most of their objectives.

c) The efforts to enlarge the Community and unify the European continent must be resumed. The profound economic and social crisis in some of our countries, both within and without the Community, has shown how far the destinies of the European States have become intermingled. The moment has come to face the implications of this fact.

d) The major economic, social and intellectual forces of Europe must be persuaded to take part more fully in the construction of the European continent.

It would be wrong to wait until the European people as a whole is officially consulted and takes part constitutionally and organically in the political life of the European continent. The major social groups in the Community must be called upon more urgently to help here and now.

This is why the Commission has decided to propose to the Economic and Social Committee that the Committee and the Commission should embark in the autumn on a far-reaching examination of the Community situation considered as a whole. For the same reason, the Commission also proposes to convene next winter three symposia in which the qualified representatives of the main organizations would take part. The first will bring together representatives of employers and workers, the second organizations of the farming community, the third qualified representatives of youth organizations. In each symposium the Commission will endeavour to organize both an overall examination of the European situation and a dialogue on detailed short- and medium-term action programmes. The Commission intends to devote special attention to the problems of keen interest to young people in the European universities — university teaching, training of young people, university exchanges, etc. — and to consider with the qualified representatives of the students what could be done to induce young people of today to look forward more confidently to their future and the part they will have to play in shaping it.

On completing this statement, which is at once an act of faith, an expression of hope and an action programme, the Commission calls on all Europeans not to ignore or underestimate the importance of what is now happening and to appreciate the value of what has been done so far.

Two great spiritual developments dominate this second half of the twentieth century: the reconciliation of the churches and the reconciliation of the peoples. The first is not a political matter, but the second is our affair. The reconciliation of peoples has been first and foremost the reconciliation of European nations, ravaged by the two World Wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, both born in Europe of the clash of nationalisms: for the peoples of Europe these were genuine civil wars.

This time is now past. The moment has come to call the young and creative forces of Europe to union, action and hope.



# I. Council decisions of 27, 28 and 29 May 1968 on the milk and milk products policy and beef and veal

At its meeting of 27 to 29 May 1968, the Council gave its agreement to a number of resolutions concerning problems connected with the introduction of the single market for milk and milk products and for beef and veal. Although this agreement has not yet been given its legal form, the resolutions concerned may be summarized as follows:

a) As regards the financing of the common agricultural policy, the Council agreed:

i) To reduce the eligible expenditure in the milk and milk products sector for 1968/1969 by 170 million u.a., such reduction to be borne by the Member States holding stocks in proportion to the quantities of butter held on 1 April 1968;

ii) To confirm the introduction of a tax on fats for human consumption, of vegetable origin or extracted from marine animals, imported into or produced within the Community; the yield from this tax accruing to the Community is fixed by Resolution (EEC) 64/128;<sup>1</sup>

iii) To take, on a proposal of the Commission, and in the context of an examination of the common agricultural policy as a whole, appropriate Community measures — economic and financial — if expenditure on milk products under the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF should exceed 630 million u.a. for the 1968/1969 milk year.

b) As regards the target price and intervention measures for the 1968/1969 milk year, the Council agreed:

i) To fix the target price at 10.30 u.a./100 kg of milk delivered dairy;

ii) To fix the intervention price for butter at 173.50 u.a./100 kg.

The following corrective amounts will be applied:

Belgium, France, Luxembourg: +2.75 u.a./100 kg

Germany : —6 u.a./100 kg

These measures will be eligible for EAGGF aid for those Member States which previously applied an intervention price for butter higher than 176.25 u.a.

Even though a common intervention price for butter of 173.50 u.a./100 kg has been fixed by the Council, the buying-in prices for butter paid by the intervention agencies in the individual Member States will still be different by virtue of the varying tax systems and rates and because of the corrections indicated.

<sup>1</sup> The German did not undertake to introduce this tax, but stated that in all events his country would respect the corresponding financial obligations.

The situation will therefore be as follows for the Member States:

	<i>in u.a./100 kg</i>					
	Germany	Belgium	France	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands
Intervention price - for butter	173.50	173.50	173.50	173.50	173.50	173.50
Correction	-6.00	+2.75	+2.75	—	+2.75	—
Total	167.50	176.25	176.25	173.50	176.25	173.50
Turnover tax	+9.21	+0.12	+10.99	+4.05	—	—
Buying-in price of intervention agencies	176.71	176.37	187.24	177.55	176.25	173.50

In intra-Community trade (and also in trade with non-member countries) the corrective amounts and turnover taxes indicated in the foregoing table will be given specific application. Sometimes the amounts will be refunded on exports (Germany and France: turnover tax; France, Belgium, Luxembourg: corrective amount) or levied (Germany: corrective amount). For imports all the amounts indicated (turnover tax and corrective amount) will be levied, with the exception of Germany, where the corrective amount will be refunded.

Where the intervention prices (in the table: buying-in price) for butter determine the market price — as is natural in times of surplus — certain differences will result in the consumer prices for butter, independently of other factors influencing prices.

iii) To fix the reduction for skim milk for cattle feeding at 1.50 u.a./100 kg and the reduction for skim milk powder for cattle-feeding at 8.25 u.a./100 kg.

Belgium, France and Luxembourg will use the same corrective amounts as for butter.

A study will be made of the possibility of also granting aid for whole milk remaining on the farm, in order to prevent this from being delivered to the dairies in the absence of such aid.

iv) To fix an intervention price for skim milk powder at 41.25 u.a./100 kg.

v) That intervention measures will be adopted for Parmigiano-Reggiano and Grana Padano cheese.

These measures must be such as to give milk producers in the regions of the Community in which production of these cheeses is accorded the label of origin the same lasting assurances as regards the producer price for milk as those given by the intervention measures for skim milk and butter.

Voting on a proposal of the Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43(2) of the Treaty, the Council will each year fix the intervention prices for the following milk year. These have been fixed for the following cheeses:

Grana-Padano cheese

a) from 30 to 60 days 124.8 u.a./100 kg

b) from 6 to 8 months 148.8 u.a./100 kg

Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese from 6 to 8 months 163.2 u.a./100 kg.

In addition, the premium for private storage of these cheeses between 12 and 18 months old will be fixed at 1.98 u.a./100 kg per month.

vi) That, in years in which they prove to be necessary, intervention measures may be taken for matured cheeses in order to support the market. These measures will in particular take the form of aid for private storage.

c) As regards the organization of the markets in the beef and veal sector, the Council agreed on the following principles:

i) A system of protection based on the combination of customs duties and levies in accordance with market prices. Thus the levy will be applied in full when the price noted on the representative markets of the Community is below the guide price. It will drop to 75, 50 or 25%, or will be removed altogether, depending on whether the price noted on the representative markets of the Community is between 100 and 102%, 102 and 104% or 104 and 106%, or whether it exceeds 106% of the guide price. These percentages of the levy are applied as soon as the price noted on the representative market of the Community lies within one of the ranges indicated during two consecutive weeks.

ii) Intervention measures which may be taken if the market price is less than 98% of the guide price in the Community and less than 93% of the guide price in at least one region of the Community. These intervention measures must be taken if the market price is less than 93% of the guide price in the Community. These percentages may be reviewed annually.

iii) Arrangements for imports of young cattle for fattening and a quota system for frozen meat.

d) The Council further decided to act on the declaration on the problem of strengthening the budgetary powers of the European Parliament which appears in its "procès-verbal" (restricted session of 23 December 1963).

e) It also agreed to examine all questions bearing on the future of agriculture in the Community (in particular, the solutions affecting the structure of agriculture, considered under their economic, social and regional aspects) on the basis of the Annual Report on the situation of agriculture and agricultural markets in the Community (1968) and of a memorandum which the Commission is prepared to submit for this purpose, with a view to working out, on the basis of a Commission proposal, common ideas and essential measures as regards policy on the structure of agriculture.

This Council agreement was reached after a number of meetings in May, during which M. Edgar Faure, French Minister of Agriculture, in his capacity as President in office, submitted the terms of a compromise to the Council. This deviated on some points from the last Commission proposals of 28 March 1968.<sup>1</sup>

At the beginning of the final meeting, the Council invited the Commission to submit further compromise proposals; the Commission did so and it is on these proposals that the Council has reached agreement.

With this decision, the Council has improved the guarantees for milk producers in the Commission's initial proposals of 28 March 1968. It has thus followed the advice of the European Parliament which also recommended a better guarantee to producers. This is expressed principally in the target price for milk, the intervention price for butter and the introduction of an intervention price for skim milk powder.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 5-68, Ch. I.

## II. Internal activities

### ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SINGLE MARKET

#### Free movement of goods

##### Customs matters

##### *Tariff quotas*

1. The Commission has submitted draft decisions to the Council on the following matters:

a) Introduction and allocation of a zero duty Community tariff quota for the first half of 1968 on certain kinds of tyres (CCT heading ex 40.11 C) to be used under customs supervision for aircraft maintenance purposes;

b) Total suspension, for the second half of 1968, of the CCT duties applicable for new tyres of the 3 types:

44.5 × 16.5 — 18; 30 PR

50 × 20; 26 PR

24 × 7.7; 14 PR

from CCT heading ex 40.11 C, to be used under customs supervision for aircraft maintenance purposes.

##### *Harmonization of customs legislation*

2. At its session of 30 May 1968 the Council signified its agreement with the Commission's proposals concerning:

a) The regulation on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods.<sup>1</sup>

b) The regulation on the valuation of goods for customs purposes.<sup>2</sup>

These proposals will be finalized by the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

##### *Draft regulation on the definition of the Community customs territory*

3. On 29 May 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council regulation on the definition of the Community customs territory.<sup>3</sup>

The explanatory remarks on the grounds for this proposal show that, although the Community (Art. 19 of the EEC Treaty) comprises four customs territories, it is apparent that for each Member State the customs territory may not correspond to the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-65, Ch. I, and Supplement to same.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 1-68, Ch. IV, sec. 1.

<sup>3</sup> See official gazette No. C 62, 24 June 1968.

national territory; each country presents its particular cases. In Germany for example, the territory of Büsingen, a part of Baden-Württemberg, is considered as Swiss customs territory.

The Commission subsequently states the conditions under which a part of the national territory of a Member State may be not a part of the Community customs territory, and also the conditions under which a part of, or all the national territory of a Member State may be part of the Community customs territory.

The Commission's proposal highlights the necessity for a definition in a Community instrument of this customs territory.

In its proposal the Commission expresses the opinion that the intention of the customs union referred to in Article 9 of the EEC Treaty is to substitute a Community customs territory for the customs territory of the Member States. It considers that in the interests of legal security the application of the arrangements for customs legislation requires a precise definition of the Community customs territory.

The proposal therefore lays down that for the application of customs law the Community customs territory would be composed of the following territories:

- a) the territory of the Kingdom of Belgium;
- b) the German territories where the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community applies, with the exception of the territory of Büsingen;
- c) the territory of the French Republic with the exception of the overseas territories;
- d) the territory of the Italian Republic;
- e) the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg;
- f) the territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe.

The under-mentioned territories, situated beyond the territory of the Member States would be considered as forming part of the Community customs territory:

- a) the Austrian territory of Mittelberg/Jungholz as defined by the following treaties: Staatsvertrag, 3.5.1868, Bayr. RegBl page 1241, Mittelberg: Staatsvertrag, 2.12.1890, RGBL page 59;
- b) the territory of the Principality of Monaco;
- c) the territory of the Republic of San Marino.

## The Work of the European Parliament

4. At its session of 17 May 1968 the European Parliament studied a report presented by M. Bading on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations and discussed the Commission's proposals dealing with:

- i) The regulation concerning the customs value of goods;
- ii) The directive on customs controls and the provisional rules for bonding;
- iii) The directive on the payment of customs dues; and
- iv) The directive on the rules for bonded warehouses.

Speaking generally, M. Bading mentioned some observations made about the legal form of the Community arrangements examined. Study of the considerable differences existing between the scope of the regulations and that of the directives led him to remark that for the time being legal protection seemed insufficient.

Turning to the question of the creation of committees composed of representatives of the Member States (as laid down in the proposals relating to inward processing traffic and the definition of origin), the rapporteur thought that the working of such committees must be harmonized so that their role should not lead to any limitation of the powers and responsibilities of the Commission.

Commenting on the arrangements examined, the rapporteur proposed, for the first, some modifications with regard to the evaluation of discounts and the problem of patents. (Fees due for the use of a manufacturing process.) For the Commission, M. Colonna di Paliano pointed out that the question of the application of fees and taxes on patented or licensed products and machines must be dealt with in another setting, for example that of technological policy or of common industrial policy. He added that proposals on this matter would be presented to the Council, and the Parliament would have to make a decision thereon.

As for the third arrangement enumerated above, the rapporteur asked that the delay of 30 days laid down by the Commission be increased to 60 days, which would correspond to present legislation in Germany. He also asked for a harmonization of interest rates on customs credit.

Although, in view of the urgent nature of these projects, M. Colonna di Paliano was very reserved about the proposed amendments, the Parliament approved the resolution as presented by the rapporteur.

## Competition Policy

### Business agreements

#### *Application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty to individual cases*

5. The Commission has published the essential content of an application for negative clearance and of a notification concerning agreements in respect of which it intends to take a favourable decision.

The application for negative clearance<sup>1</sup> refers to an agreement concluded on 25 August 1931 between the firm Christiani & Nielsen, Copenhagen, and its fully owned subsidiary Christiani & Nielsen, The Hague.

Under this agreement, the firm Christiani & Nielsen of Copenhagen, which does public building and contracting work and carries out large-scale industrial building projects, undertakes to make available to its subsidiary in the Netherlands its experience, patents, inventions, know-how, and in certain cases the services of its technical staff.

The agreement forbids Christiani & Nielsen of Copenhagen to operate in the Netherlands and the subsidiary in The Hague to exercise its activity outside the Netherlands without the approval of the parent company.

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 37, 24 April 1968.

Christiani & Nielsen of Copenhagen has the right to appoint the members of the board of its subsidiary in the Netherlands and to give them instructions. The Dutch subsidiary in turn undertakes to pay to the parent company a royalty on each contract executed and report to it on its activity. The two companies exchange their inventions, if any, free of charge.

The notification<sup>1</sup> relates to a decision taken on 19 May 1950 by the Dutch association "Vereniging van Vernis- en Verffabrikanten in Nederland", Amsterdam, concerning its members which export paints, varnishes, and solvents to other countries of the Common Market.

These members make up the section "Exportgroep Verf", whose aim is to protect the reputation of Dutch paint products on foreign markets. Practically all Dutch firms which manufacture and export these paints belong to this group, which at present consists of 71 members.

The original version of the decision and the export programme supplementing it and providing the instructions required for the execution of certain provisions of the decision, placed the members in the main under the following obligations:

- i) To export only products which comply with the instructions contained in the export programme with regard to minimum quality and to use only designations for these products which in actual fact correspond to the quality involved;
- ii) To keep to the minimum prices and the other conditions of sale and delivery for exports laid down by the directorate of the group;
- iii) To appoint no more than one authorized dealer or sole agent per country for the same group of products and to make sure that these intermediaries do not sell the products under the minimum export prices and not to grant commissions exceeding the maximum rate agreed to by the directorate of the group;
- iv) To submit to the secretariat of the group details regarding the composition of the products, the prices and conditions of sale, and the name and address of authorized dealers and agents abroad.

In the course of the investigation the notifying party was informed by the Commission that the above-mentioned obligations constituted a perceptible restraint of competition liable to affect trade between member countries and that they did not qualify for exemption under Article 85(3) of the Treaty establishing the EEC.

The parties concerned modified the decision and the export programme as a result of this communication. The new decision still binds the members to export, under the prescribed designations, only such products as satisfy the criteria of minimum quality required for each group of products so that the buyer is not misled as to the true quality. On the other hand, when the export programme lists the components to be used in the production of certain groups of products, this list simply serves as an indication and in the majority of cases it merely mentions the minimum and maximum percentage of one or more components.

The other obligations regarding exports to the countries of the Common Market are formally rescinded.

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 37, 24 April 1968.

## Approximation of legislation

### European company

#### *Commission communication to the Council*

6. On 30 May 1968 the Commission addressed to the Council a communication regarding the procedure to be followed for the creation of the "European company".

The suggestion made by the Commission and long excerpts from the reasons advanced by it are given below:

"There is doubtless wide agreement today on the necessity and desirability of making available to firms in the Member States a European-type limited company in order to promote co-operation across frontiers and in particular to encourage international mergers and the creation of parent companies and subsidiaries inside the Common Market. It is also clear that this would require appropriate fiscal provisions to be made or steps taken to harmonize the existing fiscal provisions of the Member States.

Unfortunately the preliminary work has hardly advanced during the past few years (...), which is in part due to basic difficulties and in part also to reticence as a result of the general political situation. The Commission is therefore of the opinion that the problem of the procedure to be applied in working out a convention also calls for attentive examination. This will by no means call into question the high technical quality of the preliminary work done so far by the experts of the Member States and the Commission. (.....) There is therefore no question of starting again from zero but of drawing the right conclusions from the experience gained so far and of turning this experience to account when in preparing the convention ...

Three things are needed if these efforts are to be successful: high technical competence on the part of the experts, initiative and courage to decide in favour of one of several possible solutions, and lastly the political decision. These three elements have to be combined as regards timing and as regards the basic solutions, so that the technical work does not limit the possibilities of taking initiative while at the same time keeping political prospects in view of ...

The Commission proposes that the Council should decide as follows:

"1) The Commission of the European Communities shall be instructed to work out, on the basis of the preliminary work already done, a draft convention for a European limited company. To this end a committee shall be set up consisting of two experts from each Member State and presided over by the Commission. The committee may establish sub-committees, each responsible for a certain sector and also presided over by the Commission. The chairmanship of the committee shall belong to the member of the Commission with special responsibility for the matter, who can have himself represented by a Director-General or, subject to the agreement of the Member States, by an eminent expert.

2) It will be for the Member Governments in the Council, to take the decision to submit the draft convention to the Member States for ratification in compliance with the constitutional rules of each of them. If necessary, a committee of the competent Ministers will meet to prepare this decision; this committee will be under the standing chairmanship of a Minister to be designated jointly. Its work will be prepared by the Permanent Representatives of the Member States.



3) *Procedure:* On the basis of a draft proposal, the Commission shall endeavour to reach an agreement with the experts of the Member States on the various questions of principle and suitable wording. If no agreement is reached and if the way work is proceeding renders this necessary, the Commission member competent shall submit the question in dispute to the Committee of Ministers. In such a case the Committee of Ministers shall meet within three weeks at the latest to discuss the questions of substance with the Commission with a view of facilitating current work without prejudice, however, to the final decision on the ratification of the convention.

4) The Commission shall inform the Council of the European Communities regularly of the progress of work and the results obtained."

#### *Proceedings in the European Parliament*

7. On 15 May 1968 the Parliament had on its agenda the oral question put by its Legal Affairs Committee to the Council of the Communities in respect of the draft conventions on the creation of a European company and of a European law governing patents and trade marks.

The President in Office of the Council of Ministers, M. Bettencourt, pointed out that there had been difficulties and that the Council had not yet been able to draw up the text of a reply.

Several members of the European Parliament took the floor to emphasize how urgent the preparation of the convention was.

M. von der Groeben, a member of the Commission, stated that in the latter's opinion a procedure should rapidly be found which made it possible to overcome the difficulties in the way of a solution to these problems, which from the technological and economic point of view, are of great importance for the future and the development of the Community. The Commission will submit without delay, to the Council proposals designed to put into force a special procedure in this field.

#### Judicial competence and execution of judgments

8. The Commission has declared itself in favour of an early signing of the draft convention on judicial competence and execution of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Several years' work by the government experts and representatives of the Commission's departments competent for the approximation of legislation went into the draft. At the end of May it was sent to the Governments by the President in office of the Council. The Convention was based on a specific provision of the Treaty of Rome. This stipulates the simplification of the formalities to which the recognition and execution of judgments by the courts of one Member State are subject in another Member State. This provision was necessary because of the increased number of legal relations arising from the considerable increase in trade in the Common Market.

The scope of application of the Convention covers all suits in which property or ownership of assets are involved, with a few exceptions. The international competence of the courts is laid down within this framework. It starts from the principle that civil actions may be brought against natural and legal persons only in the courts of the contracting State in which such parties are domiciled or have their head office. In addition to this rule there is a list of optional and exclusive competences for determining under what conditions a claim may or should be filed for hearing by the courts of another contracting State. Apart from the exclusive competences, the parties may agree

to award competence to a specified jurisdiction. Finally, the provisions on *lis pendens* and connexity are meant to prevent conflicting decisions of the courts in different Member States.

The Convention institutes a simplified and accelerated procedure for obtaining the *exequatur* of judicial decisions of other Member States by reducing the number of conditions under which recognition and execution can be refused, compared with the bilateral conventions already concluded. In particular, there is no examination of the competence of the court whose judgment is to be executed.

The Commission has approved all the provisions of the Convention. However, it attaches special importance to the fact that the Convention is to be supplemented on one very important point. The Commission considers it essential to invest the Court of the European Communities with competence to make preliminary rulings on its interpretation. Only this way would it be possible to avoid differing interpretations which would defeat the purpose of the Convention, i.e. uniformity of legal requirements.

### Tendering procedure for public contracts in the six Community countries

9. In reply to a written question by a member of the European Parliament, the Commission described the various procedures followed by cities and local authorities of the six countries when awarding public contracts, in the course of the preparatory work for its proposed directive co-ordinating the procedures for awarding these contracts, currently under examination by the Council.

In its reply to this written question (No. 39/68) by M. Estève (France - UDE group) who asked what rules were followed in the local authorities of the Six, the Commission pointed out that the matter was governed by the law in each country and referred the French member for further details to a work recently published on the subject in Brussels. It emphasized, however, that in practice the cities and local authorities of most Community countries awarded public contracts to the bidder making the best offer in economic terms; this was a modern idea embodying criteria, quantifiable or not, other than price, because of their economic effect, period of execution, quality, cost of maintenance or utilization.

The regulations vary from one country to another. In France, where the system is most rigid, public tender is used, but the offer accepted is not always mathematically the lowest. The system in use in Italy is similar, but there is also a procedure under which the offer accepted is that equivalent to or the nearest to a certain average price.

In other countries (Germany, Belgium, Netherlands) the local authorities have more independence, although in Belgium the central authority often intervenes in important contracts and on these occasions demands that its own procedures be followed. The Commission has noted, finally, that in spite of the differences between the legal systems, the local authorities have recourse to the private agreement method for a growing number of contracts, which gives them full freedom of judgment, but in contrary to the principle of putting contracts up for competitive bidding.

### Pharmaceutical legislation

#### *Economic and Social Committee*

10. At its 70th session on 28 and 29 May 1968, the Economic and Social Committee adopted an Opinion on the proposal for a third Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning branded pharmaceuticals.

In its Opinion the Committee suggests the setting up of an Advisory Committee on branded pharmaceuticals, consisting of experts appointed by the Member States and representatives of the trade and scientific circles concerned, to meet under Commission chairmanship. The Committee would be required to advise the Commission in the event of disputes as to the implementing procedures and interpretation of Community measures.

In conclusion the Economic and Social Committee proposes that the period allowed Member States between the urgent notification of the second directive and the entry into force of the third directive should be extended so that the third directive would not be applied until two years after the end of the transitional period.

## TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

### Financial, monetary and budget policy

#### Budget Policy Committee

11. The Budget Policy Committee held its 14th session on 7 May 1968 with M. Stammati in the chair.

It adopted two opinions addressed to the Council and Commission on the flexibility of State expenditure and the budget problems of local authorities.

### Medium-term economic policy

#### Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

12. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 28th meeting in Berlin on 16 and 17 May 1968.

It established its programme of work for 1968 and held an initial discussion on matters arising from the value projections for 1970.

It also discussed the organization of work on volume and value projections for 1970-75.

### Social Policy

#### Vocational training

13. The alignment of training standards in the metal industry and transport sectors was discussed at meetings covering three days.

On 16 and 17 May 1968 the Panel of Experts on the Metal Industry made its first examination of the Community list relating to the "skilled machine-tool operator", an occupation combining the work of lathe operator, milling machine operator and grinding machine operator.

On 27 May 1968 the Panel of Experts on Road Transport continued its work on a Community list of knowledge and skills to be acquired in training as road transport driver.

14. The Commission has promoted the achievement of a first co-ordinated programme for the exchange of young workers, jointly with the Union of Master-craftsmen of the EEC and the International Confederation of the Hairdressing Trade. On 6 and 7 May 1968 it convened in Brussels a group of young people about to begin a period of in-service training in a firm in another member country to prepare them for this training, principally by informing them on the European Communities and the Commission's work on the right of establishment and vocational training in crafts.

#### New ECSC readaptation arrangements

15. The Commission on 30 May 1968 adopted a number of new arrangements with regard to the readaptation (tiding-over and retraining) of redundant ECSC workers.

1) Upon application by member Governments, coal and iron-ore miners may be granted lump-sum payments of various kinds (discharge gratuities, redeployment bonuses, etc.) under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty as follows:

*a)* Recipients must be either aged 40 or over at the date of discharge, with not less than five years' continuous service, or (irrespective of age) rated as "physically-handicapped persons" within the meaning of the laws or regulations in force in the countries concerned;

*b)* Whether or not they are entitled to draw two or more such payments simultaneously under different heads will depend on the terms of the agreements concluded or to be concluded between the Governments concerned and the Commission;

*c)* The sums may be drawn

i) upon the worker's taking a new job outside the coal or iron-ore industry, or

ii) upon his beginning a training course for an occupation outside the coal or iron-ore industry, or

iii) if he is still unemployed at the expiry of the period during which he was entitled to a tide-over allowance, or

iv) immediately upon departure where he fulfils the requirements under *a)* above and had not less than 30 years' continuous service.

Payments of this kind from the Commission's funds may not exceed 625 dollar (EMA) units of account in all for any one worker.

These general arrangements have been notified to the appropriate national bodies in the member countries. Within the framework so established, the Commission is fully prepared to discuss any specific aspects these bodies may wish to raise.

2) The Commission took the view that readaptation of colliery workers in the next three or four years was likely to be on an exceptionally large scale, and from both the social and the general policy standpoint would warrant specially substantial Community aid under Article 56,2 of the ECSC Treaty.

3) As regards cost, the Commission noted that the Community should, on the face of it, be able to afford the amounts involved by the assistance thus envisaged, but that no assessment was at present to hand of the cost of any further assistance on the same lines which Governments might apply for in course of time.

#### Readaptation operations

16. The Commission in May approved readaptation assistance under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty for just under 700 workers faced with redundancy in consequence of the radical changes in progress in the sales position of the steel industry. Lit. 110m. was set aside for the personnel of a steel enterprise in Italy which is closing outright, and DM.125,000 for the men losing their jobs as the result of the decision by a German special-steels firm to take a wire mill out of service, while an earlier High Authority appropriation of Ffr.480,000 made in October 1961 on behalf of workers at an iron-ore mine in the French department of Calvados was increased to Ffr.796,000. Equal amounts for the same purpose are being contributed by the respective Governments.

#### Free movement of workers

17. Duration of residence and of employment: The Advisory Committee set up under regulation No. 38/64 on free movement of workers within the Community met on 17 May 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group.

The meeting was mainly devoted to a discussion of the opinion requested by the Commission on the application of Treaty Article 48 (3d) concerning the right of workers to live in a country after having been employed there.

The Committee made a pronouncement defining the scope of application of the regulation on the right to live in a country, to the effect that the regulation should apply only to cases of final cessation of work, resulting either from permanent incapacity or from reaching retiring age.

With regard to the conditions governing this right, the Committee considered that these should normally relate to the duration of residence and employment. On the other hand the Committee was not able to pronounce on the length of periods of residence and employment.

The Committee considered, in conclusion, that it was necessary to establish not only the right of workers but also of members of their families who had been allowed to go to join them before they ceased working.

18. Free movement of workers and labour markets in the EEC — 1968: In pursuance of Article 29 (2) of Regulation No. 38/64, the Member States proceeded on 22 May 1968 to examine with the Commission a report on this matter, as they do each year, so that they could take each other's labour market situation into account in their employment policy and give priority as far as possible to nationals of Member States when filling vacancies.

19. Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers. At its 94th session of 17 May 1968, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers dealt with the changes which the Commission intends to make to the proposal for the revised Regulation No. 3 to take into account recent decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

The problem of collection of contributions when the employer is not in the country where the legislation is applicable was also discussed again.

#### Action taken on the two Recommendations on occupational diseases

20. On 14 May 1968 a meeting of government representatives followed by a meeting with the representatives of the two sides of industry was devoted to the biennial examination of the action taken by the Governments on the Commission Recommendations of 23 July 1962 and 20 July 1966 concerning the adoption of a European list of occupational diseases and the conditions of compensation for victims of such diseases.

It was found that the Governments had filled in the most important gaps still remaining in the national lists and that the latest reforms in the matter of occupational diseases had been to a very great extent based on the principles laid down. The publication of the notices on occupational diseases is awaited.

#### Industrial Medicine, Hygiene and Safety Research (ECSC)

21. As part of the research programme on the "treatment and rehabilitation of burns cases", which the High Authority, acting under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, adopted on 18 May 1966, the Commission, in May 1968, approved aid to help finance ten research projects concerning burns cases. The total amount involved is 205 000 EMA units of account and the work will be done in Munich, Nancy, Milan, Freiburg im Breisgau, Bochum, Lille, Genoa, Villejuif, Paris and Lyons.

#### Working conditions

22. On 16 May 1968 the Committee on Problems of Sunday Working discussed procedures for a survey on the practical importance of Sunday working in the glass industry, on the pattern of the survey carried out in 1964 in five branches of industry.

#### European Parliament

23. At its May 1968 session, the European Parliament requested in a resolution<sup>1</sup> that further efforts be made to achieve equal pay in practice. The Parliament, which had received a report from the European Commission on the state of implementation of the principle of equal pay, also called for the abolition, not only of wage discrimination but of all other forms of discrimination connected with women's work and access to employment.

The Parliament also adopted a resolution on the work of the Mines Safety Commission, inviting it to take further steps to co-ordinate activities in this field at Community level.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Extracts from this resolution are published in the annex to this Bulletin.

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

## Activity of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre

### *Future activities*

24. The discussions concerning the future activities in the nuclear field were continued in the Council's Working Party on Atomic Questions. A comprehensive report by this group was submitted to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, which started examining it on 22 May in order to prepare the ground for the next Council meeting on nuclear matters (end of June), at which the Council could state its position as regards the major programme decisions in line with the terms of its resolution of 8 December 1967.

At the same time, the JRC *ad hoc* working groups pursued their examination of the programme for biology and health and safety, thermonuclear fusion and fissile material supply.

### *Ispra Establishment*

25. The Ispra Establishment took part in the organization of the "Second International Conference on Thermionic Electrical Power Production", sponsored by the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA - part of OECD), which was held at Stresa, Italy, from 27 to 31 May 1968.

There were more than a hundred papers in the programme, originating from university research laboratories, either national or industrial, in the Community countries, the United States, the USSR and other non-Member countries. The purpose of this conference was to highlight the present tendencies in thermionic converter studies and projects, and in particular to determine what might be the future programme of the Direct Conversion Department at Ispra in this field.

### *Petten Establishment*

26. *HFR Reactor*: The fifth cycle of the HFR<sup>1</sup> at Petten took a normal course and was followed by a protracted shutdown, during which measurements and experiments in connection with the reactor improvement programme were carried out.

## Training, instruction, basic research

27. Preparations are now being made for the annual interdisciplinary training course, held under an agreement signed by the Commission with a number of universities and research bodies in the Community. This course, which is on recent developments in molecular genetics and its radiobiological aspects, is to take place at Munich from 14 October to 13 November 1968, Professor F. Kaudewitz being in charge of the scientific aspects, with the cooperation of the Munich University Institut für Genetik and the Max-Planck-Institut für Biochemie.

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<sup>1</sup> High Flux Reactor.

28. At the end of May 1968, the position as regards scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders was as follows:

— student trainees employed: 29 graduate trainees (25 in the JRC establishments and four seconded under contracts of association); nine engineering trainees in the JRC establishments;

— grant holders employed: 12 thesis-grant holders (10 in the JRC establishments and two under contracts of association); seven specialization-grant holders (six in the JRC establishments and one seconded under a contract of association);

— qualified trainees employed: nine (seven in the JRC establishments and two seconded under contracts of association).

## Scientific and Technical Research

### *Technological cooperation*

29. During the Council meeting on 5 April 1958, it was suggested that the Commission submit a memorandum to facilitate discussion on matters of technological cooperation. This document has been passed to the Council for its forthcoming meeting on 30 and 31 May.

The Commission considers that, whatever the magnitude of the difficulties encountered since the adoption of the resolution made by the Council at Luxembourg on 31 October 1967, they could not be claimed to outweigh the damage which the Member States would suffer from failure to make a fresh effort now, within the Community, to find a solution to the problems involved. At the same time, the Community must continue to seek ways of preparing the ground for the eventual accession of the countries seeking membership.

In order that the Council may adopt the necessary guidelines and decisions, the Commission describes succinctly in this document, on the one hand, the projects embarked upon by the Community to date together with the main deadlines and, on the other hand, the conditions for ensuring the effectiveness of the measures in hand or to be undertaken later.

In view of the importance and urgency of the technology problems, the Commission feels that the Community countries must lose no time in resuming the dialogue. The Commission will in due course make proposals concerning the guidelines for any necessary actions and the methods which could be used.

### Dissemination of information

30. In the course of May 1968, the Euratom Centre for Information and Documentation published the following periodicals: "Transatom Bulletin", Volume VII, No. 4; "Euratom Information", Volume VI, No. 5. In addition, No. 2 of the "Euratom Review", due to come out in June, was finalized. The contents include in particular: "The Moment of Truth for High-Temperature Reactors" (a field in which Europe is a jump ahead — can this be kept up); "Coated Fuel Particles for High-Temperature Reactors" (to a large extent high-temperature gas reactors owe their success to these tiny coated fuel particles); "Gas Turbines for Nuclear Power Plants" (are steam turbines on the way to being replaced by gas turbines?); and "Activation analysis in steel production".



During the same period, the semi-automatic documentation system handled documentation problems sent in by 25 customers. This brings to 1619 the number of literature searches carried out since the system went into service.

Lastly, the May statistics show that during April the Commission or its contractors or associates filed 12 first patent Applications in one country (six of them on behalf of Euratom) and 61 requests for extension of the corresponding patent rights to other countries.

## Coal research

31. In May 1968 the Commission voted grants to a total of 1.7m. EMA units of account towards seven technical-research projects in the coal sector, which are included in the medium-term programme drawn up by the former High Authority in June 1967 as a basis for the allocation of research funds.

The seven projects selected for the year 1967-68 concern (1) presence and emission of fire-damp, (2) hydromechanical winning, (3) remote monitoring and signalling below ground, (4) high-temperature coking, (5) brown coal as a fuel in the untreated state and manufacture of brown-coal briquettes, (6) combustion techniques, and (7) ash utilization.

## Supply Agency

32. The Euratom Supply Agency, which has the exclusive right of concluding contracts in the Community for supplies of ores, source materials or special fissile materials, has since the beginning of the year negotiated or signed several contracts for the delivery of research or power reactors in the Community.

In particular, contracts were concluded for the supply by the US Atomic Energy Commission of enriched uranium for the CEA (French Atomic Energy Commission) Phenix and EL-4 reactors and for research requirements in Germany.

An important contract for the purchase of plutonium on behalf of the Belgian Government was signed on 3 May, in the presence of Minister Van Offelen, between the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the Supply Agency. The quantity of plutonium involved is 180 kg, which is to be delivered to the firm of Belgonucléaire in 1972-1973, and is to meet the requirements of prototype fast reactors to be constructed early in the 1970's by a consortium of Belgian, German and Dutch concerns. One of the economic advantages of this contract is that the plutonium purchase price follows a degressive scale depending on the date of delivery, thus bearing out the forecasts of a fall in the price of this material in the short and medium term.

In addition, the Agency is engaged in negotiations with the USAEC for several natural-uranium toll-enrichment contracts on behalf of German and Dutch users. From 1 January 1969, toll enrichment will be the customary method for the supply of enriched uranium by the USAEC. Standard contracts will be drawn up for this importation in the coming years of enriched uranium quantities which may be valued at several tens of millions of dollars.

## Energy policy

33. President Rey outlined to the European Parliament on 15 May the Commission's plans for activating Community energy policy.<sup>1</sup>

34. The Commission took cognizance of a memorandum it had had drawn up giving a general conspectus of the present position in the Community energy market. The memorandum, which is intended for the Commission's reference in its future work on energy policy, first describes the lines on which energy requirements are developing, and then examines in turn the facts and figures and the specific problems with respect to each of the different forms of energy.

## The common agricultural policy

### Common organization of markets

#### *Cereals and rice*

35. On 29 May 1968 the Council adopted Regulation No. 643/68<sup>2</sup> amending Regulation No. (EEC) 120/67 setting up a common organization of the market in the cereals sector in respect of the special measures for Italy, and Regulation No. 652/68<sup>3</sup> fixing the amount of aid to producers of durum wheat for the 1968/69 marketing year.

For the 1968/69 marketing year, the Council in its Regulation No. 650/68<sup>3</sup> (29 May 1968) fixed the monthly price increases for rice, namely 0.126 u.a./100 kg of husked rice and 0.110 u.a./kg of paddy per month between 1 December 1968 and 1 July 1969.

Similarly the Council fixed the intervention prices for paddy, the threshold prices for husked and broken rice and the protective amount to be included in the threshold price for milled rice for the 1968/69 marketing year.<sup>3</sup>

In Regulation No. 619/68 the Commission for its part fixed the provisions concerning import and export licences in the cereals and rice sector.<sup>4</sup>

Finally, by Regulation No. 584/68 the Commission fixed for the 1968/69 marketing year the threshold prices of certain categories of flour, groats and meal.<sup>5</sup>

#### *Beef and veal*

36. At its 35th session the Council approved a number of resolutions on the establishment of the single market in beef and veal. These resolutions provide for the setting

<sup>1</sup> Fairly comprehensive excerpts from M. Rey's statement were quoted in Section I of Bulletin No. 6/68.

<sup>2</sup> Official gazette No. L 122, 30 May 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 123, 31 May 1968.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 117, 22 May 1968.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 111, 14 May 1969.

up of a protection system combined with an intervention system and special measures for frozen meat and young cattle for fattening.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, to avoid deflections of trade, the Council in its Regulation No. 645/68<sup>2</sup> fixed the transitional rules for the charging of levies in the beef and veal sector.

### *Pigmeat*

37. On 31 May 1968 the Commission made a decision<sup>3</sup> authorizing France, at its request, to make a charge on imports of live pigs, pigmeat and bacon (CCT 01.03 A II, 02.01 A IIIa and ex 02.05).

The amount of the charge is FF 20/100 kg of carcass. For cuts of meat the charge will be fixed by applying to the amount applicable to the carcass the coefficients representing the value ratio products/carcass.

The authorization is applicable from 5 June until a further decision of the Commission; it is based on Treaty Article 226 (general safeguard clause).

The Commission gives the following reasons for its decision:

“In view of the production and marketing structures existing more particularly in certain regions of France, current events have prevented marketing in normal conditions of home production, and the smooth running of the intervention machinery has as a result been seriously affected, while imports continued; ...

Supplies are consequently accumulating in the producing regions for which no outlet can be found; this situation could cause persistent difficulties on the market when production can again find outlets.”

The Commission has constantly under review the factors which have led it to adopt the present decision in order to amend or cancel it if necessary.

### *Dairy products*

38. Regulation No. (EEC) 215/66 led to the adoption of Commission regulation No. 507/68 of 26 April 1968<sup>4</sup> on the advance fixing of the levy and the refund on compound animal feedingsuffs based on milk products and milk powder. These are measures regulating the transition between the present regulations on import and export certificates in intra-Community trade and the regulations on organization at the single market stage.

As the situation of the market in milk powder for animal feeding has deteriorated appreciably in Germany in recent months, the Commission, by its decision of 8 May 1968, authorized Germany to increase the amount of aid to this product during the 1967/68 milk year.<sup>5</sup>

In conclusion, following negotiations with certain non-member countries concerning imports into the Community of various types of cheeses with a special levy lower

<sup>1</sup> See Ch. I of the present Bulletin.

<sup>2</sup> Official gazette No. L 122, 30 May 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 124, 1 June 1968.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 101, 27 April 1968.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 115, 18 May 1968.

than the one normally charged, provided that the exporting country guarantees a minimum price, the Commission has adopted a number of regulations, namely:

1) Regulation (EEC) 506/68 specifying the conditions to which the admission of cheeses under tariff sub-heading 04.04 EV<sup>1</sup> is subject.

2) Regulation (EEC) 620/68 establishing a list of organizations issuing licences for such admission, in application of the above-mentioned regulation<sup>2</sup>

3) Finally, in application of Regulation No. (EEC) 747/67 specifying the conditions to which the admission of certain milk products of certain tariff heading is subject, Regulation (EEC) 554/68 completing in the case of Finland the existing list of organizations issuing certificates for such admission.<sup>3</sup>

### *Eggs and poultry*

39. The new levies and sluice-gate prices in the eggs and poultry sector came into force as from 1 May 1968.

The variation in the price of feed grains on world markets has caused a drop in the sluice-gate prices and a rise in the levies.

With regard to the application of supplementary amounts, it should be noted that the prolonged falling trend of offer prices for eggs in shell has required an increase in the supplementary amounts for imports from certain non-member countries.

On the other hand, in the poultry sector, the trend of the previous month was confirmed and no change has been necessary in the application amounts.

It should be noted that, as from 25 April 1968, the supplementary amount on imports of slaughtered cocks, hens and broilers, ducks and geese from Poland has not been applied since this country has given an undertaking to the Community to respect the sluice-gate price (in pursuance of Article 8 of Regulation No.(EEC)123/67).

### *Fruit and vegetables*

40. In its Regulation (EEC) 555/68<sup>3</sup> of 3 May 1968, the Commission fixed the coefficients to be applied to the buying-in price determined for sweet oranges by Council Regulation No. 543/68 amending Council Regulation No. (EEC) 841/67.

In addition, in Regulations Nos. 585/68, 633/68 and 634/68<sup>4</sup> the Commission, finding that the data supplied by the Member States in pursuance of Article 3 of Regulation No. (EEC) 99/65<sup>5</sup> made it possible to observe the criteria specified in Regulations Nos. (EEC) 23<sup>6</sup> and 99/65 fixed the monthly reference prices for cherries, plums and lemons.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 101, 27 April 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 117, 22 May 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 105, 4 May 1968.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 111, 14 May 1968 and No. L 119, 25 May 1968.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 124, 8 July 1968.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 30, 20 April 1968.

## *Sugar*

41. The Commission adopted the following regulations:

- 1) A regulation amending the text of Article 2 of Regulation No. (EEC) 235/67 in respect of the denaturing system for sugar in Italy<sup>1</sup>
- 2) A regulation fixing for each Member State the price difference for white sugar applicable in calculating the levy and the refund in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables.<sup>2</sup>

## *Vegetable oil products, oils and fats*

42. In its Regulation No. 589/68<sup>2</sup> of 14 May 1968 the Commission organized the procedures for placing on sale olive oil held by the intervention agencies in the Community or for export. In both cases the sale is to be by tender under conditions of minimum prices, publicity and minimum quantity below which offers can be refused. Surety must be lodged for quantities intended for export and no refund is allowed on them.

In addition, in order to eliminate the risk of speculative transactions likely to disturb the market in colza, rape and sunflower seed next marketing year, the Commission decided, in Regulation No. 603/68 of 16 May 1968<sup>3</sup>, to derogate temporarily from Regulation No. (EEC) 901/67 on the advance fixing of the refund on certain oilseed exports.

## Policy on agricultural structures

43. To enable the Commission to prepare a memorandum on the policy of structures for submission to the Council, the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures, in November 1967, set up three working parties to study the most important structural phenomena of European agriculture. These working parties have now submitted their respective reports, which have been discussed in the Committee.

At the meeting from 8 to 10 May 1968 in Rome, the Committee examined the reports on national agricultural structures policies. The Commission was thus enabled to draft the first report on structures required by the Council decision of 4 December 1962. It will shortly submit this to the Council.

The Advisory Committee on policy problems of agricultural structures was convened by the Commission and instructed to examine the main points of a future structural policy in the Community.

## European Parliament

44. At its sittings of 15 and 16 May 1968 the European Parliament heard the rapporteur M. Bading and approved the regulation on the common organization of markets in oils and fats, cereals, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat, rice and sugar designed to simplify the nomenclature of agricultural products subject to these common market organizations in order to prevent frauds in the application of the latter.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 108, 9 May 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 112, 15 May 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 114, 17 May 1968.

The Parliament then also rendered a favourable opinion, without a debate and after a brief explanation by M. Boscary-Monsservin, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture (in the absence of M. Carboni) on the following two regulations:

- 1) A regulation on the financing by the EAGGF of expenses arising from the special measures adopted by Italy on imports of feed grains;
- 2) A regulation amending Regulation No. (EEC) 120/67 setting up a common organization of the market in the cereals sector with respect to the adjustment of the refund fixed in advance and the special measures for Italy.

Concerning the regulation on milled bread-grain cereal — rapporteur M. Briot — the Parliament adopted an amendment proposed by M. Vredeling for the submission of the decision on the annual fixing of milling capacities for bread grains to the Parliament for its opinion.

The European Parliament also pronounced itself in favour of the proposed directives on intra-Community trade in fresh meat and animals of the bovine and porcine species, after a report by Mlle Lulling, and on the proposed regulation on the additional common organization of the markets in fruit and vegetables, after hearing the rapporteur M. Mauk.

In conclusion, the European Parliament, at the request of the Commission, decided to defer to its July session the examination of the regulation on the common organization of the market in certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty.

#### Economic and Social Committee

45. At its session of 28 and 29 May 1968, the Economic and Social Committee rendered several opinions:

- 1) Opinion on the proposed Council directive amending the Council directives of 26 June 1964 on
  - a) Problems of health policy in intra-Community trade in animals of the bovine and porcine species
  - b) Health problems in intra-Community trade in fresh meat.

In this Opinion the Committee approved the amendments proposed by the Commission for Community veterinary legislation and recommended the early setting-up of a veterinary committee as proposed by the Commission. One of the first tasks of the European veterinary legislation might be the creation of a central vaccine bank.

- 2) Opinion on the proposed regulation setting up a common organization of the markets in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables.

In this Opinion the Committee approved the Commission's proposals as they concerned the arrangements applicable to sugar incorporated in processed products. The Committee feared, however, that the system of floor prices on imports of the eight sensitive products might have certain unfavourable effects on consumption and the traditional flows of trade. It recommended the setting-up of an *ad hoc* advisory committee.

- 3) Opinion on the proposed Council regulation setting up a common organization of the market in certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty.

The Committee made certain comments of a general nature on the system of licences and countervailing charges, the criteria on which the norm price is established and the system of import certificates.

#### EEC farm accounts information network

46. To enable the presentation and transmission of computerized accounting data (punched cards or magnetic tape) from 10 000 farms in the EEC farm accounts information network, the Community Committee on the network, at its 15th meeting, unanimously rendered a favourable opinion on two draft Commission regulations amending and supplementing Regulations Nos. (EEC) 118/66 and 184/66.

These measures thus make it possible to obtain the best use of the most modern electronic methods for processing the accounting information which will be used for the administration and development of the common agricultural policy.

#### Transport policy

##### Consultative Committee on Transport (EEC Treaty Article 83)

47. The Consultative Committee on Transport met in plenary session on 27 May 1968 to approve the first part of its opinion on "problems raised by the development of container transport".

Concerning the additional matters<sup>1</sup> put forward by the Commission, the Committee proceeded to set up groups of rapporteurs and to organize their work. The Committee will render its Opinion on these matters at a meeting to be held in November 1968.

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<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 6-68, Ch. III, sec. 59.

### III. External activities

#### Enlargement of the Community

48. At the Council session of 30 May 1968, the President of the Committee of Permanent Representatives reported on the results of the Committee's discussions of this subject.

The German delegation also stated the views of its Government concerning the arrangements proposed,<sup>1</sup> particularly in the matters of trade and technological co-operation.

After a short debate the Council agreed to instruct the Committee of Permanent Representatives to resume the examination of all these problems and to place this item on the agenda for its next session.

#### GATT

##### Meeting of the Group on poultry (7, 8 and 9 May 1968)

49. In conformity with the conclusions of its first meeting on 9 and 10 April 1968,<sup>2</sup> the Group continued its examination of problems of international trade in poultry.

The work was on two different levels: an examination of the situation in the poultry sector and an examination of the practical proposals by certain countries to improve the international trade situation.

The Group also discussed the programme of subsidies which the United States is to introduce for its exports to Switzerland, the implementing procedures for which still remain to be determined.

##### Meeting of the Group on milk products

50. The Group held its 4th meeting on 14 and 15 May 1968. It examined the technical aspects of:

- a) Problems of international trade in skim milk powder;
- b) Problems of increasing the consumption of milk products, in particular by means of food aid.

The Group thus completed the technical study of problems of the world market in milk products. It is now looking into ways of arriving at satisfactory solutions.

#### Food aid in the Kennedy Round

##### *Work of the Council*

51. At the Council session of 30 May 1968, the Committee of Permanent Representatives reported the fulfilment of commitments undertaken in respect of food aid.

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 5-68, Ch. V, sec.73.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 6-68, Ch. IV, sec. 67.



It will be remembered that under the Food Aid Convention signed in Washington last November, the Community's share in the aid is 23% or 1 035 000 tons of cereals per year.

At the end of the debate the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to resume the examination of this matter and to report back to it at its next meeting.

### *The work of the European Parliament*

52. At its sitting on 15 May 1966, the European Parliament debated the EEC food aid commitments in the Kennedy Round.

With the report of the Committee on External Trade Relations before it, the Parliament examined the various political, economic and commercial problems, and those of both internal and external administration and organization, involved in execution of these commitments. The discussions brought out the complexity of these problems. Although the Parliament was not able to pronounce on the questions of substance, the resolution adopted at the conclusion of the debate<sup>1</sup> indicates that the implementation of the Food Aid Convention will for the first time give the European Economic Community, as such, the opportunity to supply food aid — in the form of cereals — on a Community basis. It urges that the Community nature of this aid should also be emphasized in the implementing procedures. In conclusion, the Parliament urged the Council to adopt without delay all the necessary measures and decisions, in the setting of a Community policy, to ensure that the Food Aid Convention can be implemented.

### Ratification by the Council of GATT agreements

53. At its session of 30 May 1968, the Council adopted the decisions concluding:

a) the Agreement negotiated under Article XXVIII of GATT with the USA on the concessions granted to the European Economic Community following the reform of the American Customs Tariff;

b) the Agreements negotiated under Article XXIV(6) of GATT with the USA and the UK on certain types of manufactured tobacco and certain petroleum products.

### Peripheral protection for Community iron and steel production

54. The rates of duty imposed by High Authority Recommendation No. 1/64 on steel ECSC Treaty products entering the Community were accepted for the purposes of the Kennedy Round as the starting-point for the cuts which were to follow; they were to remain in force until 30 June 1968. In May 1968 the Commission duly took the necessary decision amending Recommendation No. 1/64 so as to enable the duties in question to be scaled down in accordance with the agreements signed in Geneva in June 1967.

<sup>1</sup> Extracts from this resolution are published as an annex to this Bulletin.

## Bilateral Relations

### United States

55. The Commission examined with attention the decisions of the American Department of the Treasury published on 19 April 1968 concerning the charging of compensatory duties on tinned tomato concentrate from France and Italy and on tinned peeled tomatoes from Italy. It informed the American authorities of the reactions to this decision in the Community.

### Switzerland

56. The Commission approved a draft recommendation to the Council in pursuance of Article 111 concerning the opening of tariff negotiations with Switzerland in order to replace by a Community agreement three existing agreements between Germany, France and Italy on the one hand and Switzerland on the other, on processing traffic in certain textile products.

This draft recommendation was discussed in the Article 111 Special Committee at its meeting on 22 May 1968.

### Consultation on commercial policy with Japan

57. A consultation meeting of the commercial policy experts on Japan held on 13 May 1968 was devoted mainly to examining the new trade agreement between France and Japan and the present state of commercial relations of the other Member States with Japan.

### Algeria

58. On 2 May 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal to determine provisional arrangements applicable to Community imports from Algeria.

### Morocco and Tunisia

59. On 30 May 1968 the Committee of Permanent Representatives passed to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs an interim report on the problems raised by the conclusion by the Community of partial agreements with Tunisia and Morocco. The Panel of Experts is continuing to investigate the possibilities of improving the second negotiation mandate relating to such agreements.

### Malta

60. On 15 May 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council a report on Malta's economy and its relations with the Community. On 4 September 1962 Malta requested the opening of negotiations with the Community.

## Spain

61. The Commission is preparing a report on the first phase of negotiations with Spain.

## Israel

62. The Commission is continuing studies on relations between the Community and Israel with a view to subsequent debates in the Council.

## Denmark

63. On 7 May 1968 there was a meeting between M. Poul Nyboe Andersen, Danish Minister of Economic Affairs, Nordic Affairs and European Market Affairs, and several members of the Commission. H.E. Ambassador Finn Gundelach, Head of the Danish Mission to the European Communities, also took part in the talks, which concerned on the one hand general problems of European integration, and on the other certain problems concerning exports of Danish agricultural products to the Community.

## Missions of non-member countries (May 1968)

64. On 30 May 1968 the President of the Council, M. Giuseppe Lupis, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, in turn received H.E. Ambassador Daniel Owino, Head of the Uganda Mission to the EEC, for presentation of his letters of credence.

In addition, the competent institutions of the European Communities granted the request of the Government of the Federation of Malaysia to open diplomatic relations with the European Communities.

## Delegations of associated countries

65. On 30 May 1968 the President of the Council and the President of the Commission of the European Communities received H.E. Ambassador Mohamud Mohamed Hassan, representative of the Republic of Somalia, for his official presentation.

On 21 May 1968 the competent Institutions of the EEC noted the appointment of H.E. Ambassador Jean Davin as representative of the Republic of Gabon to the EEC.

## Relations with international organizations

### Council of Europe

66. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held its 20th session (first part) from 6 to 10 May 1968.

Among the matters discussed may be mentioned the promulgation of the European Water Charter. The Assembly also adopted a resolution recommending a meeting

of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six and of all the member countries of the Council of Europe interested in the enlargement of the Communities. Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the US Congress, gave an account of the machinery by which the Government of the United States and Congress influence the direction of the country's scientific policy. A recommendation for the calling of a conference of Ministers responsible for urban and rural development was adopted. Finally, the Assembly discussed a report on the situation in Greece.

#### Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

67. The Community was present at the 24th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Canberra from 17 to 30 April 1968. The Commission made its annual examination of the economic situation in Asia; the developing countries complained of the very limited results of the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The practical result of this session was the creation of a Regional Centre for Trade Promotion. The Centre will deal with projects of a practical interest for the region, principally vocational training connected with trade promotion.

#### Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

68. The Community was present at the 23rd session of the Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva from 17 April to 2 May 1968.

The work of the session centred on the means of implementing practical studies for the improvement of trade in restricted fields and the means of adapting and reorganizing the Commission's work to make it better able to fulfil its functions.

## IV. The Community and the Associated States

### Turkey

#### Tariff quotas for imports into the Community of Turkish products

69. The Commission has submitted to the Council draft decisions concerning the opening, allocation and mode of administration of Community tariff quotas for imports of the following products originating in and coming from Turkey, for the second half of 1968:

- 1) Dried figs, in packs of 15 kg or under (CCT heading 08.03 B)
- 2) Dried grapes, in packs of 15 kg or under (CCT heading 08.04)
- 3) Fresh or dried hazelnuts, in shell, shelled or husked (CCT heading ex 08.05 E)
- 4) Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton (CCT heading 55.08)
- 5) Other woven fabrics of cotton (CCT heading 55.09)
- 6) Outer garments, minor articles of apparel and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized (CCT heading 60.05)
- 7) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles (CCT heading 62.02).

#### Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM) and Associated Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

### The Yaoundé Convention

#### *Renewal of the Convention*

70. At its session of 30 May 1968, the Council heard a report from the Commission<sup>1</sup> on the problems of renewing the Convention of Association between the Community and the Associated States and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to examine this report.

The Committee was also instructed to see what date the Community could propose to the Associated States for the 6th session of the Association Council. (This will be held in Kinshasa on 23 July 1968.)

#### *20th meeting of the EEC - AASM Association Committee*

71. The Association Committee held its 20th meeting on 17 May 1968 with M. Boegner, French Permanent Representative to the European Communities, in the chair.

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 6-68, Ch. V, sec. 81.

After all the States had given their approval, the Committee noted that the appointments as members of the Court of Arbitration of the Association of M. Lecourt, M. Trabucchi and M. Mertens de Wilmars had taken effect.

The Committee also examined the state of various other matters concerning the special arrangements for postal packages, quota systems, quantitative restrictions, and the implementation of Article 29 (right of establishment) and of Annex VI of the Convention.

The Association Committee will meet again before the 6th session of the Association Council.

#### *Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association*

72. The Joint Committee met in Brussels from 20 to 24 May 1968 with M. Alioune Sissoko, Vice-President of the Mali Assembly, in the chair.

M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, was present at the opening of the session. M. Rochereau, chairman of the Development Aid Group, and M. Hendus, Director-General for Development Aid, were present at the meetings.

The Joint Committee approved the accounts for 1967.

The current problems of the Association and the problems of renewing the Yaoundé Convention were discussed in detail. In this connection all Association matters were examined: the activity of the institutions, the development of trade, financial co-operation, technical and cultural co-operation, co-operation between the members of the Association at international level and measures to be introduced in connection with the expiry of the Yaoundé Convention.

The investigation of these matters will be continued at the next meeting of the Joint Committee which is expected to be held in October 1968 at Brazzaville.

Notable features of the meeting were the political interest of European and African members in the matters discussed and the climate of confidence, reciprocal understanding and frankness in which the discussions went on.

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

73. The Representatives of the Associated States with the Community met on 6 May in Brussels to examine with the competent Commission departments the results obtained by scholarship-holders at the end of the 1966/1967 ademic year and those of the scholarship training programme by correspondence during the first two years of its operation.

Officials went on missions to the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Togo to examine the problems of training programmes with the competent departments of these countries. They also visited training establishments where holders of Community scholarships are studying.

## European Development Fund

### *Financing decisions*

74. On 17 May 1968 the Commission took eight new financing decisions, involving grants from the European Development Fund to a total of 17 230 000 units of account. The projects concerned had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 32nd meeting on 30 April 1968. They are as follows:

i) Improved water supply for Ouagadougou, Upper Volta: 620 000 000 Frs. CFA or about 2 512 000 u.a. This project is to improve and ensure the water supply to the town of Ouagadougou (82 000 inhabitants). It is for the construction of an earth dam at Loubila, 20 km from Ouagadougou, the supply and laying of a water main 600 mm in diameter and the installation of a pumping station.

ii) Water supply for Timbuctoo, Mali: 115 000 000 Frs. M. or about 314 000 u.a. This involves carrying out the necessary works for supplying the town of Timbuctoo with drinking water. The project provides for the catchment of water by sinking modern wells, the construction of a water tower with a water purification plant and the establishment of a storage and primary distribution network terminating in hydrants.

iii) Development of production of gum arabic, Chad: 92 300 000 Frs. CFA or about 374 000 u.a. The object is to increase the output of gum arabic by propagating better methods of collection and improving packaging. For this purpose, the scheme comprises the financing of technical assistance for advisory services and the provision of supervisory personnel, the building of a training centre and the supply of transport facilities.

iv) Pointe-à-Pitre by-pass, Guadeloupe: 11 000 000 FF or about 2 228 000 u.a. A four-lane highway approximately 5 km long is to be built to divert through traffic around the Pointe-à-Pitre built-up area, which constitutes a junction via which all east-west road traffic must pass.

v) Polder at Tawajari, Surinam: 2 482 000 S. fl. or about 1 316 000 u.a. An 840-hectare polder is to be established at Tawajari, chiefly for the growing of oranges and avocado pears and secondly for rice-growing and grazing. The project comes under the agricultural diversification policy of the Surinam Government, which in particular plans crops to produce high financial returns per hectare.

vi) Improvement in Somalia of the health and quality of cattle for home consumption and export: 42 519 499 So. sh. or about 5 953 000 u.a. A series of co-ordinated operations is to be carried out in a pilot area covering approximately 17% of the territory suitable for stock-raising. The project chiefly comprises the improvement of tracks, the establishment of watering places, permanent veterinary stations and holding and quarantine pens, and the financing of a technical assistance team.

vii) Creation of a reserve for extending certain scholarships beyond the 1968-1969 academic year for nationals of the associated countries: 3 236 000 u.a. The reserve created by the Commission's decision is to guarantee the scholarship-holders for the 1967-1968 academic year, whose courses of study will not in the normal event be completed when the Convention of Association expires in 1969, that their scholarships will be extended until they have finished their studies.

viii) Fixing of the fourth annual instalment of Dahomey's production aid programme: 320 173 000 Frs. CFA or about 1 297 000 u.a. This instalment will be devoted to price support for groundnuts and cotton and to structural improvement plans involving

both these products and oil palms, coconut palms and coffee. The plans chiefly entail operations to provide supervisory personnel, the improvement of access tracks, the supply of plants, seeds and fertilizers and the construction of storage sheds.

With these new decisions, the total commitments of the second European Development Fund to date amount to approximately 519 090 000 units of account, for 254 financing decisions.

## Negotiations with the East African countries

### Association agreement to be signed soon

75. The negotiations for an association agreement between the European Economic Community and the three East African States of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya were concluded in Brussels on 7 June 1968. They had begun in March 1965 and were carried out in three phases at intervals of several months.

The EEC delegation and the delegation of the three East African States agreed on a text which is to be signed on 26 July next at Arusha, Tanzania, the headquarters of the East African Community.

This association stems from the Declaration of Intention issued by the EEC Member States in 1963, when the Yaoundé Convention was signed, suggesting that States whose economic structure and production were comparable with those of the African States associated under the Yaoundé Convention should conclude association agreements with the Community covering reciprocal rights and obligations, particularly in the field of trade.

As regards trade, the general rule is that the East African States shall, like the Yaoundé countries, be treated in the same way as Member States.

However, in order to avoid harmful consequences for the Yaoundé countries, free entry for coffee and cloves from the East African States will be limited to a quantity based on average Community imports over the last three years. For the same reasons there is a safeguard clause for tinned pineapples.

As regards agricultural products which are similar to and compete with European products, the Community will take into consideration the interests of the East African countries in the framework of the common agricultural policy and will decide how to treat imports of agricultural products of concern to them after consultation in the Association Council.

The East African countries will eliminate customs duties on imports of goods from the EEC other than those which are necessary to meet their development needs or industrialization requirements or which are intended to contribute to their budgets. This would mean tariff advantages of between 2 and 9% for the EEC on about 60 products.

The East African countries will not normally apply quantitative restrictions to imports of products originating in the Member States other than those necessary to meet their development needs or industrialization requirements or in the event of balance-of-payments difficulties. In these cases the East African States will notify the Association Council.



The Agreement recognizes the need to establish a definition of the concept of "goods originating in ...", which should correspond as far as possible to regulations adopted under the Yaoundé Convention.

The Agreement also contains provisions on the right of establishment and freedom to supply services and on payments and capital movements.

The association will have its own institutions, in particular an Association Council with power to give effect to the provisions of the Agreement and supervise their implementation.

The Agreement will come into force on the first day of the month following the date on which the instruments of ratification have been exchanged and will lapse — with the Yaoundé Convention and the Lagos Agreement — on 31 May 1969. As in these two agreements, there are arrangements for an examination of the terms under which the Agreement could be renewed.

In conformity with Article 58 of the Yaoundé Convention, the EEC must shortly complete consultations with the Yaoundé countries on the contents of the proposed Association Agreement between the Community and the East African countries.

## V. Institutions and organs

### THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

From 13 to 17 May 1968 the Parliament continued its annual session, under the chairmanship of M. Poher.

Opening the meeting, the President paid tribute to M. Angelini, member of the European Parliament and senator of the Italian Republic, who died on 17 April 1968.

The Parliament heard an address by M. Rey, President of the European Commission, on the main lines of the latter's action in three sectors of the economic union<sup>1</sup>; it held debates and adopted a number of resolutions on social matters (equal pay for men and women, safety in coalmines), agricultural questions, food aids under the Kennedy Round and questions of customs value. The Parliament adopted a resolution on the draft nuclear non-proliferation Treaty and discussed a number of oral questions (social problems). Finally, there was an important debate on problems of the merger of the Communities, followed by a resolution, the text of which is to be found in the annex to the Bulletin.

#### The debate and resolution on the merger Treaty

Opening the debate the rapporteur M. Dehousse (Belgium), on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, spoke on the problems posed by the merger of the Communities, i.e. by the substitution of a single treaty for the three European Treaties at present in force.

M. Dehousse stressed that the elaboration of the merger Treaty was a lengthy undertaking and that the Parliament's greatest concern was that the merger process should mark a new stage in the development of Community life. As regards procedure, M. Dehousse pointed out the importance the Parliament attached to being consulted by the Council on the future draft treaty before it is submitted to the competent diplomatic conference, which it is for the Council to convene.

In conclusion the speaker hoped that the merging of the Treaties would mean a spectacular revival of the movement towards the unification of Europe.

M. Schuijt, on behalf of the Christian Democrat group, welcomed the support for the opinion that the Parliament should play an important role in the procedure leading to the merger of the Treaties. He thought that the merger should take place in the Community framework so that the final Treaty might not be the result of a diplomatic compromise between the Member States; it would be better to retain the three existing Community Treaties than to replace them with a merger Treaty which would be a step backwards in comparison with them.

Speaking for the Socialist group, M. Bürger agreed with M. Schuijt that it was for the European Parliament to be the driving force towards more rapid European unification; it should therefore be consulted during the elaboration and before the signing of the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 6-68, Ch. I. The Parliament will discuss the points raised by this declaration at the July session.

merger Treaty. He wondered whether it would not be desirable to keep membership applications, particularly Great Britain's, in mind when drawing up the treaty. A genuine *relance* of the European idea was of the utmost importance today, for without it the merger Treaty was in danger of being no more than a purely technical agreement with no deeper significance for European integration.

Speaking for the Liberal and related group, M. Pleven said that "the Treaties have become inadequate and are badly adapted to the present situation in Europe. A single treaty is absolutely essential, but it must not be a 'stereotype' of the three existing ones". The present Treaties should be brought up to date in the fields where Europe had made progress. In this connection it was necessary to organize the Parliament's control on completely new and much more specific bases and give the Commission better opportunities for action and initiative, particularly in regional economic policy.

M. Pleven added that after the vote on the resolution, the Political Affairs Committee ought to draw up a list of the points where the merger Treaty should signify an improvement over the former instruments; in conclusion, no one should be able to say that "in the heart of Europe everything is on the move except Europe".

M. Triboulet (France — UDE) confirmed his group's agreement that the Parliament be consulted on the terms of the merger Treaty. Recalling the session of 22 March last, when the UDE voted in favour of M. Furler's amendment concerning a better definition of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament, he stated that it was important first of all "to respect the present prerogatives of the Parliament and, in particular, to determine the latter's relations with the Committee".

M. Habib Deloncle (France — UDE), a member of the Political Affairs Committee, then recalled that the European Parliament, which was from the outset the first organ merged within the European Communities, need have no qualms in affirming its competence to deal with the merger. He added that the Treaty of 8 April 1965 makes it obligatory to negotiate the merger within three years.

Opposing a mere judgment of expediency by the Parliament, M. Habib Deloncle thought that it ought at the very least to make a statement on the progress of the work at the end of the Community procedure and before the inter-State conference. In conclusion, the UDE group would give evidence of its desire to see European unification progress by voting for the proposed resolution.

At the conclusion of the debate M. Rey, President of the Commission, stressed that the most crucial point was to agree on the concept of the merger in order to discard the two extreme positions: the "mini-merger" evoked by M. Pleven, which would take as its basis the Treaty of Rome as it stood, adding a chapter on research and one on energy, and cancelling the ECSC and Euratom Treaties, or the very ambitious constitutional projects aiming at a Constitution of the United States of Europe. What was wanted, the President of the Commission continued, was a rejuvenation of the Community; the Commission therefore judged it wiser first to submit an inventory of the problems to the Council of Ministers. Provisional arrangements which had now become obsolete should be eliminated from the Treaty, external commercial policy, which had been declared common in the two Treaties of Rome, but not in the Treaty of Paris, should be included within the competence of the Communities, and the texts brought up to date so as to adapt them to the requirements of Community policies. The texts of the future treaty must be seen in the light of present needs and the Community's possibilities of progressive development, and the political questions, which had to be resolved before all others, must not be neglected. Further thought should be given to the problem of the Community's own resources and here

again a solution between the two extreme positions was needed. The merger Treaty must be acceptable to all six Member States, whilst being sufficiently progressive as regards Community development.

In conclusion, M. Rey announced that the Commission's document would be submitted to the Council and the Parliament, and stressed the advantage of obtaining the Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Consultative Committee in order to discuss on a wider basis what can be done and what can be hoped for or, on the other hand, the causes of likely difficulties.

Replying to the various speakers, in particular M. Habib Deloncle, M. Dehousse said that the Parliament ought to be consulted at least twice — during the elaboration of the Treaty and before it was signed; parliamentary intervention after the event would have no effect. At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted the resolution by a large majority.

### Debate and resolution on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty

The Parliament had discussed the final version of the draft treaty with the European Commission at the session of 8 March 1968.

The discussions of 14 May concerned the formulation of a resolution intended mainly for the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations. This resolution was adopted by a very large majority.<sup>1</sup> The European Commission, represented by M. E. Martino, also gave its support.

Whilst indicating the European Parliament's support for the objectives which the authors of the non-proliferation treaty have set themselves, the resolution stresses the conditions and the terms which, in the opinion of the European Parliament, would enable these objectives to be achieved more effectively and fairly. It expresses the conviction that the nuclear powers which initiated the treaty would greatly facilitate its extension to the world at large by themselves accepting more precise obligations regarding nuclear control and disarmament. The resolution urgently appeals to all nuclear powers to agree in a first stage to halt all nuclear testing, to stop the production of nuclear arms and progressively to reduce existing stocks of nuclear manpower.

In the field of the peaceful development of nuclear energy the resolution expresses the wish that, in conformity with the assurances in the preamble of the draft non-proliferation treaty, this instrument should in no case result, where the non-nuclear powers are concerned, in restricting the supply of nuclear material, the exchange of technological information or the freedom of scientific research.

Finally, the resolution requests the European Commission to continue to act vigorously so that the existence, development and integration — including the political integration — of the European Communities may not under any circumstances be brought into question by the possible application of the non-proliferation treaty.

### Resolutions

At this session the European Parliament adopted the following resolutions:

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

### *Social affairs*

- 1) Resolution on the third and fourth reports on the activities of the Mines Safety Commission;
- 2) Resolution on the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

### *Agricultural policy*

Resolution on the common organization of the markets in certain products listed in Annex II of the Treaty.

### *Food aid*

Resolution on the execution of food aid undertakings entered into by the EEC under the Kennedy Round.

### *Questions relating specifically to Euratom*

Resolution on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

### *Merger problems*

Resolution on the problems arising from the formulation of a treaty merging the European Communities.

## COUNCIL

### 35th session (on agriculture)

The Council of the European Communities held its 35th session on 27, 28 and 29 May 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Edgard Faure, the French Minister of Agriculture.

The Council agreed several resolutions concerning the problems arising from the establishment of the single markets for milk and dairy products, and for beef<sup>1</sup> and decided to postpone until 30 June 1968 the regulation on provisional measures for the period between 1 April 1968 and the effective date of the single price system in the milk and beef sectors.

### 36th session (external relations)

The Council of the European Communities held its 36th session on 30 and 31 May 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Maurice Couve de Murville, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It dealt mainly with the following questions:

1. *Problems of the enlargement of the Communities*: the Council heard a statement by the German delegation on the membership applications and expressed the desire for a decision to enable proper negotiations to begin with the countries which had lodged applications.

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

2. *Negotiations with the East African countries*: the Council approved the text of an agreement to be forwarded to the delegation of these States (extension of the tariff preferences which the East African States are prepared to grant the Community). The Council decided that this would be a "mixed" agreement, based on Article 228 of the Treaty.

3. *Community relations with Morocco, Tunisia and Malta*: the Council agreed that the partial agreements with Morocco and Tunisia would be based on Article 238 of the Treaty and referred the question of economic relations with Malta to the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

4. *Harmonization of customs legislation*: the Council reached an agreement on institutional questions concerning the Origin of Goods Committee.

The Council agreed to extend to products falling under the ECSC Treaty the arrangements of the "customs value" regulation and of the other texts concerning the harmonization of customs regulations.

5. *Food aid*: the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue its work on the execution of the Community's food aid engagements.

6. *Euratom Scientific and Technological Committee*: the Council agreed to the renewal of the mandates of the members of the Committee.

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE

### Cases pending

Case 10/68: Società Eridania Zuccherifici Nazionali and others v. Commission of the European Communities

This case<sup>1</sup> was filed by a number of Italian sugar companies and aims at the annulment of three Community decisions taken on 27 July and 2 October 1967 and 7 March 1968 respectively, granting EAGGF subsidies to other Italian sugar industries.

Case 11/68: Agent of the Commission v. Commission of the European Communities

This suit<sup>1</sup> was filed by an auxiliary official of the Commission; the plaintiff claims the right to *per diem* expenses.

### Judgements

Case 1/68: Commission of the European Communities v. French Republic

The Commission had filed this appeal under Article 93(2), paragraph 2 of the Treaty, requesting the Court to declare that the French Republic had infringed its Treaty

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<sup>1</sup> See Official gazette No. C 54, 4 June 1968.

obligation to respect the EEC Commission's decision of 23 September 1966 for the modification of the system of aids to the purchase of aeronautical raw materials (gliders).

On 16 May 1968 the Court ordered that the case be struck off. The Commission had withdrawn the suit on 18 April 1968, having noted that the French Government had put an end to the infraction as from 17 February 1968.

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 70th plenary session in Brussels on 28 and 29 May 1968, under the chairmanship of M. Major.

This 70th session was preceded by an extraordinary ceremonial session to mark the Committee's tenth anniversary.

The ceremony took place in the presence of the most high-ranking officials of the Community Institutions, representatives of the Belgian Government and European professional organizations. Among those taking part were M. Edgar Faure, in his capacity as President of the Council of Ministers, and members of the Council of Ministers; M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, who was accompanied by the Vice-Presidents and the members of the Commission; M. Alain Poher, President of the European Parliament; M. Lecourt, President of the European Court of Justice; M. Van Offelen, M. Servais and M. Van Elslande for the Belgian Government.

M. Louis Major, President of the Committee, the President of the Council, and the President of the Commission made short addresses.

At this 70th session the Committee adopted the following Opinions:

1. Opinion on the proposal for a third Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning branded pharmaceuticals (see chap. II sec. 10).

The Opinion was adopted by 66 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 21 December 1967.

2. Opinion on the proposals for Council directives modifying the Council directives of 26 June 1964 concerning:

- i) Health control in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs.
- ii) Health control in intra-Community trade in fresh meat (see chap II sec 45).

The Opinion was unanimously adopted, with the exception of one abstention.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 9 March 1968.

3. Opinion on the proposed regulation on the common organization of markets in the sector processed fruit or vegetable products (see chap. II sec. 45).

The Opinion was adopted by 36 votes to 15, with 4 abstentions.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 2 May 1968.

4. Opinion on the proposed Council regulation on the common organization of the markets for certain products listed in Annex II of the Treaty (see chap. II sec. 45).

The Opinion was adopted by 67 votes with 5 abstentions.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 2 May 1968.

## VII. European Investment Bank

### Ten years of activity

The year 1968 marks the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the European Investment Bank. In its report for the 1967 financial year, which can be consulted by those interested, the Bank gave a general account of its activities during this ten-year period and pointers to the future lines of its policy.

The Bank floated its first loans in 1961 and since then has gradually acquired a position as first-class borrower: the amount of its borrowings has risen from 21.4 million units of account in 1961 to 66.8 million in 1964 and 194.5 million in 1967, reaching a total of 553.7 million at the end of 1967, or more than double the paid-up capital.

Similarly, the annual amount of loans granted has grown regularly, passing from an annual average of 53.4 million during the period 1959-1961, to 128.8 million in 1964-1965 and 232.8 million for 1967. Since its creation, the Bank has granted some 200 loans, for an overall amount of 1 000 million, including 28 loans for 123 million, in Turkey and in the Associated African States and Madagascar, in respect of the special section created to enable interventions to be made under preferential conditions when the nature of the project or the economic circumstances justify it.

The Bank's effort in the member countries has related mainly to regional development, which moreover explains the definite preponderance of loans to Southern Italy and the Islands. In the other member countries, the Bank's regional action has been concerned above all with peripheral areas, such as Western and Southern France and certain German Länder, for example, Schleswig-Holstein and Bavaria.

The Report analyses the economic effects which the Bank's loans have had on regional development, taking as an example the Italian province of Campania. The Bank's financing schemes have contributed to the creation of some 15 000 jobs there and to the maintenance of approximately the same number; the value added achieved by the enterprises which have been financed is well in excess of 100 million per annum.

In addition, the Bank has intervened in the financing of sectoral conversions, more especially with regard to shipbuilding. It has also financed loans for projects encouraging the rapprochement of the economies of the member countries, in particular with regard to major transport networks, or again for industrial projects of common interest to several member countries.

The first ten years have made clear the role which the Bank can play in European integration. This role has been supplemented by the extension of its development activities to the associated countries. In concluding its Report on ten years of activity, the Bank declares its readiness to make its contribution towards the solution of the major problems which will face the Community in the future, such as those that are emerging in the field of technological development.

### Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank held its Annual Meeting on 27 May 1968 in Luxembourg, under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Werner, Minister of State, President of the Government and Minister of the Treasury of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.



The Board of Governors approved the tenth Annual Report of the Bank, as well as the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the financial year 1967. These documents were submitted by the President of the Bank, M. Paride Formentini, on behalf of the Board of Directors.

The new Board of Directors was then elected for a period of five years.

On nomination by the respective Member States and the Commission of the European Communities, the following directors were appointed:

Directors	Alternates
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	
— Herbert Martini Member of the Board of Management, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	— Alfred Kubel Minister of Finance of the Land of Lower Saxony
— Alfred Müller-Armack former State Secretary, Professor at Cologne University	— Wilhelm Hanemann Ministerialdirigent, Federal Ministry of Economics
— Hans Rannow Ministerialdirektor, Federal Ministry of Finance	— Friedrich Bernard Ministerialrat, Federal Ministry of Finance
<i>France</i>	
— Daniel Deguen Assistant Director of the Treasury, Ministry of Economics and Finance	— Jacques Friedmann Head of the Financing Department, Commissariat Général du Plan d'Équipement et de la Productivité
— André Postel-Vinay General Manager, Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique	— Jean-Pierre Mettas Head of Section at the Treasury, Ministry of Economics and Finance
— Maurice Perouse General Manager, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	— Pierre Esteva Manager, Crédit National
<i>Italy</i>	
— Stefano Siglienti President, Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, and Chairman, Associazione Bancaria Italiana	— Girolamo Trotta Minister Plenipotentiary
— Ludovico Nuvoloni Director-General of the Treasury, Ministry of the Treasury	— Aldo Baldari Inspector-General of the Treasury, Inspectorate-General for External Finance, Ministry of the Treasury
— Salvatore Guidotti General Manager, Banco di Napoli	— Lionello Fronzoni Representative of the Bank of Italy in Benelux, Financial Counsellor to the Italian Embassies in Brussels, The Hague and Luxembourg

## Directors

## Alternates

*Benelux*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Raymond Denuce<br/>Honorary Managing Director, Crédit<br/>Communal de Belgique</li> <li>— Sjoerd Boomstra<br/>Director of External Finance,<br/>Ministry of Finance, The Hague</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Pierre Guill<br/>Director of the Caisse d'Epargne de<br/>l'Etat, Luxembourg</li> <li>— Otto Willem Vos<br/>Director, Ministry of Finance,<br/>The Hague</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

*Commission of the European Communities*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Ugo Mosca<br/>Director-General of Economic and<br/>Financial Affairs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Michel Albert<br/>Director of Economic Structure and<br/>Development in the Directorate-<br/>General of Economic and Financial<br/>Affairs</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

The Board of Governors decided to renew the term of office of M. Adriaan-Marie de Jong, as a member of the Audit Committee.

M. Hendrikus J. Witteveen, Minister of Finance of the Netherlands, will be Chairman of the Board of Governors for a one-year mandate.

## Loans granted in May 1968

## C a m e r o o n

In Brussels on 8 May 1968 the Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank, in its capacity as mandatory of the European Economic Community responsible for the management of the loan, concluded a contract with the Federal Republic of Cameroon for a loan equivalent to 405 million francs CFA (approximately 1.6 million units of account) to be granted under special conditions from the resources of the European Development Fund and destined from use as partial financing of a cement-works at Figuil (Northern Cameroon).

The construction of the Figuil cement-works forms part of Cameroon's regional policy, which is designed to reduce existing disparities and to foster the development of the country's poorer regions. The plant will have an annual production capacity of 46 000 tons of cement.

The total cost of the project is 1 700 million francs CFA (approximately 6.8 million units of account). The term of the special loan will be 17 years (including a 7-year period of grace) and it will bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum. The Federal Republic of Cameroon, recipient of the loan, will make available the equivalent of this loan to CIMENCAM in francs CFA, on the same terms as the Community loan.

This is the fourth loan contract under special conditions concluded by the terms of the Yaoundé Convention, from the resources of the European Development Fund, with one of the African States associated with the EEC.

## Mauritania

On 22 May 1968 the European Investment Bank concluded with the Société Minière de Mauritanie (SOMIMA) a loan contract for financing the opening-up of a copper deposit in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

The scheme is to work a copper ore deposit with a small gold content located at Akjoujt on the edge of the desert, 280 kilometres to the north-east of the capital, Nouakchott.

Annual exports will be of the order of 29 000 tons of pure copper and 3 tons of gold contained in the concentrates, the ore being initially processed on the spot.

The project, which will cost an estimated 15 000 million francs CFA (approximately 60 million units of account) includes in addition to the technical plant — large-scale infrastructure works (road, water supply, housing estate and social amenities). The implementation of this investment will make possible the creation of 460 jobs and will have a very considerable effect on the Mauritanian economy, since export receipts are expected to be more than 20% above their present level.

The European Investment Bank is contributing to the financing of the project by granting a loan equivalent to 2 750 million francs CFA (11 million units of account) at the rate of 6.75% per annum for a term of eleven and a half years.

The International Finance Corporation is also contributing to the financing of the project by a long-term loan of US \$16.55 million.

## Turkey

On 22 May 1968, in application of the Outline Contract and the rider thereto signed with the Republic of Turkey, reserving until 30 June 1968 a total of 15 million units of account for financing private industrial projects submitted by the Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası (Turkish Industrial Development Bank), the European Investment Bank decided to allot the equivalent of 0.55 million units of account to the construction near Istanbul of a pencil factory, with an annual capacity of 600 000 gross, the cost of which is estimated at £T 14 million (1.5 million units of account).

The project will be carried out and operated by a Turkish limited company assisted by a German firm which has granted two of its trade marks to the Turkish company.

Since there is at present no local pencil production in Turkey, the project will have a favourable effect on the Turkish balance of payments. It will also introduce a precision technique into Turkey.

## Loan floated in May 1968

## Netherlands

In May 1968 the European Investment Bank issued bonds for a total value of 40 million guilders in the Netherlands. The bonds were underwritten by a group of Dutch banks headed by the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, of Amsterdam.

The bonds, of a nominal amount of 1 000 guilders each, bear interest at the rate of 6 3/4% per annum. They were offered to the public on 17 May 1968; the issuing price was published on 14 May 1968.

The 20-year bonds are redeemable at par in 10 equal annual instalments as from 15 May 1979. From that date the European Investment Bank will, however, have the option of redeeming by anticipation all or part of the bonds at the rate of 101 1/2% during the years 1979-1982, and at 101% during the following years.

This is the Bank's fifth public bond issue in the Netherlands.

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the Bank for its general lending operations.

# Miscellaneous

## Assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy

### Telegram from the Commission

Following the death of Senator Robert Kennedy, assassinated on 6 June 1968, M. Jean Rey sent Mrs. Ethel Kennedy the following telegram on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities:

“The Commission of the European Communities is deeply shocked at the news of the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy. My colleagues and I send you our deepest sympathy. We will remember Senator Kennedy as an upright, courageous man who sacrificed his life to the ideal of peace and human dignity.

Jean Rey  
President”

### M. Mansholt receives Robert Schuman Prize

On 9 May 1968 M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, was presented with the Robert Schuman Prize at a ceremony in the University of Bonn which was also attended by M. Rey, President, and M. Hellwig, Vice-President.

In his address of thanks M. Mansholt said that Robert Schuman's achievement in founding a “supranational authority in the framework of the democratic structure of the European Communities” was a decisive one.

M. Mansholt then spoke at length about the idea of international organization and its development throughout several centuries and mentioned the problems of sovereignty and hegemony which had arisen throughout Europe's history.

He then mentioned the main stages through which the Communities have passed and said: “Now, if ever, it is impossible to deny the need for a common economic policy, common technological and industrial development. What is being complacently offered as a ‘re-nationalization’ of politics is in reality a precipitate retreat into a past that can never return. Instead of finding broad-minded solutions at Community level we are liquidating even the modest beginnings of such solutions out of nationalistic narrow-mindedness — as in the case of the space programme”

M. Mansholt ended his speech by saying: "We have met here for a celebration. The award of the Schuman Prize to me makes me the object of the celebration. Allow me to say this: I cannot feel completely satisfied with what we have achieved. I shall only feel completely satisfied once this Europe at long last again sees the emergence of statesmen who can do justice to the name in the spirit of the twentieth century and who can help to carry out what today is more than ever, more urgently than ever, the requirement of our age."

### Colloquy on women's periodicals and the construction of Europe

A colloquy of women editors and editors-in-chief of women's periodicals in the countries of the European Communities was held in Brussels from 2 to 4 May 1968.

Following a general address by Mme Pierrette Sartin, a sociologist and journalist, on "Women in the Europe of 1968", three discussions on "The Common Market and the consumer", "Women in the European Community" and "Why Europe?" were opened successively by M. Gilles, member of the Consumers' Contact Committee in the Common Market, Mlle Astrid Lulling, member of the European Parliament, M. Duquesne de la Vinelle, rector of the University Faculty of Mons and lecturer at the University of Louvain. Amongst those contributing to the discussions were: Mme Colette Audry, sociologist, Mme Huguette Defosse, President of the International Association of Journalists of Women's and Family Periodicals, Mme Evelyne Sullerot, sociologist.

The colloquy ended with a working session at which arrangements for permanent co-operation between women's periodicals and the services of the European Communities were discussed.

### Visits to the Commission

#### *Visit by M. Tun Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia*

M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities and M. J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission, received M. Tun Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, in Brussels on 16 May 1968. M. Tun Abdul Razak was accompanied by H.E. the Dato Philip Kuok Hock Khee, Malaysian Ambassador to Belgium. The conversations centred on leading problems of common interest.

#### *Visits by Ministers from the Associated African States*

On 8 May 1968 M. Damiba, Minister of the Plan in Upper Volta, had talks with the Board of the European Development Fund on problems posed by programmes being financed from the second Fund.

On 13 May 1968 M. Nzeza, Minister of the Plan in Congo (Kinshasa), was in Brussels to discuss a new project in the chemical industry which his Government intends to put before the Commission.

On 25 May 1968 M. Hared Farah Nur, the Somali Minister of Public Works and Communications, had talks with the Commission about a telecommunications development scheme in Somalia.

On 16 May 1968, on the occasion of a visit to the Commission by M. Mivedor, the Togolese Minister of Public Works, and M. Eklou, the Togolese Minister of the Plan, general problems with regard to EDF schemes in Togo were discussed with the competent services of the Commission.

### Trade union meetings

The Central Group of Employers and Workers, on which the European unions and associations of both sides of industry are represented, met in Brussels on 6 and 7 May 1968 under the chairmanship of M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities. The main problems of topical interest in the social sphere were discussed, amongst them the merger of the Executives, achievements in the matter of social harmonization, the general lines of the Commission's future work in the social field and the problem of collaboration between the Commission and the trade unions.

On 6 May 1968 the Commission received a delegation from mining trade unions affiliated with the ICFTU and the IFCTU in the Member States for a first round of talks. Discussion, which were led by M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, centred on the chief problems facing the coal and energy sectors.

## ANNEX

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(Session of 13-17 May 1968<sup>1</sup>)

#### Resolution on the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

##### 1. Notes

a) that measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the principle of equal pay have not yet been adopted in all Member States

b) that procedures to ensure that the principle of equal pay is legally safeguarded have not yet been instituted in all Member States

c) that one Member State has still not ratified Convention No. 100 of the International Labour Organization;

2. Regrets that the Commission of the European Communities did not respond to the Parliament's Resolution of 29 June 1966 inviting it to submit, by 31 December 1966, concrete proposals designed to ensure, by Community means, that the principle of equal pay for male and female workers is fully and generally observed;

(...)

4. In view of the information contained in the above-mentioned report, agrees, with the Commission, that "there is a delay in applying the principle of equal pay correctly and

completely, particularly in sectors where a large number of women are employed";

5. Urges the Commission of the European Communities to draw the necessary conclusions from this situation without delay and, in particular, to see whether or not it should issue a reasoned opinion in accordance with Article 169 of the Treaty on the failure of one or more Member States to fulfil their obligations under the Treaty;

6. Notes that no satisfactory answer had yet been given to the question of whether Article 119 of the EEC Treaty can be regarded as self-executing and that only a judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Communities on a concrete case referred to it can determine the legal significance of this provision of the Treaty;

7. Looks to both sides of industry to do their utmost, pending such a decision, to ensure equal pay for male and female workers and trusts that with this end in view they will accept only those collective agreements which unequivocally recognize the principle of equal pay and that they will continue to oppose any job descriptions or classifications within firms or in individual work contracts which are likely to lead to wage discrimination;

(...)

#### Resolution on the Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the Mines Safety Commission

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

Considering that safety regulations in mines must be constantly kept up to date

(...)

3. Urges the Mines Safety Commission to pay more attention than hitherto to the problem of health protection in coal mines

and to give an account of its activities in this field in its Fifth Annual Report;

4. Considers it essential that the medical and health problems linked with dust in underground workings be studied in conjunction with the technical problems of combating the dust hazard and that, as far as is humanly possible, a solution to these problems be found;

(...)

<sup>1</sup> Official Gazette No C 55, 5 June 1968.



6. Notes that the work of the Mines Safety Commission on the human factors in mine safety continues to lag considerably behind its study of the technical problems involved, and accordingly asks the Mines Safety Commission to devote more attention to the influence of the human element on the safety of underground work and to recruit a greater number of specialized personnel for this purpose;

7. Recalls the request previously addressed to the Executive by its competent committee recommending a comparative study of mines legislation in the six countries which might serve as a basis for common regulations;

(...)

9. Deplores the fact that the Member States have also failed to implement some of the recommendations of the Mines Safety Com-

mission and consequently invites the Commission to take this matter up with the Member States so that these recommendations may be implemented in full;

(...)

12. Urges that research into pneumoconiosis (pulmonary emphysema) be continued with vigour and brought to conclusion, so as to establish whether or not this disease can be treated as an occupational one;

13. Insists, that in response to its previous request, the Commission see to it that the Secretariat of the Mines Safety Commission has sufficient staff to carry out the vast tasks assigned it quickly and in a rational manner;

(...)

#### Resolution on the implementation of the undertakings on food aid entered into by the EEC in the Kennedy Round

*The European Parliament,*

(...)

1. Notes that the implementation of the Food Aid Convention will afford the EEC its first opportunity of giving food aid, which will take the form of cereals, as a Community;

2. Emphasizes that the Community character of this aid must be evident in the way it is given;

3. Approves the proposals put forward by the Commission of the European Communities where these are calculated to make of the food aid to be granted from now on as part of the general Grains Arrangement an effective means of helping developing countries;

(...)

5. Stresses that if this aid is to be effectively co-ordinated, the EEC and other countries which are parties to the Convention must co-operate closely with other international organizations, and in particular with FAO and the World Food Programme which have had very considerable experience in this field;

6. Considers that the experience gained by the Commission of the European Communities in the matter of aid to developing countries, in particular to the Associated African States and Madagascar, could be put to good use;

7. Urges the Council to adopt without delay, as part of a Community policy, all measures and decisions necessary for the implementation of the Food Aid Convention;

(...)

#### Resolution on the problems posed by the drafting of a Treaty merging the three European Communities

*The European Parliament,*

— Considering the political and institutional problems posed by the merger of the three Communities and their primordial importance for the future of Europe,

1. Hopes that the merging process will mark a further stage in the development of the Communities and a step towards the attainment of the political aims of the Treaties of Paris and Rome;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission of the Communities has already begun preliminary work on the drafting of concrete proposals for submission to the Council;

3. Draws attention to the powers of the Parliament with regard to the amendment of the existing Treaties and in particular its incontestable right to be consulted by the Council on any draft merger Treaty under Article 236 of the EEC Treaty and Article 204 of the EAEC Treaty;

4. Stresses the need for active and constant participation by the Parliament in the merging process;

5. Invites the Commission of the Communities to keep the competent Committees

of the Parliament informed in the most appropriate way of the progress of its work and to consult the Political Affairs Committee regularly on all problems of political or institutional significance;

6. Instructs the Political Affairs Committee — following consultation with the other Parliamentary Committees — to keep the Parliament abreast of developments and to ask it to intervene, in its capacity as interpreter of our peoples' aspirations towards a united Europe, should it consider this necessary;

7. Charges its President to transmit the present Resolution to the Council and to the Commission of the European Communities and to the Governments of the member countries.

#### Resolution on the draft Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

##### *The European Parliament,*

— At the close of the debate on the draft Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons submitted by the United States and the Soviet Union to the Geneva Disarmament Conference

— Aware of the threat to humanity that nuclear weapons represent,

1. Is gratified at the initiative taken by the two largest nuclear powers — an initiative to which Great Britain was quick to lend its support — designed to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and supports the conclusion of a Treaty to this end;

2. Is convinced that only general nuclear disarmament can hold out a promise to humanity that it will be spared the horrors of an atomic war;

3. Is further convinced that if the nuclear-weapon States promoting this Treaty were to give more precise undertakings with regard to nuclear disarmament and were to agree to the inspections contained in the draft Treaty, and if in a general way nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States were placed on the same footing, it would be easier for the Treaty to take on a universal aspect;

4. Trusts that the States promoting the Treaty will be prepared to facilitate the future accession to it of all States, or of a

number of States sufficient to eliminate any doubt as to its effectiveness;

5. Addresses an urgent appeal to all nuclear powers to agree to the general and effective suspension of nuclear tests and of the production of new weapons and the phased destruction of existing stocks without undue delay;

6. Considers that the effective realization of nuclear disarmament by the destruction of existing stocks of weapons should be followed by agreements limiting conventional armaments, so that recourse to war as a means of resolving conflicts between States would be impossible;

7. Trusts that, in accordance with the assurances given in the Preamble to the Treaty, all States will be formally guaranteed the right to unlimited supplies of raw materials and special nuclear materials for peaceful purposes, this being a precondition for the establishment of the right to technological information and the freedom to carry out scientific research and to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes recognized by the Treaty;

8. Notes with satisfaction that in the most recent version of the draft Treaty, the suggestions put forward by the institutions of the European Communities to protect Euratom have been partially accepted;

9. Considering that there is no conflict between the objectives of the European Communities and peaceful co-existence, which is the cause defended by the draft non-proliferation Treaty;

10. Urges the Commission of the European Communities to persevere in the action it has undertaken to safeguard the existence and development of the Communities and the process of integration, including political integration, in Europe;

11. Trusts that, having regard to the lofty aims of the draft Treaty, recent difficulties will be overcome with the co-operation and good will of all concerned, so that the Treaty may be approved and implemented quickly;

12. Instructs its President to transmit the present Resolution to the Governments of the Member States, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and to the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

## PUBLICATIONS

### EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY

Items concerning the activities of the European Communities published in the official gazette between 1 and 31 May 1968.

#### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

##### Written questions and replies

- Réponse complémentaire de la Commission des Communautés européennes à la question écrite n° 214/67 de M. Vredeling (Additional reply by the Commission of the European Communities to written question No. 214/67 by M. Vredeling) No. C 41, 4.5.68
- Réponse complémentaire de la Commission des Communautés européennes à la question écrite n° 218/67 de M. Vredeling (Additional reply by the Commission of the European Communities to written question No. 218/67 by M. Vredeling) No. C 41, 4.5.68
- Question écrite n° 305/67 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Revenu des producteurs de lait de la Communauté (No. 305/67 by M. Dulin to the Commission: Income of Community milk producers) No. C 41, 4.5.68
- Question écrite n° 309/67 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concentrations dans le secteur de la presse quotidienne (No. 309/67 by M. Westerterp to the Commission: Concentration in the daily press sector) No. C 41, 4.5.68
- Question écrite n° 328/67 de M. Moro à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des législations en matière douanière (No. 328/67 by M. Moro to the Commission: Harmonization of legislation on customs matters) No. C 41, 4.5.68
- Question écrite n° 343/67 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Association internationale des parlementaires de langue française (No. 343/67 by M. Westerterp to the Commission: International Association of French-language Parliamentarians) No. C 41, 4.5.68
- Question écrite n° 3/68 de M. Bergmann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Manque de services de médecine du travail en république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 3/68 by M. Bergmann to the Commission: Lack of industrial medical services in Germany) No. C 41, 4.5.68
- Question écrite n° 4/68 de M. Bergmann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mise en œuvre de la recommandation de la Commission aux Etats membres relative à la médecine du travail dans l'entreprise (No. 4/68 by M. Bergmann to the Commission: Implementation of the Commission's recommendation to the Member States on industrial medicine in enterprises) No. C 41, 4.5.68
- Question écrite n° 6/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Création d'un comité paritaire consultatif pour les problèmes sociaux dans le secteur de la pêche (No. 6/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Creation of a Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in the fisheries sector) No. C 41, 4.5.68

- Question écrite n° 319/67 de M. Klinker à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations de semences en provenance des pays tiers (No. 319/67 by M. Klinker to the Commission: Imports of seed from non-member countries) No. C 46, 11.5.68
- Question écrite n° 320/67 de M. Blondelle à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interprétation des articles 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 du règlement n° 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (No. 320/67 by M. Blondelle to the Commission: Interpretation of Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Regulation No. (EEC) 1009/67 setting up a common organization of the markets in the sugar sector) No. C 46, 11.5.68
- Question écrite n° 327/67 de M. Hougardy à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droit européen des entreprises et des brevets (No. 327/67 by M. Hougardy to the Commission: European law on companies and patents) No. C 46, 11.5.68
- Question écrite n° 345/67 du M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fonds social européen (No. 345/67 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: European Social Fund) No. C 46, 11.5.68
- Question écrite n° 350/67 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Plantes vivantes et produits de la floriculture (No. 350/67 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Plants, bulbs, flowers, etc.) No. C 46, 11.5.68
- Question écrite n° 5/68 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Lutte contre les pratiques frauduleuses en matière d'importation et d'exportation de produits agricoles (No. 5/68 by M. Fellermaier to the Commission: Combating fraudulent practices in import and export of agricultural products) No. C 46, 11.5.68
- Question écrite n° 24/68 de M. Pedini à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Evolution des échanges CEE-EAMA en 1967 (No. 24/68 by M. Pedini to the Commission: Development of EEC-AASM trade in 1967) No. C 46, 11.5.68
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## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

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Règlement (CEE) n° 526/68 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 526/68 of 30 April 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 103,	1.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 527/68 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 527/68 of 30 April 1968, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 103,	1.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 528/68 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 528/68 of 30 April 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 103,	1.5.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 529/68 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour les produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) No. 529/68 of 29 April 1968 fixing the refund on products processed from cereals and rice, including compound feedingstuffs)	No. L 103,	1.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 530/68 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz, y compris les aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 530/68 of 29 April 1968 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice, including compound animal feedingsuffs)	No. L 103,	1.5.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 534/68 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1968, portant fixation des prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 534/68 of 29 April 1968 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 103,	1.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 535/68 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1968, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 535/68 of 30 April 1968 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil)	No. L 103,	1.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 536/68 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1968, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 536/68 of 30 April 1968 fixing the amount of the refund on oilseeds)	No. L 103,	1.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 537/68 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 537/68 of 30 April 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 103,	1.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 538/68 du Conseil, du 29 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 131/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les frais de transport pris en considération pour la détermination des prix d'intervention dérivés dans le secteur des céréales (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 538/68 of 29 April 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 131/67 as regards the transport costs taken into consideration for determining the derived intervention prices in the cereals sector)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 539/68 du Conseil, du 29 avril 1968, fixant pour la campagne 1968/69 les principaux centres de commercialisation des céréales et les prix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant, ainsi que le prix d'intervention pour le maïs (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 539/68 of 29 April 1968 determining for the 1968/69 marketing year the principal marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices relating thereto, as also the intervention price for maize)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 540/68 du Conseil, du 29 avril 1968, fixant un montant compensatoire pour le blé tendre, le blé dur, l'orge et le maïs en stock à la fin de la campagne 1967/68 et destinés à l'export-		

tation (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 540/68 of 29 April 1968 fixing a compensatory amount for wheat other than durum, durum wheat, barley and maize held in stock at the end of the 1967/68 marketing year and intended for export)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 541/68 du Conseil, du 29 avril 1968, fixant une indemnité compensatrice pour le blé tendre, le seigle de qualité panifiable et le maïs en stock à la fin de la campagne 1967/68 (Council Regulation No. 541/68 of 29 April 1968 fixing compensation in respect of wheat other than durum, rye of bread-making quality and maize held in stock at the end of the 1967/68 marketing year)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 542/68 du Conseil, du 30 avril 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 215/66/CEE en ce qui concerne la fixation du prix franco frontière spécial pour le lait en poudre destiné à l'alimentation du bétail (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 542/68 of 30 April 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 215/66 as regards the fixing of the special free at frontier price for milk powder for cattle feeding)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 543/68 du Conseil, du 1 <sup>er</sup> mai 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 841/67/CEE fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les oranges douces (Council Regulation No. (EEC) 543/68 of 1 May 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) 841/67 fixing the basic price and the purchasing price for sweet oranges)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 544/68 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 544/68 of 2 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye, flour, groats and meal)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 545/68 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 545/68 of 2 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 546/68 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 546/68 of 2 May 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 547/68 de la Commission, du 2 mai 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) 547/68 of 2 May 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 548/68 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 548/68 of 2 May 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 549/68 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 549/68 of 2 May 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 104,	3.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 550/68 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 550/68 of 3 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 105,	4.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 551/68 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 551/68 of 3 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 105,	4.5.68



Règlement (CEE) n° 552/68 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 552/68 of 3 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 105,	4.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 553/68 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 553/68 of 3 May 1968 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds)	No. L 105,	4.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 554/68 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1968, complétant, en ce qui concerne la Finlande, le règlement n° 887/67/CEE établissant la liste des organismes émetteurs de certificats destinés à permettre l'admission de certains produits laitiers en provenance des pays tiers dans certaines positions tarifaires (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 554/68 supplementing in respect of Finland Regulation No. (EEC) 887/67 establishing the list of agencies for issuing licences to permit the admission of certain milk products from non-member countries under certain tariff headings)	No. L 105,	4.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 555/68 de la Commission, du 3 mai 1968, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les oranges douces par le règlement (CEE) n° 543/68 du Conseil modifiant le règlement n° 841/67/CEE du Conseil (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 555/68 of 3 May 1968 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchasing price specified for sweet oranges by Council Regulation No. (EEC) 543/68 amending the Council Regulation No. (EEC) 841/67)	No. L 105,	4.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 556/68 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 556/68 of 6 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 106,	7.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 557/68 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 557/68 of 6 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 106,	7.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 558/68 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 558/68 of 6 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 106,	7.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 559/68 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1968, portant modalités d'application du règlement n° 367/67/CEE fixant les restitutions à la production pour les gruaux et semoules de maïs et les brisures de riz utilisés dans la brasserie (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 559/68 of 6 May 1968 laying down implementing procedures for Regulation No. (EEC) 367/67 fixing the production refunds in respect of maize groats and meal and broken rice used in the brewing industry)	No. L 106,	7.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 560/68 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1968, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 560/68 of 6 May 1968 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds)	No. L 106,	7.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 561/68 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 561/68 of 7 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 107,	8.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 562/68 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 562/68 of 7 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 107,	8.5.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 563/68 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 563/68 of 7 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 107,	8.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 564/68 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1968, relatif à la non-fixation de montants supplémentaires pour les importations de porcs vivants et de porcs abattus en provenance de Pologne (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 564/68 of 24 April 1968 on the waiving of the supplementary amounts for imports of live and slaughtered pigs from Poland)	No. L 107,	8.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 565/68 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1968, relatif à la non-fixation de montants supplémentaires pour les coqs, poules et poulets, les canards et les oies, abattus, en provenance de Pologne (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 565/68 of 24 April 1968 on the waiving of supplementary amounts for slaughtered cocks, hens and broilers, ducks and geese from Poland)	No. L 107,	8.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 566/68 de la Commission, du 7 mai 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) 566/68 of 7 May 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 222/68 in respect of the refund on certain products in the pigmeat sector)	No. L 107,	8.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 567/68 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1968, modifiant le montant supplémentaire pour certains produits du secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 567/68 of 7 May 1968 modifying the supplementary amount for certain products in the pigmeat sector)	No. L 107,	8.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 568/68 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 568/68 of 8 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 108,	9.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 569/68 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 569/68 of 8 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 108,	9.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 570/68 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 570/68 of 8 May 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 108,	9.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 571/68 de la Commission, du 8 mai 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) 571/68 of 8 May 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 108,	9.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 572/68 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 572/68 of 8 May 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 108,	9.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 573/68 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 573/68 of 8 May 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 608,	9.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 574/68 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 235/67/CEE en ce qui concerne le régime de dénaturation de sucre en Italie (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 574/68 of 8 May 1968 amending Regulation No. (EEC) 235/67 in respect of the arrangements for denaturing of sugar in Italy)	No. L 108,	9.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 575/68 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No.		

(EEC) 575/68 of 10 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 110, 11.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 576/68 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 576/68 of 10 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 110, 11.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 577/68 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 577/68 of 10 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 110, 11.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 578/68 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 578/68 of 10 May 1968 fixing the amount of aid for oilseeds)	No. L 110, 11.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 579/68 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1968, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et à certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 579/68 of 10 May 1968 modifying the refunds on cereals and on certain categories of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 110, 11.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 580/68 de la Commission, du 10 mai 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 580/68 of 10 May 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 110, 11.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 581/68 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 581/68 of 13 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 111, 14.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 582/68 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 582/68 of 13 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 111, 14.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 583/68 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 583/68 of 13 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 111, 14.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 584/68 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1968, fixant les prix de seuil de certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules pour la campagne 1968/69 (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 584/68 of 13 May 1968 fixing the threshold price of certain categories of flour, groats and meal for the 1968/69 marketing year)	No. L 111, 14.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 585/68 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1968, fixant les prix de référence pour les cerises (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 585/68 of 13 May 1968 fixing the reference prices for cherries)	No. L 111, 14.5.68
Règlements (CEE) n° 586/68 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 586/68 of 14 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 112, 15.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 587/68 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 587/68 of 14 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 112, 15.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 588/68 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 588/68 of 14 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 112, 15.5.68

Règlement (CEE) n° 589/68 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1968, relatif aux modalités de mise en vente de l'huile d'olive détenue par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 589/68 of 14 May 1968 on the procedures for placing on sale olive oil held by the intervention agencies)	No. L 112, 15.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 590/68 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1968, fixant, pour chaque Etat membre, la différence de prix du sucre blanc applicable pour le calcul du prélèvement et de la restitution dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 590/68 of 14 May 1968 fixing for each Member State the price difference for white sugar to be used in calculating the levy and the refund in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables)	No. L 112, 15.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 591/68 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 591/68 of 14 May 1968 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 112, 15.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 592/68 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1968, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 592/68 of 14 May 1968 fixing the refund on exports for oilseeds)	No. L 112, 15.5.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 594/68 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 594/68 of 15 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 113, 16.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 595/68 de la Commission, du 15 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 595/68 of 15 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 113, 16.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 596/68 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 596/68 of 16 May 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 114, 17.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 597/68 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 597/68 of 16 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 114, 17.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 598/68 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1968, portant fixation du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 598/68 to 16 May 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 114, 17.5.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 600/68 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 600/68 of 16 May 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 114, 17.5.68

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Règlement (CEE) n° 605/68 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation No. (CEE) 605/68 of 17 May 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 115, 18.5.68
Règlement (CEE) n° 606/68 de la Commission, du 17 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 606/68 of 17 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 115, 18.5.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 615/68 de la Commission, du 20 mai 1968, portant modification du correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 615/68 of 20 May 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 116, 21.5.68
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Règlement (CEE) n° 626/68 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation No. (EEC) 626/68 of 22 May 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 118,	23.5.68
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Décision de la Commission, du 19 avril 1968, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution valable pour les exportations de bovins vivants vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 19 April 1968 fixing the maximum amount of the refund on exports of cattle on the hoof to non-member countries)

No. L 103, 1.5.68

Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1968, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public (Commission Decision of 25 April 1968 authorizing Germany to sell butter from public stocks at a reduced price)

No. L 103, 1.5.68

Décision de la Commission, du 25 avril 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 25 April 1968 fixing the prices for calculating the levy applicable to non-member countries in the beef and veal sector)

No. L 105, 4.5.68

Décision de la Commission, du 26 avril 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaire dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 26 April 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in the milk and milk products sector)

No. L 105, 4.5.68

Décision de la Commission, du 26 avril 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 26 April 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in the milk and milk products sector)

No. L 105, 4.5.68

Décision de la Commission, du 26 avril 1968, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à différer le relèvement du droit de son tarif national vers celui du tarif douanier commun, en ce qui concerne l'importation de 21 000 tonnes d'aluminium brut (Commission Decision of 26 April 1968 authorizing Germany to postpone the raising of its national tariff duty to that of the common customs tariff in respect of the import of 21 000 tons of unwrought aluminium)

No. L 110, 11.5.68

Décision de la Commission, du 2 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 2 May 1968 fixing the prices to be used in calculating the levy applicable to non-member countries in the beef and veal sector)

No. L 110, 11.5.68

Décision de la Commission, du 3 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 3 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 110, 11.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 3 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 3 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 110, 11.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 29 avril 1968, fixant les montants maxima des restitutions pour certains produits laitiers exportés vers les pays tiers sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du Traité (Commission Decision of 29 April 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refunds on certain milk products exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 112, 15.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 29 avril 1968, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution pour le sucre blanc exporté vers les pays tiers sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du Traité (Commission Decision of 29 April 1968, fixing the maximum amounts of the refund on white sugar exported to non-member countries in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 112, 15.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 30 avril 1968, portant fixation du premier élément de l'élément mobile du prélèvement applicable aux aliments composés à base de produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 30 April 1968 fixing the first component of the variable component of the levy on compound feedingstuffs based on milk products)	No. L 122, 15.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 30 avril 1968, portant fixation du montant des restitutions à accorder pour les quantités de céréales contenues dans les aliments composés à base de produits laitiers exportés vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 30 April 1968 fixing the amount of the refunds to be granted on the quantities of cereals contained in compound feedingstuffs based on milk products and exported to non-member countries)	No. L 113, 16.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 3 mai 1968, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à l'exportation du sucre vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 3 May 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refund on exports of sugar to non-member countries)	No. L 113, 16.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à augmenter, au cours de la campagne laitière 1967/68, le montant des aides accordées au lait en poudre destiné à l'alimentation du bétail (Commission Decision of 8 May 1968 authorizing Germany to increase in the 1967/68 milk year the amount of aid granted for milk powder for animal feeding)	No. L 115, 18.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 8 May 1968 fixing the prices to be used in calculating the levy applicable to non-member countries in the beef and veal sector)	No. L 115, 18.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 14 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 14 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in the milk products sector)	No. L 115, 18.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 16 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 16 May 1968 fixing the prices to be used in calculating the levy applicable to non-member countries in the beef and veal sector)	No. L 116, 21.5.68

Décision de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 8 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 117, 22.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 8 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 8 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 117, 22.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 17 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 17 May 1967 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 119, 25.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 17 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 17 May 1967 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 119, 25.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 17 mai 1968, fixant les montants maxima de la restitution à l'exportation du sucre vers les pays tiers (Commission Decision of 17 May 1968 fixing the maximum amounts of the refund on exports of sugar to non-member countries)	No. L 120, 28.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 20 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 20 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 120, 28.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 22 mai 1968, fixant les prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 22 May 1968 fixing the prices to be used in calculating the levy applicable to non-member countries in the beef and veal sector)	No. 121, 29.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 22 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 22 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for intra-Community trade in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 122, 30.5.68
Décision de la Commission, du 22 mai 1968, portant fixation des prix franco frontière pour les échanges avec les pays tiers dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Decision of 22 May 1968 fixing the free-at-frontier prices for trade with non-member countries in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 122, 30.5.68

#### Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives aux régimes des entrepôts douaniers (Proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to customs warehousing procedure)	No. C 44, 9.5.68
Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au report du paiement des droits de douane, des taxes d'effet équivalent et des prélèvements agricoles (Proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to the postponement of payment of customs duties, charges having equivalent effect and agricultural levies)	No. C 44, 9.5.68

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives (Proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to):		
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Proposition de règlement du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés pour certains produits énumérés à l'annexe II du Traité (Proposal for a Council regulation setting up a common organization of the markets in certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty)	No. C 44,	9.5.68
Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime du trafic de perfectionnement actif (Proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations on inwards processing traffic arrangements)	No. C 44,	9.5.68
Projet de décision du Conseil portant institution d'un Comité de trafic de perfectionnement actif (Draft Council decision setting up a Committee on inward processing traffic)	No. C 44,	9.5.68
Proposition de règlement du Conseil sur le transit communautaire (Proposal for a Council regulation on Community transit)	No. C 44,	9.5.68
Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime des zones franches (Proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations on free zones)	No. C 44,	9.5.68
Proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant la directive du 26 juin 1964 relative à des problèmes sanitaires en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires de viandes fraîches (Proposal for a Council directive amending the Directive of 26 June 1964 on health problems associated with intra-Community trade in fresh meat)	No. C 45,	10.5.68
Proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant la directive du 26 juin 1964 relative à des problèmes de police sanitaire en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine (Proposal for a Council directive amending the Directive of 26 June 1964 on health policy matters in intra-Community trade in animals of the bovine and porcine species)	No. C 45,	10.5.68
Proposition de règlement du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Proposal for a Council regulation setting up a common organization of the markets in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables)	No. C 45,	10.5.68
Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil, portant modification des règlements n <sup>os</sup> 136/66/CEE, 120/67/CEE, 121/67/CEE, 122/67/CEE, 123/67/CEE, 359/67/CEE et 1009/67/CEE, portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des matières grasses, des céréales, de la viande de porc, des œufs, de la viande de volaille, du riz et du sucre (Proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulations Nos. (EEC) 136/66, (EEC) 120/67, (EEC) 121/67, (EEC) 122/67, (EEC) 123/67, (EEC) 359/67 and (EEC) 1009/67 setting up a common organization of the markets in the sectors of fats and oils, cereals, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat, rice and sugar)	No. C 47,	15.5.68

Proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif au financement par le Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole des dépenses découlant des mesures particulières prises par la République italienne à l'importation de céréales fourragères (Proposal for a Council regulation on the financing by the EAGGF of expenses arising from the special measures introduced by Italy for imports of feed grains)	No. C 48, 16.5.68
Proposition d'une troisième directive du Conseil en matière d'harmonisation des législations des Etats membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires — Modalités communes d'application de la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée aux opérations portant sur des produits agricoles (Proposal for a third Council directive on harmonization of Member States' turnover tax laws — Common procedures for applying the tax on value added to operations connected with agricultural products)	No. C 48, 16.5.68
Proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif aux règles communes pour la normalisation des comptes des entreprises de chemin de fer. (Proposal for a Council regulation on the common rules for standardizing railway accounts)	No. C 48, 16.5.68
Programme général pour l'élimination des entraves techniques aux échanges résultant de disparités entre législations nationales (General programme for the removal of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between national laws)	No. C 48, 16.5.68
Proposition de règlement du Conseil portant dispositions complémentaires en matière de financement de la politique agricole commune (Proposal for a Council regulation laying down additional provisions on the financing of the common agricultural policy)	No. C 48, 16.5.68

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Communication relative aux transports effectués par les chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat aux prix et conditions de conventions tarifaires non publiées (Memorandum on transport by the Italian State railways at rates and conditions in unpublished tariff agreements)	No. C 41, 4.5.68
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Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)	No. C 40, 2.5.68
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Avis d'appel d'offres n° 697 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 697 by the Ivory Coast for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 43, 8.5.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 698 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 698 by Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 43, 8.5.68
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Avis d'appel d'offres n° 699 lancé par la République française, département de la Guadeloupe (Antilles françaises), île de Saint-Martin, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 699 by Guadeloupe (French West Indies), Saint-Martin island, for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 46, 11.5.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 700 lancé par la République française — département de la Guadeloupe (Antilles françaises) — pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 700 by Guadeloupe (French West Indies) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 47, 15.5.68
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Résultats d'appels d'offres (n°s 465, 475 et 520) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 465, 475 and 520)	No. C 47, 15.5.68
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Avis d'appel d'offres n° 701 lancé par la république de Haute-Volta pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 701 by Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 50, 18.5.68
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 702 (par consultation publique) de la République malgache (Centrale d'équipement agricole et de modernisation du paysannat — CEAMP) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender No. 702 by Madagascar (CEAMP) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 51, 21.5.68
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## COURT OF JUSTICE

### Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour de justice rendu le 29 février 1968 dans l'affaire 24-67 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par la Cour d'appel à La Haye) : Parke, Davis et C <sup>o</sup> contre Probel, Reese, Beintema-Interpharm et Centrapharm (Judgment of the Court pronounced on 29 February 1968 in Case 24-67 (request for a preliminary ruling by The Hague Court of Appeal): Parke, Davis & Co. v. Probel, Reese, Beintema-Interpharm and Centrapharm)	No. C 42, 6.5.68
Arrêt de la Cour de justice, rendu le 4 avril 1968, dans l'affaire 7-67 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par le Finanzgericht de Munich) : Firma Milchwerke H. Wöhrmann und Sohn KG contre Hauptzollamt Bad Reichenhall (Judgment of the Court pronounced on 4 April 1968 in Case 7-67 (request for a preliminary ruling by the Munich Finanzgericht): Milchwerke H. Wöhrmann und Sohn KG v. Hauptzollamt Bad Reichenhall)	No. C 53, 31.5.68
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- Arrêt de la Cour de justice, rendu le 4 avril 1968, dans l'affaire 25-67 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par le Finanzgericht des Saarlandes): Firma Milch-, Fett- und Eierkontor GmbH contre Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken (Judgment of the Court pronounced on 4 April 1968 in Case 25-67 (request for a preliminary ruling by the Saarland Finanzgericht): Milch-, Fett- und Eierkontor GmbH v. Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken) No. C 53, 31.5.68
- Arrêt de la Cour de justice, rendu le 4 avril 1968, dans l'affaire 27-67 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par le Finanzgericht — München): Firma Fink-Frucht GmbH contre Hauptzollamt München — Landsbergerstraße (Judgment of the Court pronounced on 4 April 1968 in Case 27-67 (request for a preliminary ruling by the Munich Finanzgericht): Fink-Frucht GmbH v. Hauptzollamt München — Landsbergerstraße) No. C 53, 31.5.68
- Arrêt de la Cour de justice, rendu le 3 avril 1968, dans l'affaire 28-67 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par le Bundesfinanzhof): Firma Molkerei-Zentrale Westfalen — Lippe GmbH contre Hauptzollamt Paderborn (Judgment of the Court pronounced on 3 April 1968 in Case 28-67 (request for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesfinanzhof): Molkerei-Zentrale Westfalen — Lippe GmbH v. Hauptzollamt Paderborn) No. C 53, 31.5.68
- Arrêt de la Cour de justice, rendu le 4 avril 1968 dans l'affaire 31-67 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par le Finanzgericht — Hamburg): Firma August Stier contre Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Ericus (Judgment of the Court pronounced on 4 April 1968 in Case 31-67 (request for a preliminary ruling by the Hamburg Finanzgericht): August Stier v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Ericus) No. C 53, 31.5.68
- Arrêt de la Cour de justice, rendu le 4 avril 1968, dans l'affaire 34-67 (demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par le Finanzgericht — Düsseldorf): Firma Gebrüder Lück contre Hauptzollamt Köln-Rheinau (Judgment of the Court pronounced on 4 April 1968 in Case 34-67 (request for a preliminary ruling by the Düsseldorf Finanzgericht): Gebrüder Lück v. Hauptzollamt Köln-Rheinau) No. C 53, 31.5.68

#### New cases

- Affaire 8-68 : Recours introduit le 22 mars 1968 par M. Gernot-Michael Krüger contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 8-68: Suit filed on 22 March 1968 by M. Gernot-Michael Krüger against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 45, 10.5.68
- Affaire 9-68 : Recours introduit le 29 mars 1968 par M. Gernot-Michael Krüger contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 9-68: Case filed on 29 March 1968 by M. Gernot-Michael Krüger against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 45, 10.5.68

#### Recent publications of the European Communities (1)

8238

Outlook on the development of the Economic Union (Speech by Mr. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities to the European Parliament — Strasbourg, 15 May 1968)  
1968. 28 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). Free.

<sup>1</sup> The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published : f = French, d = German, i = Italian, n = Dutch, e = English.

14221

Exposé général sur les finances de la Communauté pendant l'exercice 1966-1967 (CECA)  
[General statement on the financial position of the Community in the financial year 1966-1967  
(ECSC)]

1968. 58 pp. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

14329

Seizième rapport général sur les dépenses administratives de la Communauté pendant l'exercice  
financier 1966-1967 (CECA) [Sixteenth General Report on the Administrative Expenditure  
of the Community during the financial year 1966-1967 (ECSC)]

#### Social affairs

Documentation européenne — Série syndicale et ouvrière (European documentation — Trade  
union and labour series)

No. 1-1968. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

#### Industrial health, medicine and safety

14217

Organe permanent pour la sécurité dans les mines de houille — Troisième rapport sur les  
spécifications et les conditions d'essais relatives aux liquides difficilement inflammables par  
transmission mécanique (Mines Safety Commission — Third report on specifications and  
testing conditions relating to fire-resistant fluids used for power transmission — This report  
cancels the second report dated 16 October 1964)

1967. 130 pp. (d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

#### Agriculture

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy

No. 8-1968. (d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

8191

CEE-Information — Marchés agricoles — Prix (EEC-Information — Agricultural markets —  
Prices)

Bi-monthly. No. 8 and 9-1968. (d/f//i/n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE-Information — Marchés agricoles — Echanges commerciaux (EEC-Information —  
Agricultural markets — Trade)

Bi-monthly. No. 1 and 2-May 1968. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

#### Economic and financial affairs

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community

Monthly. No. 5-1968. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f

Per issue: 3s.6d.; \$0.50; FB 25,—

Annual subscription: £1.16.0; \$5.00; FB 250,—

4430

Financial report for the year 1967 — No. 13 (ECSC)

1968. 32 pp. (d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

#### Industry

13043

Cahiers de reconversion industrielle — N° 13 — Le bâtiment industriel dans la politique  
de développement régional aux Pays-Bas (Pamphlets on industrial redevelopment — No. 13 —  
Industrial building in Dutch area development policy)

1967. 88 pp. (n; f: not yet published)

#### Statistics

Statistique agricole (Agricultural statistics)

No. 2-1968. (d/f)

Per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; FB 75,—

Annual subscription: £3.15.0; \$9.00; FB 450,—

Overseas Associates: Foreign Trade  
Yearbook 1959-1966. Central African Republic  
1968. 112 pp. (d/f/i/n/e). 16s.6d.; \$2.00; FB 100,—

General statistical bulletin  
Monthly. No. 5-1968. (d/f/i/n/e)  
Price per issue: 8s.0d.; \$1.00; FB 50,—  
Annual subscription: £5.8.0; \$11.00; FB 550,—

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle (Foreign Trade: Monthly statistics)  
Monthly. No. 5-1968 (d/f)  
Price per issue: 8s.0d.; \$1.00; FB 50,—  
Annual subscription: £4.3.0; \$10.00; FB 500,—

Commerce extérieur : Produits CECA (Foreign Trade: ECSC products)  
1968. (d/f/i/n). £1.13.0; \$4.00; FB 200,—

Energy statistics  
Quarterly. No. 2-1968. (d/f/i/n/e)  
Price per issue: 16s.6d.; \$2.00; FB 100,—  
Annual subscription: £3.15.0; \$9.00; FB 450,—

Statistiques industrielles (Industrial statistics)  
Quarterly. No. 2-1968. (d/f/i/n)  
Per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; FB 75,—  
Annual subscription: £2.10.0; \$6.00; FB 300,—

#### Documentation

Articles sélectionnés (Selected articles)  
Bi-monthly. No. 10-1968. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions (List of recent additions)  
Monthly. No. 5-1968. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

#### Information Bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community  
Monthly. No. 6, June 1968 (e). Free

Washington: European Community  
Monthly. No. 113, June 1968 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft  
Monthly. No. 6, June 1968 (d)  
Per issue: DM 0.50; Annual subscription: DM 5.—

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap  
Monthly. No. 104, June 1968 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne  
Monthly. No. 119/120, June/July 1968 (f)  
Per issue: FF 1.—; Annual subscription: FF 10.—

Rome: Comunità europea  
Monthly. No. 6, June 1968 (i). Free

Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea  
Monthly. No. 36, June 1968. Free

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### 8228\* — Customs Tariff of the European Communities

Third edition: loose-leaf, plastic covers (French, German, Italian, Dutch)

Basic volume: 1 July 1968, 357 pages — First amendment: *in preparation*

Price including first amendment: £6.13s.0d.; \$16.00; BFr. 800 (the price of each successive amendment will be determined by the number of printed pages it contains)

The First of July 1968 marked an important stage in the history of European integration. With effect from this date the Member States applied the duties of the common customs tariff to imports of industrial products and of a certain number of agricultural products from outside the Community, at the same time abolishing the intra-Community duties in force for these goods. The duties of the common customs tariff were, moreover, reduced by two-fifths of the total reduction agreed upon during the trade negotiations in GATT.

On this occasion the Commission has published an entirely revised edition of the Customs tariff of the European Communities. Like the old one, the new edition lists both the autonomous and the conventional customs duties for all products concerning the three Communities — EEC, Euratom, ECSC. It also lists the various duties which will become progressively applicable until 1 January 1972, according to the time-table established at the end of the Kennedy Round negotiations. Goods coming under the system of agricultural levies to be charged in place of customs duties are marked with the letter (P).

This edition also includes several annexes reserved for products governed by a special tariff system, particularly those on which duties are suspended or which are subject to a Community tariff quota.

### 8204 — Studies — Social Policy Series

No. 18 — *Regulations governing holidays with pay in the EEC countries*

1967 — 108 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch)

Price: 18s.0d.; \$2.50; BFr. 125

In view of the numerous material changes that have taken place in the meantime, the Commission has revised and brought up-to-date the study entitled "Legislation on holidays with pay in the six Community countries" (cf. Article 120 of the Treaty of Rome) published in 1962 and listed as No. 2 in the Social Policy Series.

The present publication, "Regulations governing holidays with pay in the EEC countries", examines entitlement to holiday periods and public holidays on a comparative basis for all the Member States, dealing both with the legal position and that arising from collective wage agreements. Where available, statistics on the latter aspect are also supplied.

### 13601 — Developments and Trends in the Social Security Systems of the Community Countries and Britain.

December 1966. 170 pp. (French, German; *Italian, Dutch: in preparation*)

Price: £1.17s.0d.; \$4.50; BFr. 225

M. Dupeyroux, a professor in the law and economics faculties and Director of Studies at the French Ecole nationale d'administration, produced this report at the request of the ECSC High Authority.

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Professor Dupeyroux, who took over this task on the death of Professor Durand, is a reputed social security specialist in French academic circles. His published works, in particular his treatise on social security, are proof of the value of this general survey.

The High Authority felt that this original work, which views the growth of these systems against the social, legal and economic background which is the reason for their growth, should be published, but it does not claim to agree with all the ideas and views put forward by Professor Dupeyroux.

The first part of the study discusses the origins of the different social security systems. A second part deals with the rethinking process which took place during a transition period marked by the war years, and the final part covers contemporary developments. Finally, the author isolates the main characteristics of the development of these systems, and the direction it has taken.

This social and legal study is bound to be of interest to all those concerned with the development of social security both because of the considerable problems posed by its rapid growth and because of the freshness of the author's approach. He is concerned to explain the growth of social security systems by going back to the root cause and is not content with mere description.

#### 14431 — Studies — Iron and steel

##### *Introduction à quelques problèmes posés par l'automatisation des bloomings*

(Introduction to some problems raised by the automation of blooming trains)

June 1967. 136 pp. (French)

Price: 16s.6d.; \$ 2.—; Bfrs. 100

The ECSC High Authority had commissioned Professor Petitjean of the "Université du Travail", Charleroi, to make a worldwide survey of the introduction of automation techniques in the various departments of steelworks.

In 1966 an initial report entitled "Quelques problèmes posés par l'automatisation des bandes d'agglomération" (Some problems raised by the automation of sinter strands) (No. 12.203/2/66/1) was published.

The present report deals with reversing mills and more specifically with blooming trains.

The report is in four parts:

1. general aspects of automation;
2. purpose of automating blooming trains and ranking of degrees of automation; comparison between manual and automatic control and performance limits of rolling mills;
3. selection of rolling programme and means of measurement;
4. special problems: positioning of rolls; main drive; control of guides and tilting tables.

An extensive bibliography is provided for readers who wish to study certain questions in greater detail.



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