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of the European Communities

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This issue covers the activities of the European Communities in November 1968.

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The reform of agriculture in the European Economic Community

by *M. Sicco L. MANSHOLT*
Vice-President of the Commission

At a time when our society and our institutions in general have been going through a period of considerable unrest, which the Community as such has not escaped, the Commission submits to the Council and to the public a comprehensive long-term programme intended to reform European farming so that it can keep in step with the general trend of prosperity and social progress in our society.

Farmers, agricultural workers and their families, expect the land to yield them an income matching that earned in comparable occupations. They also feel that they should be able to claim the same advantages — limited working hours, holidays, social security, and so on — as are generally available in a welfare society committed to social progress.

In the past, the farmers, aided by society in general, have made every effort to achieve these objectives. They have stepped up sharply the productivity of labour, more in fact than the other industries. They have raised production, cut back the numbers of workers and have been compelled to invest more and more in their holdings. Rationalization of production has, it is true, helped to boost incomes and improve the social situation. The taxpayer has, through subsidies, spent increasing amounts on support for the agricultural market, on improving the structure of farming and on income transfers to farmers and their families.

Despite all these efforts we have, however, made hardly any progress in meeting the farming community's claim — a justified claim, acknowledged as such — for economic and social equality. There are a number of reasons for this: the traditional patterns

of production weigh heavily on the industry, it is badly out of date, and the conditions prevailing are now found virtually nowhere else: a seven-day week, no time off, no holidays, one-man enterprises.

This is why the farmer, as his plight grows steadily worse, looks apprehensively to the future. Can he hope at least that those of his children who want to stay on the land will enjoy an income and living conditions that are acceptable to our society in general? In many cases the answer is no. For the farmer sees no way of extricating himself from this position or of improving it. This has led to widespread social unrest and strain.

At such a moment, those bearing political responsibility would be guilty of negligence if they failed to guide the farmers in tackling their problem and did not help them to solve it.

A few facile measures will not suffice to cope with this very difficult complex of social, financial and economic questions, involving very delicate human problems and numerous psychological factors. On the contrary, the farmers must be offered a wide range of opportunities enabling them to determine their future and that of their children in complete freedom and by full use of their own initiative. The bases of such a policy cannot be rigid patterns, laws and rules. The wide regional differences, in particular, call for a great measure of flexibility with regard both to the establishment and the implementation of the policy to be pursued. The farmers' federations, which have a role of particular importance to play in this connection, have been called upon to co-operate in making this programme a reality.

The basic policy aim will be reform of the structure of agricultural production. Here, measures will have to be taken to help those who want to switch to another occupation and the older persons who retire from land work: structural improvement will be possible only if the number of farmers and farm workers continues to decline — and if it does so at what in some areas will have to be a faster rate. The land becoming available as a result of their departure is to be at the disposal of those who want to stay on to

run modern farms with a reorganized pattern of production. A key improvement here will be greater "soil mobility", without which the adjustment cannot be completed by 1980.

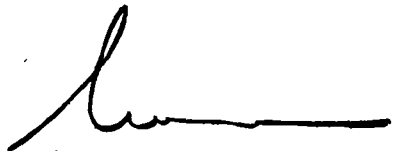
At the same time care must be taken to see that the structure of agricultural production is adapted to markets. This requires short-term, energetic measures on those markets where there is a surplus or the threat of a surplus. The market structure must at the same time be improved in line with the new conditions.

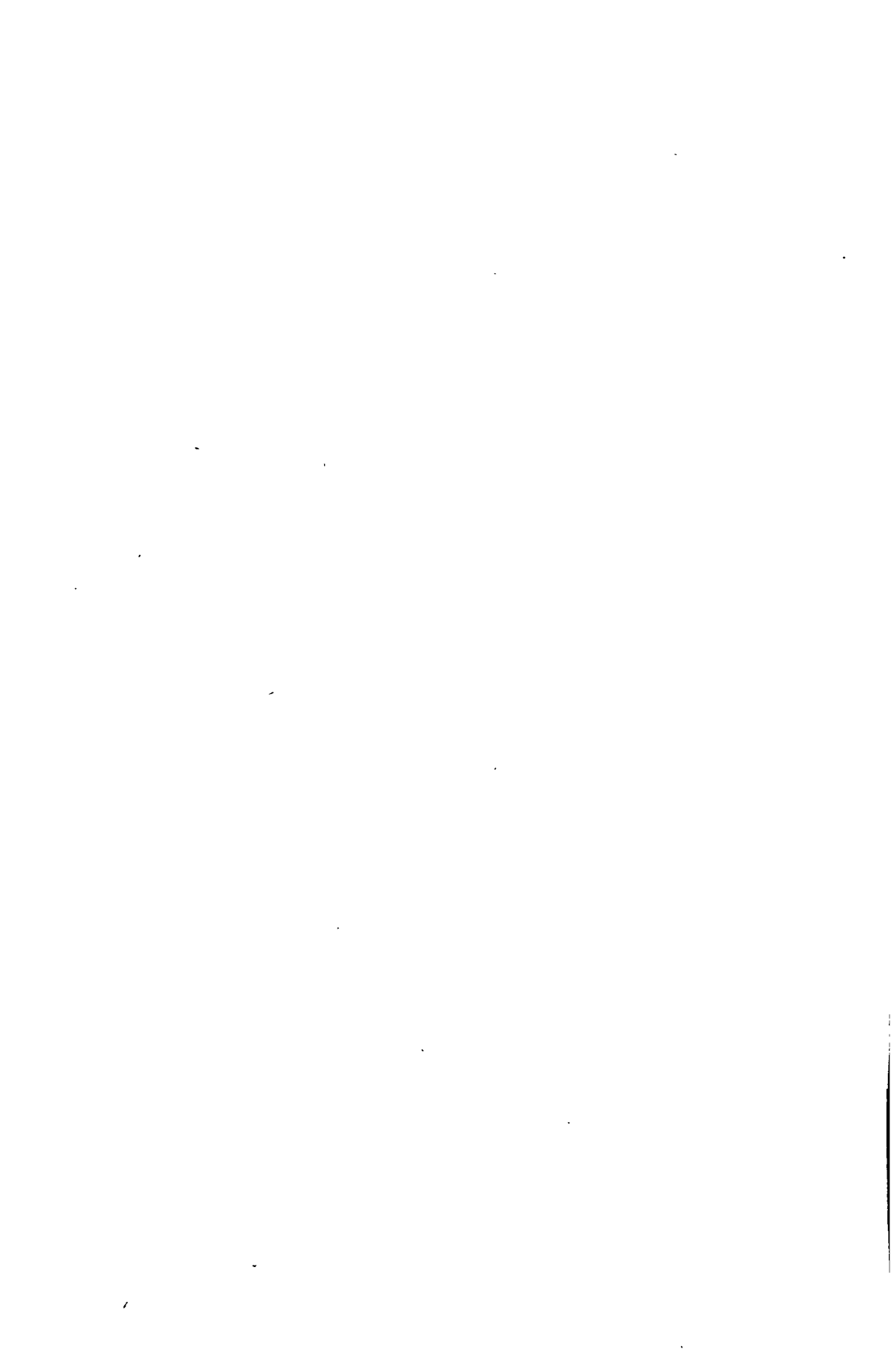
These new bearings in agricultural policy are, however, not sufficient by themselves to open the way to change: social policy, educational and training policy and reform of the European Social Fund all have a special contribution to make.

The measures which the Commission believes necessary would seem to entail at first sight a heavy financial burden for the public. However, the more reform is successful, the less it should cost. And this expenditure will help to ensure the full integration into our society of an industry which today still stands apart and, a point that is equally important, forms a major section of our society.

The Commission hopes that the public will receive these proposals in the spirit in which they are made: as an urgent and vital contribution to the efforts of farmers to help themselves.

We have no more time to lose.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'L' followed by a long, horizontal stroke that tapers to the right.



I. Community balance sheet and prospects

*Press conference by M. Jean REY, President
of the Commission*

On 17 December 1968 in Brussels, the President of the Commission gave a wide-ranging address to European journalists on current problems as seen by the Commission. Recalling the main features of the events of the closing months of the year, M. Rey first described a state of mind and went on to speak about a few of the most topical questions facing the Community, more particularly its enlargement and strengthening, the common agricultural policy and Euratom. The following are the most outstanding passages of the President's speech:

1. "I was rather struck by the pessimism generally shown by the press this autumn. My impression is that the renewal of activity in September was affected by a kind of wave of fairly deep pessimism, probably due to disappointment at the fact that, after the events of July, we did not seem to be on the road to a more conciliatory spirit. To express myself in more concrete terms: after the French crisis of May and June had subsided and after the Community had helped France so much to overcome a period of difficulty, everyone expected that in autumn our French friends would be a little more forthcoming with regard to the problems at issue with their five partners. This did not happen and — why not say so? — it caused general disappointment. I presume that this disappointment was to some extent at the bottom of the rather widespread pessimism or one of the reasons for it. The fact that the Community is still in a crisis and that in September and October there was doubt as to whether a solution was going to be found certainly did not improve matters. At the time in various international circles it happened that I expressed views on the situation which were not pessimistic. I should therefore like to tell you the reasons for my optimism.

I am deeply convinced that the Community has gone through, is going through and will go through crises, just as all our countries do, and that there is no reason to think that this great sentient body, the European Community, can be exempt from the laws which control all living organisms, especially political organisms. Our countries have their peaceful times, their crises and their tragedies, so does the Community; and this is quite in the nature of things.

Now, in 1968, we are going through our fourth crisis. The first occurred in 1954, the second in 1963 and the third in 1965. I see no reason to think that we shall find it any more difficult to overcome this fourth crisis than the others. In any case my opinion was — and I have the impression events have at least vindicated me partially — that the fear of the Community being completely paralysed and reduced to a mere customs union in the form established on 1 July was ungrounded. I felt that there was really no need to be afraid, as some of you seemed to be, that the Community's internal and external development would be halted and that it would become no more than a free-trade area or customs union. I do not think that events have completely invalidated my view.

Regarding the Community's internal affairs, the Council's latest decisions have seemed to me to be on the whole more satisfactory than for many a day. The Council has adopted the customs regulations in principle. It has also endorsed our commercial policy regulations which, as you know, had been the subject of considerable disagreement between our Member States, and it came to an agreement on food aid as well. It has again given the green light to technology. I believe that it was the Permanent Representatives who achieved the compromise on which the Council has at last agreed. I am grateful to them for that and — why should I dissimulate the fact? — to the Dutch Government as well. Personally, I had had a slight brush with them — and this had been held against me in The Hague — because of the clamp-down on technology which I did not think particularly well inspired. All the more reason for thanking the Dutch Government for having accepted the compromise thrashed out, which seems to me to be reasonable for everybody. Lastly, on 12 December, we had a very satisfying discussion in the Council on monetary problems. I think this marks our entry onto a new stage. You will remember that a preliminary stage came to an end in 1964 with the completion of our regulations on consultation in monetary affairs. We have now begun devising more exact machinery, to use the words of our Commission, and I am very happy about the initial general welcome given to our ideas in principle. Mention should also be made of things which are not apparent but are moving ahead, for instance, the harmonization of indirect taxes, one of the most important internal matters facing the Community just now and which continues to progress in our Member States in accordance with the time-table laid down. Technical obstacles to trade and many other things should be mentioned as well, but I do not wish to go into too many details.

Also with regard to external affairs, I do not think we have any reason to be discontented with the last few months during which we have resumed our negotiations with Morocco and Tunisia and begun those with Yugoslavia. Finally, it is a really striking fact that while our Governments are still having such wide discussions among themselves in Brussels over the enlargement of the Community they are in agreement, in overseas policy, to renew the Yaoundé Convention. From the outset they agreed on the subject matter and negotiations are therefore being restarted.

I was impressed by the way the African States that I have visited speak about the Community, those responsible for making the Association Agreement work, and our officials permanently on the spot whom I saw in Dakar, Bamako and Abidjan. It is true to say that if ever there was a Community policy which has been a necessity abroad, not to speak of those which are operative inside the Community, it is certainly our association policy with Africa.

Let us now take a look at the four most topical problems.

2. Our Commission still deplores that its Opinion of September 1967 on the enlargement of the Community has gone unheeded and still believes that the best solution would be to start negotiations. In the meantime, it feels some surprise and notes with impatience that it is so difficult to reach at least a viable compromise good for a certain period even if an overall solution is yet to be found. In April and May 1968 we tabled a proposal under three heads:

(1) There is a technological sector: it will probably be unfrozen when the Maréchal Group resumes its activities.

(2) There is a heading entitled "Contacts with the United Kingdom" and the Commission cannot understand why it is so hard to concede that such contacts

might be arranged within the European Economic Community in the same way as, for many years now, they have been working smoothly, and indeed very well, within the ECSC and Euratom. I cannot see that suitable machinery for consultation between the United Kingdom and ourselves in the EEC would be less satisfactory or more dangerous than what was set up years ago in the other two Communities.

(3) There are the trading arrangements. At the last meeting of the Council the Commission tried to specify the basis of these arrangements. I asked the Council if it was about to change its view, although the Commission, the Parliament and the Member States have been in agreement for ten years (even if there were, no doubt, a few shades of difference to begin with, but complete concordance in the end), on the idea that there is no point in setting up a free-trade area in the west of Europe and that a free-trade area does not constitute the best form of co-operation which may be achieved among highly industrialized States. You know that this argument has been so generally accepted by the Community that our neighbours have at last adopted it too and, having given up the idea of forming a vast free-trade area or a bridge between their free-trade area and our Community, they have resolved on the course of joining our organization as it stands. It is a distressing paradox, and one which I have repeated to the Council and now mention once more here in public, to have to admit, at the very moment when we have succeeded in convincing our neighbours that they should reject the idea of a vast free-trade area and, instead, accept common discipline within our tightly organized group we should refuse to open our door.

The Council's reply to me was that no change whatsoever had taken place. I do not say that this is a Council decision, but from the discussions in the Council it has become clear to me that there is no tendency to renew the efforts to set up a free-trade area, a scheme which was abandoned long ago. If this is true, is then a preferential area envisaged?

Regarding this point I have said, and I uphold this opinion, that it would be extremely difficult to get the GATT authorities in Geneva and our large and small trading partners anywhere in the world to accept a preferential area comprising our western States that was entirely unconnected with membership of the Community. I do not think that the States around us would consider it reasonable on our part to form a preferential area of rich States.

That is why I have said and still maintain that the best solution is the one we suggested in April: trading arrangements devised as a first step towards membership later on; this appears to be consistent with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and can be accomplished in an initial stage without any formal undertaking to proceed to a second stage, bearing in mind the necessity of not committing our Member States to more than they at present unanimously agree to do. Moreover, if necessary, this kind of arrangement could be extended not only to States that want to join our Community but also perhaps to those who only request association with it. You remember which they were in 1962 and you know those meant now in 1968. Indeed, this was the basis the German Government adopted in its memorandum of 27 September. I consider it to be a good memorandum and think it would be reasonable to try to reach agreement on it. This has not yet been done, however, and I think that in spring 1969 we shall be told whether in the months ahead it will be possible to build up trading arrangements on these foundations. In this case, it seems to me that there may be some chance of obtaining between now and Easter (a reasonable time-limit) a provisional settlement for this great problem of the enlargement of the Community.

3. As regards the common agricultural policy, I am in no way surprised at the stir created in public opinion in practically all quarters by the plan we have accepted in principle and whose final texts are to be adopted very soon.¹ Our Commission is in agreement concerning the basic questions and for this reason we considered it desirable for my friend Mansholt to present to the Council on 10 December 1968 the report with which you are familiar. Our overall proposal to the Council comprises two types of document. There are firm proposals, as defined by the Treaty, and other ideas which may be found in what we have called a memorandum. The former relate both to agricultural prices and to the steps to be taken to ensure market stability. They are urgently needed measures; they must be adopted rapidly and therefore we have given them a structure and precise form in accordance with the rules of the Treaty. On the other hand, the structural problems are much wider and the measures to deal with them, if adopted, will range over about ten years and make profound changes in the pattern of European agriculture. We have therefore agreed to embody them in a memorandum on which we hope to receive the opinion of the Council, of course, and the views of the Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the great agricultural organizations as well. When these concerted examinations are completed, our Commission will express its final point of view in proposals to the Council.

4. As regards Euratom, we had a difficult meeting of the Council of Ministers on 28 November. Before the debate was resumed, senior officials discussed a programme, compared views and reached certain conclusions.

The Commission's attitude may be summed up in three points: the first is that, no matter what discussions we have had on the work of Euratom during the last ten years, this Community institution constitutes in itself a considerable achievement which must not be allowed to go into decline; the second is that it would be an unacceptable paradox to allow the Joint Centre (the first great joint research centre created by the Community in pursuance of the Treaties) to wither away now that everybody is agreed that a fresh page of the Community's life must be written in the field of technology. In the third place, the human problems are uppermost in our thoughts because we are employers and because there are in our research centres no less than 2 700 people — people who have had faith in the European organizations and given up careers in universities, private enterprises or with public authorities in order to contribute towards European co-operation in the Community form of Euratom. It is impossible not to be very much concerned about the fate of this staff or to consider it lightly.

5. You know that we have before us two plans for strengthening the Community: one dated 27 September which was drawn up by M. Brandt and the other which M. Debré presented to the Council on 5 November.² The Commission was pleased with both plans. It pointed out that the second plan, at least, is not really a strengthening plan, perhaps, but rather the continuation of the tasks which must be accomplished by the Community in the near future and, moreover, underlie our Commission's proposals. I told M. Debré that he had come to the Council with our babies in his arms and, therefore, need not expect that we would receive him unfavourably. However — and this is the matter I wanted to stress in my conclusion — something is worrying me and worrying all of us: I refer to the institutional aspects.

¹ The Commission adopted these texts at its meeting of 18.12.1968.

² Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. II.

I am surprised indeed that in certain countries or Parliaments the validity of the very principles on which the life of our Community is based is again being questioned and, as the subject has been mentioned several times in parliamentary debates, I refer to it explicitly — the principle of supranationality. I do not think we can let this sort of talk go unanswered and regard it with indifference. Since it is propagated by leading people of ministerial rank it is normal that we should devote our attention to it.

The word "supranationality" is a legal concept I believe correct, but I feel that people imagine that this term implies an idea of superiority. I do not think that there is any notion of superiority in it at all. I do not think that a European is superior to a Frenchman or to a German, any more than I believe that a Frenchman is superior to a Breton or a Provençal. Thus, in my opinion, there is absolutely no idea of superiority in the word.

The word is meant to specify the existence of a certain number of powers which have been vested in the Community institutions. It is impossible to forgo these powers without injury to the very substance of the Community. This must be completely obvious. We merely need compare the various European organizations. The only one for which it has been possible to formulate common policies is the Community; they are the Community Treaties. Not one of the other organizations — they have played a great role and I criticize none of them — has been able to create or build up a common policy. The Community institutions alone have been able to do this, and for purely institutional reasons. For instance, I made a comparison of this kind with Benelux and, with M. Mansholt's consent, I said that during his twelve years as Minister of Agriculture he never succeeded in producing a common agricultural policy within the framework of Benelux because its institutions did not allow of this. But the same M. Mansholt, working in the Commission of the European Communities and having at his disposal the instruments and means for drawing up the common policy, has been able to get the Council to approve it. For four years, from 1954 to 1958, I was a member of the Benelux Council of Ministers. As the EEC Treaty did not then exist, the Dutch, the Luxemburgers and the Belgians met every month in Brussels. Over these four years, we, the same men, Spaak, Luns, Bech, Mansholt, my friend René Lefebvre, Zijlstra, myself and many others, never succeeded in instituting common policies within the framework of Benelux. The same men, I repeat, were able to do so given another setting. It was a question of institutions and tools. It would be impossible for a local authority to work if it had only urban district or borough councillors but no mayor, burgomaster, assistants or aldermen. A joint-stock company could not remain in business if it only had share-holders and no directors. If, in the European Community, there were no Community authority, which, as you know, is vested by the Treaties in the Council, the Commission and the Parliament, the individual Communities would be unworkable. On this point experience too shows this to be right. I think — and I have just said it to you in connection with the agricultural policy — that, as for the Kennedy Round, there would not have been any Kennedy Round and we would not have completed these talks had there not been a Commission to speak on behalf of the Governments. If we had not had our institutions we would not have arrived at the decisions we took last July to help France to overcome her difficulties and, in view of the divergent interests involved, the Council of Ministers would never have come to a unanimous agreement concerning the measures required and which our Commission took the responsibility of authorizing in virtue of the powers it possesses. So we cannot even consider the possibility of the Community's institutional powers again being called into question.

As you know, on 1 July, we even asserted that they had to be strengthened. But this is a matter for the future — questions of merging the Treaties and the subsequent political development of the Community, and I shall make no comment thereon just now. For the present the Treaties underpin our Community's life and we are all responsible for applying them. The Commission over which I preside will not be a party in any event to weakening these powers and institutional responsibilities. If ever that should occur, it would be without any submissiveness or complicity on its part, and, as I stated at the last Council meeting, the Commission would use all the means it possesses under the Treaty to enforce respect for the responsibilities it wields."

II. The international monetary situation and the Community

The developments in the international monetary situation in November 1968 were dealt with in a statement on 27 November 1968 by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, at the session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

M. Barre was replying to a verbal question to the Commission from all the political groups followed by a debate. The question concerned the monetary situation, the Commission's role in the recent events, its opinion regarding the effect on the implementation of the Treaties of the measures announced or adopted and the conclusions to be drawn from these developments at Community level. M. Barre related the succession of events and explained the measures taken by the Commission.

He began by describing the circumstances in which the Commission had participated in the recent international meetings, in particular the one held by the Group of Ten: After an especially difficult week for Western European currencies (franc, pound and DM), the Board of Directors of the Bank for International Settlements met in Basle on Sunday 17 November, while the meeting of the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the Community scheduled for Monday 18 November was cancelled. Already on the same 18 November rumours were heard of the possible revaluation of the DM and devaluation of the French franc. Before the end of the day, M Barre tried to organize a meeting of the Monetary Committee, since, according to Community arrangements, the Committee is required to examine the situation should events of this nature threaten. However, it proved impossible to assemble the members of the Committee either on the Monday or the Tuesday, as they were in fact detained in their respective capitals by work connected with the events which were the order of the day.

On the evening of Tuesday 19 November it was officially announced that the German Government had decided not to revalue the DM and some trade measures it had taken were made public. On the morning of Wednesday 20 November, news was received that the Group of Ten would meet in Bonn at 4 p.m. The Commission at once sent the following telegram to the EEC Member States:

"The Commission of the European Communities has just been informed of the decision of the Group of Ten to meet in Bonn at 4 p.m. on Wednesday 20 November.

In view of the effects that any decisions taken might have on the working of the Common Market and the common agricultural market in particular, the Commission, in accordance with Article 107 of the Treaty of Rome and with the Council's decision and the declaration by the Representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council on 8 May 1964, solemnly requests the Member States of the Community to adopt a common attitude for the Six in accordance with the procedures laid down and before discussions begin in a wider setting."

At the end of the morning the Commission of the European Communities received from the German Government an invitation to be present in Bonn and take part in Community discussions in the context of the meeting of the Group of Ten. M. Barre and M. von der Groeben, the Commission's representatives at the Conference of Finance Ministers, were admitted to the meeting of the Group of Ten as observers; it was the first time this had occurred at one of these meetings.

M. Barre and M. von der Groeben were admitted not only to the plenary sessions but also to certain meetings limited to Ministers and Central Bank Governors. Regular Community discussions were held parallel with the meeting of the Group of Ten.

Recounting what the Commission had said and done about the problems which came to a head during the week when the Bonn meeting took place, M. Barre emphasized that the Commission had studied the problems which had arisen and formed an opinion concerning them well before that meeting. The Commission had also acquainted the Governments of the Member States and the European Parliament with its opinion regarding these different problems.¹

At the Community meetings in Bonn M. Barre maintained that revaluation of the Deutschmark was not desirable.

"It is true" he told the European Parliament "that from the economic point of view it may be held (and some very clear minds, some excellent experts, are of this opinion), that revaluation of the Deutschmark would help the international monetary system to function better. However, the Commission of the European Communities, which is sometimes accused of being technocratic, knows that certain measures while economically possible are politically undesirable. This is why in Bonn it considered that Deutschmark parity should be maintained. But at the same time it pointed out to the representatives of the Federal Republic that Germany's persistent surplus on current account was creating difficulties for the international economy which could be solved only by energetic measures for speedier growth and the stimulation of imports and by special action to inhibit the flow of speculative capital into Germany.

As regards France and the French franc, when the Commission members participating in the Community discussions were informed of (to quote the term used) the "hypothesis" of a devaluation of the franc, they took a completely unequivocal position: the French franc should not be devalued, since there was no technical justification for such a step in the state of the French economy and it appeared that any devaluation occurring during a wave of speculation might well create more problems than it would solve."

"During the discussion", M. Barre continued, "I pointed out that substantial devaluation would be an adventure from which France might well be the first to suffer and that limited devaluation was in every respect a lame solution and should therefore be avoided.

On the other hand it was possible, as I said, immediately to take the requisite measures with regard to credit and public finance and to arrange for the French monetary authorities to receive assistance from other countries, particularly the EEC Member States. Such aid, primarily of a monetary nature, would need to be on a sufficient scale to rule out further speculative movements of capital, and I added that rather too much should be done than too little."

This was the attitude expressed in Bonn on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities.

In reply to the third point of the verbal question, M. Barre stated that the Commission had put in hand a study of the steps taken by the German Government and the measures announced by France.

¹ Bulletin No. 11-68, Ch. II.

"It will be necessary", he said, "to study carefully the extent to which the decisions adopted are compatible with the smooth working of the Community. I do not think — but this is only my personal opinion, since the Commission has not yet discussed the point — that any quarrel should be sought with the German Government on account of the measures it has decided to adopt and which are tantamount to a revaluation of the Deutschmark for trading purposes."

With regard to the measures announced by France, the Vice-President of the Commission stated that the re-establishment of exchange controls under conditions of emergency was justified for reasons that everyone can appreciate; but the details of these controls and their effect on the working of the Community would have to be investigated. He also pointed out that none of the measures affected trade and, specifically, imports, and that the fiscal measures decided upon to reduce cost prices did not contravene the Treaty.

As for the last part of the question, the Commission had drawn the following conclusions from these events: it considered it did right to call persistently, and in particular since early 1968, for a strengthening of monetary solidarity between the Six.

As early as February 1968, in a period when none of the Community's currencies was yet in difficulty, but when the question was to act in such a way that the Community could take coherent action in the event of any dramatic international monetary development, the Vice-President of the Commission had submitted proposals to the Conference of Finance Ministers in Rome.

In July last year, at the Council of Ministers which had approved mutual aid to France, the Commission had asked that the Monetary Committee might study arrangements for monetary co-operation in the form of mutual aid and mentioned that, although short-term swap agreements had been concluded, foresight should be exercised and mechanisms should be instituted which could be useful in other circumstances as well.

Finally, at the Bonn meetings, M. Barre recalled what the Commission had done and pointed out that all its efforts had been hitherto in vain. The Commission regretted this and referred to it in the statement published on 25 November 1968 following the Bonn and Paris decisions. Moreover, there was nothing in these proposals which would be incompatible with the Treaties. They were practical and constructive.

The Commission will continue to pursue unabatedly its efforts along the lines it has laid down. It will do this with the concern to see the monetary solidarity of the Six dovetailed with international monetary co-operation, for the recent events clearly demonstrate that certain problems cannot be dealt with by six countries on their own but only in the wider circle of the Group of Ten or of the Bank for International Settlements. However, this is no reason to bar co-operation among the Six and the Commission considers such co-operation would be an important factor in international monetary co-operation and the restoration of order on the international monetary scene.

In conclusion, M. Barre assured the Parliament that the Commission would not allow itself to be distracted from its task. "It hopes", he declared, "that in the long run the right conclusion will be drawn from these events and that its many warnings will at last be heard. In any case, everything the Commission has undertaken in this field fortifies its belief that it can await with serenity the judgment which in the end prevails over all others, and by this I mean the judgment of facts."

III. The European Community can close its technological gap

There has recently been repeated public discussion of a European technological gap and hardly a day goes by without a politician, scientist or economist pointing to the consequences thereof and demanding that some form of joint action be taken against it with the minimum of delay. At a European level these questions were also considered by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities during the last two months of 1968. The results of these deliberations, in which the future activities of Euratom and the policy to be pursued in other sectors of scientific and technical research were discussed, are known. In view of the topicality of these questions the position of the European countries in the field of research will be elucidated once again in the present article.

The EEC countries must be prepared to face up to new demands. On the one hand, the period of sweeping expansion on the home market under the banner of reconstruction has come to an end, and on the other hand the next few years will see the onset of a relentless struggle to compete in world markets. This struggle will become all the harder as the significant technological progress achieved by the competing countries begins to have a more marked effect on the exporting industries.

Just how important in this respect a dynamic research effort and the influence of innovation are, can be seen from studies carried out by American economists, who have ascertained that 60% to 80% of the growth of the United States national economy is attributable to elements of innovation.

It is frequently asserted today, and not without good reason, that the capability and opportunity for research and discovery will in future be a greater asset than the possession of raw materials. As early as 1962 industries with a high research factor accounted for no less than 72% of the USA's total industrial exports. Reckoned on turnover, the export contribution of these industries as a whole was four times as big as that of the traditional industries. In a number of economic sectors the United States already holds a leading position in foreign trade. By 1963-64, for example, the United States had captured 60% of the world trade in electronic equipment.

But the USA is not the only country that is making enormous progress in all fields of science and technology. The sensational successes of the USSR in nuclear energy, space exploration and medicine lead to the conclusion that in a number of sectors Soviet research does not lag behind that of the United States. It is also known that the USSR is making great efforts to train and encourage scientists and engineers. Even though the advances achieved by the USSR have not so far come to light in the West European markets, the countries of Western Europe cannot ignore the problems that could arise in the future as a result of the Soviet Union's mastery of certain key techniques.

Nor can the European Community remain indifferent to the efforts being made by Japan in various fields of scientific research. Mention need only be made of Japanese successes in the optical and automobile industries, in shipbuilding and electronics.

Editor's note: This text was compiled by the Commission's Directorate-General for General Research and Technology.

It is not that Europe is lagging behind in all branches of technology; on the contrary, in some sectors, for example, in reactor engineering and in chemistry, the European countries are as yet still able to compete. The operative word, however, is "as yet". For if the countries of Europe do not quickly resolve to meet the challenge of the other great industrial nations by adopting a common strategy, the gap that is already discernible in many leading sectors will not only be widened in those sectors but will also spread to other areas.

There can be no doubt that the EEC states are capable of narrowing this technological gap, but it is necessary to recognize its causes and to find means of combating them.

Causes of the technological gap

The military sector apart, there is not really any lack of knowledge and experience; nor is the primary cause a shortage of funds. It is rather a combination of several factors. One of the main reasons for the meagre efficacy of the research efforts is the dissipation of those efforts. In many cases the various national programmes overlap, and even when joint projects have been undertaken they have never allowed full co-ordination of the participating countries' activities in the sector concerned. Frequently, indeed, an international programme has turned out to be in competition with many a national programme. Furthermore, the co-operative projects have not fitted into a homogeneous pattern and the various participants have endeavoured to strike as exact a balance as possible between their own — primarily financial — contribution and the advantages they hoped to gain from it. The activities carried out within the framework of Euratom provide a typical example of this, as witness the fact that orders placed by the utilities have always gone exclusively to domestic construction firms. Consequently, the abolition of import duties and quotas which has taken place since the Euratom Treaty came into force has brought no benefit to the nuclear industry.

Hand in hand with the dissipation of the national programmes goes the fragmentation of the enterprises engaged in the leading industries. Thus, in the European Community there are no fewer than twelve reactor construction firms, who share between them a market in which the volume of business, reckoned as the total number of nuclear power stations under construction or on order, amounts to only about 11% of the corresponding figure in the United States. It is noteworthy, moreover, that in the USA the market is supplied by only four firms.

Further examples are to be found in the petroleum, automobile, aircraft and electronics industries. The American firm of IBM, for instance, has a 70% to 75% share of the world market with its data-processing equipment alone.

The fragmentation of the market and the dissipation of the programmes diminish the prospects of orders for the enterprises concerned, which consequently are not always willing or able to incur the risks associated with the major programmes. The result of this frequent lack of enthusiasm for innovation is that an unduly long time elapses between invention and practical application.

To these delays in the process of innovation must be added the uncertain future of the activities launched. Each separate project depends after all on the political willingness and the financial resources of the individual participants. A lack of these is sufficient to endanger the entire enterprise. At best it results in modifications or delays which can seriously affect the ultimate success of the

programmes. Since in the sphere of science and technology a gap that has once been opened up can only be closed with difficulty, the delaying of a programme by one year can often mean depriving it of any chance of leading to industrial activity and, consequently, of all *raison d'être*.

That speed is very often imperative can be seen from the example of the European airbus. While the question of whether or not to build this airbus — the designs for which are already to hand — is still being looked into by the competent authorities, particularly as regards the prospects of a sufficient number of orders, there is keen competition from overseas. The American Boeing 747 (350 passengers, 600 mph) is scheduled to make its first flight before the end of this year and the Lockheed airbus (350 passengers, 600 mph) will be ready early in 1970.

In a word, therefore, the so-called technological gap is attributable to an inadequate scale of operation and to faulty organization.

What can be done about this?

Basis of a joint research policy

The Community countries must agree on the aims of a joint research policy. They must in future place the main emphasis on exploiting the possibilities that arise from nuclear fission, the conquest of space and the mastery of electronic data processing. Likewise, the measures that are necessary in order to achieve significant economic and social progress must be prepared and carried out. This is particularly important as regards man's environment (town planning, pollution, etc.), transport and communications, oceanography and meteorology, microbiology and public health.

The principal prerequisite for the attainment of these objectives is the existence of a large market which is free from any trade barriers. With the total abolition of import duties within the Common Market on 1 July 1968, a decisive step was taken in this direction. Full economic union, however, encroaches further upon the structures of national sovereignty than does the customs union that has now been set up. It should also enable industry to be afforded better facilities for financing. In addition, it is necessary to create the juridical and fiscal climate in which enterprises have an opportunity to attain optimum sizes through mergers and co-operation. Unimpeded access to the knowledge acquired, safeguarded by European patent law, would provide greater scope for innovation.

Of primary importance, however, are public contracts for the products of an advanced technology, especially in the early years. A guaranteed offtake is in many cases the sole condition on which industry will start production. But if a project is to progress smoothly to the final industrial stage, it is essential that the placing of contracts in the public sector should be co-ordinated by the countries participating in the joint activities. Finally, it is imperative that the funds allocated for research be increased. In 1967 the public authorities in the European Community spent \$ 3.3 million, as against \$ 16.2 million in the USA. A similar ratio obtains as regards research expenditure by private industry. The scale of operation on the other side of the Atlantic can be judged from the fact that five American firms are between them spending as much on research and development as the entire European Community and Great Britain together. The appropriate measures for the stimulation of research must therefore be started soon. An important step in this direction was taken by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities

at their meeting of 10 December last year, when it decided on a resumption of the studies broken off at the beginning of 1968, the object of which was to examine the possibilities of technological collaboration in certain selected fields. In these fields (information science, telecommunications, oceanography, meteorology, abatement of nuisances, metallurgy and new means of transport), which were laid down by the Council of Ministers at a Meeting held on 31 October 1967, an endeavour will also be made to find ways of collaborating with non-member states, in particular with those which have applied for membership.

The major research projects

On several occasions during 1968 the Commission of the European Communities drew attention to the danger that will arise for all the Member States unless immediate efforts are made in the Community to solve the problems that lie ahead. In particular, there are several major research projects on which important decisions must be taken without delay.

The first major research project is nuclear energy. With the creation of the European Atomic Energy Community, the Member States have been given the appropriate tool with which to accomplish the great tasks in the nuclear sector. Although a good deal of criticism has recently been levelled at Euratom and despite the fact that the aims of the Euratom Treaty have not been fully realized, the usefulness of that organization as a whole is undeniable: supranational co-operation has been furthered and the way has been paved for a system of inter-company collaboration which shows promise of success. This is in fact the only instance of co-operation in major technology in which the Community has reached world rank.

In its multiannual programme the Commission has pointed out the path for the future of European nuclear research. The issue involved here is the long-term dependability of the energy supply, which is one of the cornerstones of economic growth. In this document the Commission expounded its views on reactor development and on the construction of a European isotope separation plant. The probable cost of this project, which is particularly important as regards the long-term reliability of the Community's nuclear fuel supplies, is \$ 1 250 million (including the necessary operating capital and the cost of the power station required for electricity generation), i.e., an amount considerably beyond the means of any single Member State.

Another major research project is space exploration. The fact that the INTELSAT agreement on intercontinental television and telecommunications relaying is due to be renewed this year calls for a decision from the European States on whether they are prepared to play a significant part in the future in this expanding field. Closely bound up with this decision is the continuation of the European space programme within the framework of the two international organizations ELDO and ESRO, which are concerned with the development and construction of launcher and research rockets and of application satellites.

Other fields in which similar decisions must very soon be taken are the European airbus, the CERN 300 GeV accelerator, electronic data processing, oceanography and the EMBO laboratory for molecular biology.

Europe will not escape the challenge of the future. It possesses the means with which to meet that challenge. It should now muster the firm resolve to do so and act accordingly.

IV. New decisions on common commercial policy

On 10 December the Council of Ministers endorsed three regulations ¹ concerning the following aspects of common commercial policy:

- (i) The establishment of a common liberalization list for imports into the Community from non-member countries;
- (ii) The gradual establishment of a common administrative procedure for quantitative quotas for imports into the Community;
- (iii) The introduction of a special procedure for the importation of certain products from some non-member countries.

The three regulations had already been planned in the Community's Action Programme for commercial policy of 25 December 1962; the Commission laid its proposals before the Council between 1965 and 1967. Following lengthy discussions by experts, these regulations have now received the Council's approval six months after the completion of the customs union and one year before the expiry of the final time-limit allowed for unifying the Community's commercial policy as a whole.

Together with the anti-dumping regulation adopted by the Council in April 1963, these regulations cover practically the whole of the Community import system. It must be stressed, however, that they form only the framework for a policy and will need to be supplemented in the months ahead by measures based on Commission proposals. Nevertheless, it can already be affirmed that the regulations will enable the Community to pursue a liberal commercial policy, as required by Article 110 of the Treaty, without this in any way excluding effective protection should the markets be threatened with disturbance.

(a) *Common liberalization list*

The object of this regulation is to consolidate the degree of unification attained in the level of liberalization in all the Member States. The possibility has been created of including fresh products on the common list; furthermore, a product may be removed from the list in case of market disturbance. The non-member countries to which the regulation applies are listed by name. The common liberalization list at present covers only two thirds of the CCT headings. Endeavours will be made to achieve unification in respect of the remaining products which are still at varying stages of liberalization in the different countries.

(b) *Common procedure for administering quantitative Community import quotas*

This regulation establishes common rules for the administration and allocation of Community quotas. The Council is thus enabled to make decisions establishing quantitative quotas for the protection of the Community, either autonomously or through negotiations with non-member countries. To solve any individual difficulties in allocating and administering quotas, an administrative committee of representatives of Member States under Commission chairmanship will be set up.

¹ Official gazette No. L 303, 18.12.1968.

(c) *Special procedure for the importation of certain products from specific countries*

In a sense this regulation is the dynamic component of the three regulations on commercial policy. In respect of products which cannot immediately be liberalized or allocated a quota throughout the Community, it introduces special supervision by means of prior import declarations. According to the experience thus acquired, such products can later either be liberalized or allocated a quota. Besides these alternatives, there also exists the possibility, for particular products, of making arrangements with the non-member countries concerned, especially as to prices to be observed and quantities to be exported. It is for the Community institutions to determine the products and countries which may benefit by this special procedure.

The regulations apply to all products. In the case of agricultural products covered by a market organization geographical application is general. The same holds good in respect of other products, except where special rules become necessary because of an exceptional economic or political situation in certain non-member countries. However, a solution to this problem is to be found before the end of the transitional period.

After the Council's adoption of the three regulations there is still much work to be done in important branches of commercial policy, particularly as regards:

- (i) Overall export policy (export aids, credit insurance, etc.);
- (ii) The question of "active commercial policy" (action to be taken if non-member countries importing Community products adopt abnormal attitudes or, more specifically, discriminate against such products);
- (iii) Establishment of a definitive Community import system which can apply when the transitional period has ended.

Tradition and future of the European Parliament

by Alain POHER

President of the European Parliament

At the present time, when the Community's development meets so many obstacles and when, sometimes rightly, sometimes wrongly, hardly anything is taken for granted, one starts to question the role and value of our institutions. Since the Bulletin of the Communities, introducing a new feature, has kindly opened its columns to the President of the European Parliament, it is not surprising that he should take the opportunity to make a brief survey of the experience represented by sixteen years of European parliamentary life, and try to draw up some kind of balance sheet.

Let me say at once... the balance is positive.

Firstly, I would emphasize that this mention of sixteen years is deliberate on my part. The European Parliament has not forgotten that it is the successor of the ECSC Common Assembly, which already had a certain tradition and methods of working to hand on to the Parliament when the latter took over from it in 1958. These constituted a very valuable contribution, the result of praiseworthy endeavours. When the first Community, the ECSC, was created from nothing in 1952, its promoters were perhaps keener on affirming the principle of democratic control than on seeing that this control really worked. Furthermore, the High Authority, under the Treaty of Paris, essentially possessed a power of making rules and regulations which could not be debated in detail by the Common Assembly. This power, however, was derived from a general policy for which the High Authority had to account to the Assembly and on which, if the case should arise,

the latter could pass a vote of censure. The High Authority had enacted a body of coherent and balanced provisions, but the parliamentary function would not have amounted to much in the first Community if the Assembly had been unable to provide more continuity and had not participated as much as it could in laying down the fundamental lines of policy on which the High Authority based its action.

The Treaties of Rome gave the European Parliament the same power of censure with regard to the latter Commissions of the EEC and Euratom and hence, of course, with regard to the single Executive created by the merger agreements. This power, however, is in danger of becoming a mockery if it is applicable only to the Executive at Brussels, which is obliged to devote most of its activities and efforts to submitting proposals for regulations and decisions to a Council of Ministers that has the final word. But the Parliament has open to it another form of action which seems preponderant in the new Communities: participation in elaborating Community legislation. This work is both difficult and essential. It is difficult, because the wide field of activities now covered by integration has necessitated the finalizing of numerous texts, often of a highly technical nature, which generally entail the examination of data that are sometimes vastly different from those the parliamentarians are accustomed to dealing with in their own countries. But this work is essential, for in our immense and complex European enterprise there is the risk that senior officials who are experts in economics and other fields, and other specialists, may become the only people responsible for unravelling the problems and for suggesting, in fact even imposing, the solutions. It is necessary for the members of the Parliament to introduce the political viewpoint which must put all things on the scale of man and of human society.

It is also imperative that the European Parliament should show itself to be a positive force in time of decision. Admittedly, the Council of Ministers has taken the Assembly's official opinions into account on many occasions, but still not nearly as often as we would have liked. If one merely counted the cases in which the Council has accepted amendments suggested by the European

Parliament to proposals of the executive Commission, one would have only a very inaccurate idea of the Parliament's influence. In actual fact, the most effective parliamentary interventions have undoubtedly taken place at the beginning of major Community activities, in many discussions which, in plenary session or, perhaps even better, in certain committee meetings, have enabled the Parliament to inform the Commission of its cares and its aims.

However, the Parliament does not mean to stop at this. No matter how important its role may be in helping to legislate on economic matters, it would like much more to help set the political course for a European Community whose ultimate aims are vast. The economic integration directly arising from the Treaties would be condemned to wither and perish if it did not form part of a political conception which is much wider but which, unfortunately, is fraught with too many inexactitudes and still provokes too much disagreement. The Assembly must be the place where the main trends of thought produced by the political groupings of our countries find their expression, and where uncertainties can be cleared up, contradictions resolved — or, at least, a useful dialogue can be held on important controversies. In this connection it is important to note that no member of the Parliament, or any political group in it, has ever carried out an "empty chair" policy in the Assembly.

To help to establish a certain consensus of feeling on the problems of our time, whether they concern Europe's place in the world, its relations with our American allies, its relations with the Eastern European states or the developing countries, the most obvious place for confrontation and constructive examination is the European Parliament. Without abandoning the laborious and sometimes unrewarding work involved in its participation in Community law-making, it must reserve more time than ever on its agenda for important political debates. In order to do this better, is it necessary for the Parliament to gain new prestige by being appointed in some other way — in effect, by that election through direct universal suffrage which so many political groups and campaigners for united Europe rightly continue to call for?

The European Parliament remains warmly in favour of the prospects thus presented, and can recall that it has itself, as instructed by the Rome Treaties, studied the matter with great care and put forward at least the elements of concrete solutions. Can we, in fact, envisage such direct elections other than as part of a vast political rebirth? The Parliament's undoubtedly federal significance can only exert its full effect, however, in such a context, and the Governments would certainly not accept it if they were not already prepared to advance a long way on the road to political union. The present climate of intergovernmental relations scarcely seems to favour this. It is to be regretted all the more, since elections to the European Parliament by all the citizens of our countries would represent a powerful means of arousing public interest in the current problems of building Europe and of putting to the popular vote certain major issues raised by those problems.

What matters above all, however, is that the European parliamentarians — whether elected by direct or indirect methods — should move forward, should recover the enthusiasm they showed in the early days of the Community, when they really had the feeling they were doing pioneer work. The present stagnation in Community affairs hardly encourages them to make proposals which have little chance of being accepted. However, the day will come when economic integration will be accompanied by the political developments it needs and without which, in the long run, it might prove to be impracticable.

To attain this, it will not be enough to go on reproducing or rehashing formulas which have proved their worth during the first stages of construction of the Community but which do not all have permanent and universal value. Before calling for new governmental decisions, European union needs new ideas. Why should the European Parliament not become the research laboratory for those ideas?

V. Establishment and operation of the single market

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Customs matters

Harmonization of customs legislation

1. Progress in the work on harmonization of customs legislation, which has already yielded positive results on a number of points,¹ was the subject of a discussion at the Council session of 4/5 November 1968. The Council emphasized the importance it attached to an early solution of the problems in abeyance, and it was agreed to make every effort to adopt the necessary decisions by the beginning of 1969.

Tariff quotas

2. On 18 November 1968² the Commission decided to increase from 6 000 to 11 000 tons the volume of the tariff quota for fresh, chilled or frozen herrings for processing³ granted to the Netherlands for the period 16 June 1968 to 14 February 1969. The additional 5 000 tons is subject to a duty of 0.5%.

3. At its meeting of 26 November 1968, the Council further adopted a regulation reducing to 1.2%⁴ for the period 1 December 1968 to 30 November 1969 the common customs tariff duty on dried grapes imported in immediate packings of a net capacity not exceeding 15 kg⁵ within an aggregate Community tariff quota of 3 908 tons. The tonnage is distributed as follows between the Member States: Germany 2 674 tons, France 466 tons, Italy 147 tons, Netherlands 360 tons, BLEU 261 tons. The annual opening of this Community tariff quota is stipulated by the EEC-Iran Trade Agreement which has just been renewed till 30 November 1969.⁶

4. At its meeting of 5 November 1968, the Council decided to suspend from 8 November to 31 December 1968 the autonomous duty shown in the common customs tariff for certain sheep and lamb skin leather, Community production being currently insufficient to cover the needs of the user industries.⁷

Under a regulation of 19 November 1968,⁸ the Council decided, for the same reasons, to reduce to 8% the duty on acrylonitrile monomer⁹ from 25 November to 31 December 1968.

¹ Bulletin No. 11-68, Ch. IV, sec. 1.

² Official gazette No. L 286, 26.11.1968.

³ Common customs tariff heading ex 03.01 B I a) 2.

⁴ Official gazette No. L 287, 27.11.1968.

⁵ Common customs tariff sub-heading 08.04 B.

⁶ See Ch. VIII, sec. 88 in this Bulletin.

⁷ Official gazette No. L 270, 6.11.1968.

⁸ *Ibid.*, No. L 281, 20.11.1968.

⁹ Common customs tariff heading ex. 29.27.

Value for customs purposes

5. On 6 November 1968, after approval by the Committee on customs value, the Commission adopted a regulation on air transport charges to be incorporated into value for customs purposes.¹ This is a provision pursuant to the regulation on the customs valuation of goods adopted by the Council at its session of 27/28 June 1968.²

Under this regulation, place of entry into the Community customs territory when goods are sent by air means the point where the frontier of the Community customs territory is crossed. Accordingly, it was necessary to make a proportional distribution of air transport charges depending on the distances travelled on either side of the frontier of the Community customs territory as is already done by most of the Member States. For customs valuation purposes, only costs arising from the part of the journey travelled before crossing the frontier have to be taken into account.

For practical reasons, a Community table has been drawn up to facilitate declarations of value of goods for customs purposes and checking of these declarations by the customs administrations. The percentages have been calculated on the basis of data supplied by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), after recording the total distances and the distances travelled on the Community customs territory alone. To facilitate its use the table, which is annexed to the Commission regulation, is divided into four parts corresponding to the four Community customs territories.

COMPETITION POLICY

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

Decisions relating to joint selling agencies

6. On 6 November 1968, the Commission granted negative clearance in three cases involving joint marketing agreements. These had been concluded in Belgium by 22 manufacturers of nitrogenous fertilizers belonging to the Comptoir Belge de l'Azote-Cobelaz (Cases Cobelaz-Usines de Synthèse and Cobelaz-Cokeries) and in France by the 28 manufacturers holding shares in the Comptoir Français de l'Azote (CFA).³ This was the first time that the Commission had defined its attitude on the application of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty to joint selling agencies.

Originally, the Commission had considered prohibiting the agreements, as it held that they infringed Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, chiefly because they impeded the expansion of exports of nitrogenous fertilizers within the Common Market. When, however, they were notified of the "provisions or arrangements challenged" by the Commission, the participating firms declared their willingness to terminate all relevant restrictive practices. The Commission was thus able to endorse the agreements in their amended form and lift the ban on restrictive agreements for the period prior to the adoption of the decision as well.

¹ Official gazette No. L 285, 25.11.1968.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 148, 23.6.1968.

³ Official gazette No. L 276, 14.11.1968.

Under the present arrangements, Cobelaz and CFA remain responsible, on behalf of their members, for the sale of nitrogenous fertilizers on the respective domestic markets and on export markets outside the EEC. On the other hand, they are no longer concerned with exports to other Common Market countries. These must now be effected directly by the manufacturers or their dealers. All practices that may be liable to impede direct deliveries by the manufacturers or deliveries by wholesalers to member countries of the Community (such as price equalization schemes, fidelity bonuses, etc.) have been discontinued.

In taking these decisions, the Commission's main intention was to remove, in the field concerned, any obstacles which restrictive agreements of this type, if concluded between large firms, may place in the way of the formation of a truly uniform market by the Member States. There have always been restrictive agreements, and virtually no trade between the six countries, in this sector, and given the great importance of nitrogenous fertilizers for agriculture, the need to encourage competition in order to improve the market for the buyer has been particularly urgent.

Decision on an exclusive dealing agreement concerning exports

7. Also on 6 November 1968, the Commission granted negative clearance for an exclusive dealing agreement on exports to a country outside the Common Market.¹

Under this agreement, the export company Johs. Rieckermann KG, Hamburg, has undertaken to market exclusively in Japan the inductive heating equipment manufactured by AEG-Elotherm GmbH, Remscheid-Hasten. Rieckermann is required to purchase equipment of this type for export to Japan exclusively from AEG-Elotherm. AEG-Elotherm is required to market its equipment in Japan through Rieckermann only and to ensure that its other customers do not sell such equipment there.

In the Commission's view, the ban of Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty does not apply to this agreement as it does not impair competition to an appreciable extent within the Common Market. This agreement has been treated as a test case and the Commission will now be able to use a simplified procedure to deal with the bulk of roughly 1 100 notifications and applications filed with it in respect of such exclusive dealing agreements on exports.

Through this decision, the Commission makes it clear that, in respect of most exclusive dealing agreements to which export companies not equipped for selling within the Common Market are party, there is no need for notification and no point in applying for negative clearance. Exclusive dealing agreements concluded with such firms will, as a rule, not appreciably impair competition within the Common Market, even if the manufacturer grants his exporter absolute territorial protection for the relevant export market and if the exporter has undertaken not to sell competing products on this market.

Export bans terminated

8. Following action by the Commission, a large number of toy manufacturers in Germany have just put an end to the prohibition they imposed on their German dealers exporting to various parts of the Common Market.

One of these dealers, an export agent, felt that these bans were a threat to his livelihood and filed a complaint with the Commission against four manufacturers.

¹ Official gazette No. L 276, 14.11.1968.

Preliminary investigations into these cases revealed that many other toy manufacturers imposed similar export bans, coupled with exclusive sales agreements in the different member countries.

The manufacturers and their trade associations alleged that territorial protection was warranted by the special circumstances of the toy industry. The Commission noted the point, but nevertheless held these practices to be incompatible with the EEC Treaty rules of competition because they were liable artificially to maintain barriers between member countries' markets in that they prevented dealers from exporting. The Commission notified the manufacturers concerned of its findings, and these firms have now put an end to the prohibitions in question.

Commission memorandum on an agreement between firms

9. The Commission has published a memorandum¹ announcing its intention to approve an agreement concluded on 11 January 1967 between the French firm Jaz, Paris, and the German firm Peter-Uhren GmbH, Rottweil/Baden. The object of the agreement is to promote co-operation between the two enterprises in the production and marketing of alarm clocks; Peter would specialize in the manufacture of mechanically-operated clocks for the home and alarm clocks and Jaz in the electrically operated types.

Under the agreement, Peter bound itself to supply its large mechanical alarm clocks in France solely to Jaz, who sells them under its own trade mark, whereas the electrical clock movements manufactured by Jaz are to be supplied in Germany solely to Peter (with the exception of three old customers). Both companies undertake not to purchase products of the same type from other parties for sale in the territories covered by the agreement. They share with each other the results of their experience, advise each other on matters of common interest and exchange information; they have also agreed to set up a co-operation committee.

The two firms have undertaken to observe certain rules concerning the formation of the prices they are to charge each other. Both are free to fix their own resale prices; neither prohibits the other from exporting at this stage and they are still free to purchase electric-clock movements and mechanical alarm clocks from other manufacturers for resale in countries other than France and Germany.

Meetings of the Advisory Committee on Cartels and Monopolies

10. At the 24th meeting on 14 November 1968, the members of the Committee gave their opinion on the advance draft of a favourable decision planned by the Commission concerning conventions on the organization of European exhibitions for an industrial sector.

Aids to shipbuilding

11. On 11 November 1968 the Commission decided not to raise any objections to the implementation of a German programme of aids to investment in shipyards. This programme comprises the grant of credit facilities during 1968-1970 to enable

¹ Official gazette No. C 122, 23.11.1968.

investments to be made for the building of larger or more modern types of vessel, standardization of production, specialization in the building of certain vessels and the use of new materials in shipbuilding. The benefit conferred by these credit facilities can amount to 8.25% of the investments concerned. This programme of aids conforms to the need for European shipbuilding to adapt itself both to recent technical progress and to demand. Furthermore, it is consistent with the steps already taken in this field by the Community authorities.

12. For this sector the Commission has, in April 1965, submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive instituting a Community system of aids designed to offset distortions of competition on the world shipbuilding market. Under this proposal, Community aid would amount to 10% of the contract price of the vessels. Study of this proposal has just been actively resumed by the competent services of the Council.

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION

Publicity for branded pharmaceuticals

13. An amended proposal for a directive (in accordance with Article 149 of the Treaty of Rome) was forwarded to the Council on 8 November 1968. It was the outcome of the Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee in May¹ and by the European Parliament in July² concerning the approximation of Member States' laws on publicity for branded pharmaceuticals and their package inserts.

Some of the Commission's amendments simply relate to the wording while others involve fundamental changes. For instance, Article 3 in the new text provides that "no publicity for branded pharmaceuticals may jeopardize public health, particularly by reason of dishonest, deceptive, imprecise or unverifiable claims". Under the new version of Article 9, Member States must take all appropriate steps to prohibit "any person who prepares or sells pharmaceutical specialities from directly or indirectly granting or promising bonuses or other material benefits to persons authorized to prescribe or supply medicines". Moreover, these persons are forbidden to accept such gifts.

The amendments to Article 11 relate to the prohibition of publicity among the general public on public health grounds in certain cases, the number of which has now been increased following the European Parliament's Opinion.

Lastly, Article 14, stipulating that all publicity material for general release be submitted to the competent authority of the State on whose territory it is proposed to issue it one week before such release has been completed. A fresh clause provides that precise reasons shall be given for any decision taken under this article against publicity contrary to the directive; the party concerned shall be notified of the decision and informed of the means of redress provided by the laws in force and of the time-limit for appeal.

Generally speaking, the amended proposal for a directive tends to reconcile the enlightened public health interest (as the European Parliament had asked) and the need for a smooth-running common market in pharmaceutical specialities on equal competitive terms.

¹ Bulletin No. 7-68, Ch. II, sec. 10.

² Bulletin No. 9/10-68, Ch. II, sec. 22.

Colouring matters and preserving agents which may be added to food

14. On 14 November 1968 the Commission laid before the Council proposals for amending the directives adopted by the Council on the proposal¹ of the Commission in these two fields in October 1965 and November 1963.

International Insurance Card (green card)

15. The Commission has begun the study of the measures required to implement its recommendation of 21 June 1968² regarding customs inspection for travellers crossing intra-Community frontiers (particularly section 2, which waives inspection of passenger cars, other than those of frontier dwellers, except in special circumstances).

The harmonization measures to achieve this object are being studied by government experts and by representatives of insurance companies and of the national offices empowered to issue green cards.

16. At its session of 25-29 November 1968, the European Parliament³ also formulated its Opinion on two Commission proposals concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation. It approved without amendment the proposal concerning the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances which amends in one particular a directive issued on 27 June 1967. Subject to one amendment the Parliament also endorsed the Commission's proposed directive regarding electrical equipment for use within certain voltage limits. However, it requested that "Community safety standards be laid down as soon as possible in respect of medium and high tension electrical equipment" and that the directive be put into effect by the end of 1969 at the latest.

At its session of 27-28 November 1968, the Economic and Social Committee approved by a practically unanimous vote the Commission's proposals concerning the approximation of laws governing the measurement of the weight of cereals per hectolitre and the measurement of ships' tanks.

¹ Ch. VI, sec. 29 of this Bulletin.

² Official gazette No. L 167, 17.7.1968.

³ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

⁴ See "Economic and Social Committee" in this Bulletin.

VI. Towards economic union

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Committee of Experts on Economic Trends

17. The Committee of Experts on Economic Trends met on 14 November 1968 for its regular examination of the Community's economic situation and the outlook for 1969. Apart from a few points of detail, the government experts agreed with the view expressed in the Commission's draft report. This document forecasts the continuation of brisk expansion in 1969, with an approximate 5.5% growth of the gross Community product in real terms. Besides a number of distinctly promising factors, however, the report draws attention to the possibility of a deterioration in the price climate which would make it more difficult to realize the objective of expansion with stability.

The international monetary situation

18. The Commission published the following statement on 25 November 1968:

"At a special meeting held on 25 November 1968, the Commission of the European Communities heard a report from M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President, on recent developments in the international monetary situation.

It expresses its satisfaction that maintenance of the currency parities — which it had advocated during the Community consultations held in connection with the meeting of the Group of Ten — has been sanctioned by the decisions of the Bonn and Paris Governments.

The Commission believes that the measures adopted by the German Government in order to reduce Germany's trade surpluses and to curb speculative movements of capital will make a substantial contribution to international monetary stability.

It also feels that the French Government's decisions not to devalue the French franc and to implement stern economic measures are of the greatest importance for the Community and for the world economy. It is ready to give the French Government every assistance compatible with the rules of the Treaties.

Lastly, the Commission stresses that the need to strengthen monetary solidarity within the Community by improved co-ordination of economic policies and by establishing machinery for financial co-operation between the member countries is now greater than ever. It has recommended such measures on several occasions, in particular since the beginning of 1968, and greatly regrets that they have so far not been given consideration by the Member States. It is convinced that solidarity among the Six, which must develop against a background of general international co-operation, is a condition which has to be met if international monetary order is to be restored."

19. At its session of 25-29 November 1968, the European Parliament¹ discussed the monetary situation and the Second Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. In connection with the first matter, a verbal question followed by a debate provided the four political groups with an opportunity of asking the Commission what part it had played in the recent events in the monetary field, what its opinion was as to the possible effect of the measures announced and what conclusions it contemplated "drawing from the present crisis with a view to advocating a Community policy for the Member States in the economic and monetary spheres". About ten members contributed to the discussion which included two speeches by M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, who defined the latter's position and outlined the problems raised by the recent crisis.

Following a discussion of the Second Medium-term Economic Policy Programme in which many speakers took part, the European Parliament adopted a long resolution approving the main lines of the Programme, however subject to some amendments.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

20. On 15 November 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation on the quality of durum wheat which may be bought in by the French intervention agency for the 1968/69 marketing year.²

Beef and veal

21. On 12 November 1968 the Commission adopted a new regulation on certain provisions governing intervention measures in the beef and veal sector in Germany.³ One object of this regulation is to fix the purchase price for cows of the "Kühe B" type.

Pigmeat

22. On 19 and 20 November 1968, the Commission adopted two regulations instituting a tendering procedure for the sale of pig carcasses bought in by the intervention agencies and abrogating the provisions governing the sale of these products at a fixed price.⁴

At its meetings on 25 and 26 November 1968, the Council adopted a regulation on the marketing of pigmeat products to which special intervention measures have been applied.⁵ It allows the marketing of certain pig carcasses bought by the Italian intervention agency.

¹ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

² Official gazette No. L 279, 16.11.1968.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 275, 13.11.1968.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. L 281, 20.11.1968 and No. L 282, 21.11.1968.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. L 287, 27.11.1968.

Milk and milk products

23. With regard to this sector, which has always been fraught with difficulties, the Council by its decision of 22 November 1968¹ authorized Belgium to grant national aid to milk producers on the basis of quality. However, this aid must be progressively abolished by 1 April 1969 because, in future, the system of aid to quality will have to work in such a way that no extra government aid will be needed.

A number of steps have been taken to facilitate disposal of surplus butter stocks. (This matter was, moreover, discussed by the Council at its session of 25/26 November at the request of the Dutch delegation.) A regulation of 6 November 1968,² amending a text issued in August on the sale of butter from public stocks, reduced the minimum sales price of butter held by intervention agencies in order to allow for the trend of the market and to enable the trade to obtain supplies. Furthermore, a Commission decision of 28 October 1968³ authorized Germany to sell butter from public stocks to charity institutions at reduced price. Two decisions of 18 November 1968^{4,5} amending previous provisions authorizing Germany and the Netherlands to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price for processing into concentrated butter, extended for one month the validity of the authorizations originally granted by the Commission, so that these operations may be continued without interruption until general rules on the disposal of stocks of butter in the Community are introduced. The Netherlands, France and Germany have sold by tender butter from stocks held by intervention agencies; these tenders have been dealt with in several regulations.

Lastly, the minimum prices for the sale of Dutch cheeses by tender were fixed by a decision of 25 November 1968.

Sugar

24. On 8 November 1968 the Commission adopted three regulations in this sector. One of these⁶ partially exempts from levy certain quantities of dried sugar-beet chips imported by Belgium, Germany and Italy for the brewing industry or for processing into roasted coffee substitutes. The second concerns the definitive quantity of surplus Italian sugar to be exported,⁶ while the third fixes the tonnages of white sugar to be carried forward by Germany and the Netherlands to the 1968/69 sugar year:⁷ 157 001 metric tons in the case of Germany and 114 074 for the Netherlands. Lastly, on 26 November 1968, the Council issued a regulation laying down the measures concerning the basic quotas in the event of merger or change of ownership of enterprises and change of ownership or letting of plant.⁷

25. At its meeting of 28 November 1968, the European Parliament rendered a favourable Opinion on a Commission proposal to make certain amendments to the rules governing the common organization of the sugar market. The purpose is to subject the Community's entire sugar output to these rules; until now this has not been the case as far as tonnages in excess of the maximum quotas of the sugar-

¹ Official gazette No. L 300, 14.12.1968.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 271, 7.11.1968.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 281, 20.11.1968.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. L 284, 23.11.1968.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. L 274, 12.11.1968.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. L 273, 9.11.1968.

⁷ *Ibid.*, No. L 289, 29.11.1968.

mills are concerned. The resolution adopted at the close of the debate expressed the view that these amendments would facilitate the practical implementation of the basic regulation but regretted that they had not already been tabled in June 1968, at the same time as the complementary provisions on the financing of the common agricultural policy in this sector.

Fruit and vegetables

26. On 26 November 1968 the Council adopted the regulations fixing the reference prices for sweet oranges and mandarins¹ and a regulation completing the earlier regulation on the basic price and the buying-in price for apples.²

The Council also noted that the Commission will present, before 1 March 1969, a comprehensive report on every aspect of the common organization and the working of the fruit and vegetable market, along with proposals for measures to deal with current problems and, *inter alia*, with certain questions relating to the destruction of fruit and vegetables. The Commission has already taken up a position on this matter, recalling the details of the problem (which is not a new one) and defending the common market organization against various criticisms.³

27. On 6 November 1968 the Commission adopted a regulation on the system of minimum prices for exports to non-member countries of flower bulbs and tubers.⁴ By another regulation, dated 8 November 1968, it authorized Member States to take measures derogating from certain criteria concerning the quality standards applicable to exports of these products to non-member countries.⁵

Financing the common agricultural policy

28. The Council has adopted the 1969 draft budget of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF).⁶ When the European Parliament was asked for its Opinion on this matter at its session of 25 to 29 November 1968, it made a number of amendments restoring to the 1969 budget certain credits which neither the Guarantee Section nor the Guidance Section of EAGGF will be able to use before the end of the year.

At its meeting of 25 and 27 November 1968, the Council discussed the proposed regulation on EAGGF (Guidance Section) aid for 1969. It earmarked 160 million u.a. to finance schemes for the improvement of structures in 1969, approximately 73 million u.a. being used to constitute a reserve to finance the particular measures which will have to be taken in pursuance of the decisions on agricultural structures which will be adopted after the Council has studied the Commission's memorandum on the matter.

The Council also adopted, on 26 November 1968, a regulation laying down additional provisions on the financing of the common agricultural policy in the sugar section.⁷ The object is to take 90% of contributions in this sector in calculating Member States' contributions to the EAGGF. The Commission fixed aid for the Italian fruit and vegetable sector from the EAGGF Guidance Section in the 1966/67 accounting year at 20 million u.a.⁸

¹ Official gazette No. L 290, 30.11.1968.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 287, 27.11.1968.

³ Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. I and official gazette No. C 122 (reply to a written question from M. Fellermaier).

⁴ Official gazette No. L 271, 7.11.1968.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. L 273, 9.11.1968.

⁶ Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. V, sec. 62.

⁷ Official gazette No. L 289, 29.11.1968.

⁸ *Ibid.*, No. L 281, 20.11.1968.

Approximation of legislation

29. The Commission has submitted to the Council a proposal for the approximation of legislation on pasta products. This proposed directive defines the various types of pasta according to the raw materials used in their manufacture and lays down rules on packaging and labelling. The Commission has also laid before the Council two proposals to amend earlier directives on the approximation of regulations or laws pertaining to colouring matters and preserving agents which may be added to foodstuffs. The aim of both proposals is to grant Member States a further extension of the time-limit for the entry into force of the planned prohibitions on the use of certain substances. The effective date now stipulated is 1 January 1970.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Programme with forecasts for steel for the first quarter of 1969

30. The programme with forecasts for steel¹ for the first quarter of 1969, approved on 26 November 1968 by the Commission before submission to the ECSC Consultative Committee on 13 December, was prepared prior to the announcement of the monetary measures introduced by France. However, the Commission is urging steelworks to restrict their deliveries to the intra-Community market owing to the risk of disturbance to the equilibrium of the steel market arising from three factors: steep increase in stocks, uncertainty of export markets, and the taking into use of further production potential (estimated at 5 million tons of crude steel). In the steel-using industries on the other hand, a recovery is in progress and the situation is improving in most sectors.

Study of the situation in the textile industry

31. On 8 November 1968 the Commission decided to entrust an economist with a general survey of the situation in the Community textile industry, in view of the special position of this industry where expansion is slow and external competition heavy. The survey will cover the structure of enterprises and of the market, the policy followed in the Member States and certain leading non-member countries, the outlook for consumption and external trade in the coming years, and the development of technology and competition.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

Council session on nuclear policy

32. The Council, which has received from the Commission a general report on nuclear policy, a multiannual research and training programme, and a preliminary draft budget for 1969², examined these questions during a session held in Brussels on 28 November 1968. The following announcement was published at the end of this session:

¹ Official gazette No. C 140, 30.12.1968.

² See Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. V, secs. 23-28.

"After thorough discussion, the Council has decided to instruct a committee of high-ranking officials of the Governments to discuss or prepare, on the basis of today's debates in the Council and the Council's resolution of 8 December 1967, an alternative programme which shall:

- 1) ensure the best use of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre's capacities through common programmes;
- 2) examine the possibilities of utilizing the JRC through complementary programmes, the cost of which would be borne by the countries concerned;
- 3) propose, on the basis of the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers on 31 October and 8 December 1967, preparatory considerations regarding the use of the existing facilities for appropriate new tasks in the field of research and technology.

The Committee is instructed to submit the results of its work to the Committee of Permanent Representatives for the purpose of preparing the ground for the Council's next session. The Commission is requested likewise to inform this Committee of high-ranking officials of its ideas concerning the alternative programmes."

33. During its session of 25-29 November 1968, the European Parliament¹ adopted a resolution on the political, budgetary and financial aspects of research and investment within the Euratom context, in which it "insistently draws the Council's attention to the serious consequences that may ensue if the Council maintains its attitude towards the Commission's proposals". Expressing the fear that "regular Community research activity, more especially at Ispra, Geel, Karlsruhe and Petten, may be ruled out in the future", the Parliament "addresses an urgent appeal to the Council's European conscience, that it shall not sacrifice the promising future opened up by a European research policy, which it is imperative to implement in order to achieve the aims laid down by the Treaty, to national budget policy considerations".

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

Fast reactors

34. The Working Group which was set up at the International Conference on Fast Reactor Safety held at Aix-en-Provence, France, in September 1967 and includes four American scientists — Prof. Fauske, Dr. Singer of the Argonne National Laboratory (USA), Prof. Dwyer of Brookhaven National Laboratory (USA), and Dr. Macpherson of Oak Ridge National Laboratory (USA) — held its first annual meeting at Ispra in October 1968. Thirty specialized research scientists from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, together with one American and one Japanese observer, took part in the work. As a result of the discussions the Joint Research Centre (Ispra Establishment) is to provide the Working Group's scientific secretariat on a permanent basis; the next exchange of activity reports is planned for April 1969; and the next conference is due to take place at Casaccia di Roma on 16 and 17 October 1969.

Elsewhere, work carried out in the Community was reported at two international conferences organized in the United States by the American Nuclear Society and

¹ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

Atomic Industrial Forum (Washington, 10-14 November), on "The Constructive Uses of Atomic Energy", and by the US Atomic Energy Commission (Argonne, 7-9 November) on "Sodium Technology and the 1 000 MWe LMFBR (Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor) Project". These conferences should make it easier to compare Community and external programmes.

The Rapsodie reactor has continued to operate normally; the fuel element burn-up has passed 40 000 MWd/t.

Heavy-water reactors (Ispra)

35. *ECO*. Final installation work was started on the "heating head" in-pile experiment; the requisite alterations are nearing the final stage.

Essor. On 14 November 1968, the responsible Italian authorities and the JRC Directorate General gave permission to start the power run-up of the Essor reactor. Fuelling operations were begun at once, and the reactor went critical on 16 November 1968. The power run-up is to continue over the next few weeks according to schedule. As regards the SAP (Sintered Aluminium Powder) welding problems, the press process (Cerca contract) has proved effective.

Ispra-1. The reactor, which had operated for 27.4 days, including 27.1 days at 5 MW power, and produced 136.4 MWd in October, had to be shut down three times. At the end of the month, two fuel elements were changed and the "visir" experiment (viscosity measurement on a suspension of thorium and uranium oxide) was inserted in a peripheral position in the reactor core. This experiment had to be removed after a short irradiation time (corresponding to 3.17 MWd) owing to a fault in the device. Seventy capsules containing a thorium and uranium oxide suspension were irradiated in the irradiation devices.

Technological problems connected with reactor development

36. A conference on "Dry Reprocessing of Irradiated Fuels" organized by the European Atomic Energy Society was held at Mol at the end of October 1968, and was attended by six of the Commission's research scientists. The discussion embraced certain problems inherent in the reprocessing of high-burnup fuels and also the development of dry processing methods. Particular importance attached to the latter subject, as the most recent developments in the USAEC programme were reported.

Reactor physics (Ispra)

37. The BBK reactor shielding calculations were completed. Under the co-operation agreement between Sorin and the Ispra Establishment, a code (QAD) for evaluating the shieldings was developed. The experimental investigations of the influence of temperature on the reactor cross-sections of uranium oxide and thorium oxide (Doppler effect) started at the RB-1 reactor, Bologna.

Condensed-state physics and Sora (Ispra)

38. The reactor core handling tests were completed; they served to determine the minimum acceptable clearance necessary for easy dismantling of the core. In the studies concerning the Sora reactor, two sets of explosion tests were carried out in a closed tank about 30 litres in volume, with the object of ascertaining the influence

of the heat sinks on the pressure of the shock waves. As regards magnetic resonance, the comparative measurements of the parameters characterizing molecule movement in certain organic liquids were used as the basis for a complete study of a specific type of movement (translation diffusion).

Research on nuclear materials

39. *Ispira*. The surface-coating process by sputtering, developed at Ispra, formed the subject-matter of new licensing contracts; as well as the French firm of Stel, there are now the German companies Leybold-Heraeus and W.C. Heraeus. A study on the separation of rare earths in aluminium-base materials was terminated. The method employed is simple and has the advantage of obviating the use of substances that were previously necessary (sulphur monochloride).

Petten. A very effective method for studying the influence of impurities on the oxidation of graphites was developed. The impurities are vapour deposited under vacuum on part of the high-purity carbon surface, in the form of an optically transparent layer. The attraction of this method lies in the fact that it provides a simpler means of observing the oxidation process.

Direct conversion (Ispra)

40. The mockup of a first experimental thermostat designed to control temperature during in-pile tests was completed and measurements were begun. The thermo-electric generator was tested in a cell with an electric heater instead of a radioisotope source of the same geometry; the tests yielded good results.

Thermonuclear fusion

41. The fourth meeting of the working group on thermonuclear fusion technology took place on 4 and 5 November at the EUR/FOM Association's laboratory at Jutphaas. This unit, in which each of the five associated laboratories is represented, reviewed the most recent technological developments and exchanged information on techniques elaborated in the laboratories as well as on the components of interesting equipment marketed by various European firms. The unit also stressed the necessity of keeping industry informed of recent developments in this field.

Biology and health and safety

42. *Activities under association agreements*. The Commission was represented at the Twelfth International Genetics Congress, held at Tokyo — in which representatives of five Community countries took part — and its contribution concerned the genetic implications of chromosome changes. As regards the paper presented at the symposium on "Radiation Exposure and Chromosome Aberrations", this dealt chiefly with the machinery by which the "XYY" chromosome condition is eliminated, a condition which in man is often found together with large physical stature and criminal tendencies.

Ispra. The Health and Safety chemical laboratory developed a technique for measuring BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand), which is to be used as an index of organic contamination of water.

Cetis (Ispra)

43. The dynamic simulation of Ispra-1 was completed for the safety report required by Italian law (using the analogue computer). The study included a check of the regulator performances and various reactivity and inlet temperature accidents.

Nuclear measurements and standards (CBNM, Geel)

44. The requisite equipment was installed for the neutron physics measurements on plutonium-241 and americium-241 and the preliminary tests started. Safety precautions were taken to supervise the handling of about 4 000 Curies (35 g) of high-enriched plutonium-241. The USAEC's delivery of plutonium-241 was due to arrive before the end of 1968.

BR-2 materials testing reactor

45. During October the reactor operated for a total of 19 days and 95 channels were occupied by experimental irradiation devices.

Education, training, basic research

Information meeting on nuclear power plants

46. The experience acquired through the construction and commissioning of the Dodewaard (Netherlands), Lingen and Obrigheim (Germany) nuclear power plants, in which Euratom participated directly or indirectly, was the subject of an information meeting held under the Commission's auspices at Arnhem on 27-29 November 1968. The GNK power plant at Dodewaard (50 MWe BWR) was connected to the grid on 25 October 1968, the KWL at Lingen (250 MWe BWR) on 20 May 1968, and the KWO at Obrigheim (300 MWe PWR) on 29 October. These three plants — all of purely Community construction — were successfully brought into service and incorporated in the electricity grid during 1968.

Nearly 300 technicians and industrialists representing 85 firms and bodies in the six Community countries attended the meeting. The discussions demonstrated the participants' interest in the various fields referred to in technical reports. This confrontation proved that the countries of the European Community have succeeded in bringing the nuclear power plants to industrial maturity and that the original technological achievements of the European nuclear power plant and equipment construction firms have now reached a high level.

Course on molecular biology and radiobiology

47. Under the sponsorship of the European Community, a course on molecular biology and radiobiology was held at Munich from 11 October to 13 November 1968 under the direction of Professor F. Kaudewitz, Head of the Institut für Genetik, University of Munich. The work was organized jointly by the Institut für Genetik and the Max Planck Institut für Biochemie. For four weeks, eighteen young research workers had the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the most up-to-date techniques. At the end of the course, some forty European scientists joined in a three-day symposium.

Scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders

48. At the end of November 1968, the number of scientific and technical trainees, grant-holders and qualified trainees — mainly at the JRC establishments, and also under contracts of association — was as follows: 55 student-trainees (47 of them actively engaged), 43 grant-holders (31 actively engaged) and 17 qualified trainees.

Orgel Prototype Call for Bids

49. A meeting was held at Ispra on 12 November 1968 with the representatives of the GAAA-Interatom-Montedison group. The purpose of the meeting was to enable the Orgel project heads to satisfy themselves that the development work on heavy-water reactors of this type, either in progress or scheduled for the coming months at the Ispra establishments, was in accordance with the views of the group. The group is now preparing its tender for the prototype and has started on the draft decision: both these documents have to be submitted by 31 December 1968.

ENERGY POLICY

Coal

Financial aid from the Member States to the coal industry

50. A memorandum to the Council from the Commission shows that in general the Member States have tended to grant rather more financial aid to the coal industry for 1968 because of the widening gap between production costs and selling prices, and also because of social and regional considerations. Total aid granted to Community collieries in 1968 was 427.7 million u.a., compared with 352.3 million u.a. the previous year and 163.7 million u.a. in 1966. However, its rate of increase (+ 21.4% from 1967 to 1968) has slowed down considerably since the introduction by the ECSC High Authority on 7 February 1965 of the Community aid system. It will be remembered that by virtue of this decision the Member States have to notify, by 1 November each year, the financial measures they intend to adopt for the following year. The aid granted by Member States is authorized by the Commission, after consulting the Council, where it does not affect the smooth running of the Common Market.

On the basis of this memorandum the Council, at its session of 4 and 5 November 1968, granted the consultation¹ stipulated by Article 2 of the decision and requested by the Commission. The government representatives approved the grant of this national aid and the Commission drafted four decisions authorizing the aids granted in 1968 by Germany, Belgium, France and the Netherlands to their coal industries. When adopted, these decisions are notified to the Governments concerned and published in the official gazette of the Communities.

For 1969 the notifications stipulated by the 1965 decision, and already made, have provided the Commission with information on the financial measures which certain Governments intend to introduce to aid their coal mining industry directly or indirectly.

Coal research

51. After consulting the ECSC Consultative Committee and obtaining the confirmatory opinion of the Council, the Commission decided on 15 November 1968 to allocate a total of 1 823 355 units of account from the "levy", for the financing of 7 coal research projects (52 900 u.a. of which were intended to cover expenses of disseminating information and associated expenses). The 7 projects concern fire-damp outbursts in the coal mass, hydraulic mining and transport of coal, the

¹ Official gazette No. C 117, 9.11.1968.

propagation of radio waves in underground workings, the possibilities of an increase in coking productivity, the manufacture of lignite briquettes, the combustion of solid fuels, particularly powdered coal, and the upgrading and use of boiler ash.

Oil and natural gas

Maintenance by the Member States of minimum stocks of crude oil and oil products

52. On 20 November 1968 the Commission passed to the Council a new amended text of the proposals it had made in April 1967 which required Member States to hold a minimum level of stocks of crude petroleum and petroleum products. A first proposal for a directive concerning this obligation had been submitted on 28 October 1964, at a time when only four Member States had specific legislation on oil stocks. The situation having changed in the meantime (particularly in Germany), the amended proposal now submitted by the Commission to the Council envisages that storage expenses will be covered by consumption of imported crude oil, thus derogating from the provisions of the EEC Treaty (Articles 30, 31 and 37) concerning the removal of quantitative restrictions and measures with equivalent effect, the derogation being based on Article 103 of the Treaty. Moreover, the new text specifies, among other measures, that stocks must be built up by 1 January 1971 to allow for the need to adapt national legislation to the provisions of the directive.

At the same time, the Commission passed to the Council a proposal for a decision supplementing the provisions of the directive (Article 6 (2)) providing for the enterprises of one Member State to form stocks of oil on the territory of another Member State, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned. The proposed decision fixes certain procedures for the conclusion and implementation of particular intergovernmental agreements the principle of which was adopted in the text described above. This proposed decision determines the Commission's role if an intergovernmental agreement concerning stocks formed in one Member State on behalf of enterprises of another Member State has not been concluded within 8 months of notification of the above-mentioned directive, or if such agreement is not observed.

TRANSPORT POLICY

ECSC/Switzerland and ECSC/Austria international through rates for rail transport

53. The Joint ECSC/Switzerland and ECSC/Austria Transport Commissions, set up by the agreements of 28 July 1956 and 26 July 1957 on the establishment of international through rates for the rail transit of coal and steel through Swiss and Austrian territory, held their ordinary meetings at Montreux on 12 and 13 November 1968 with M. Rho, Director-General for Transport, in the chair.

The Commissions examined the problems raised by the implementation of the two agreements. They noted with satisfaction that the rail transit traffic through

Austria and Switzerland of ECSC goods between Italy and the other Member States amounted to 3.7 million tons in 1967, representing an increase of 174 000 tons over the previous year. The implementation of the agreements had met with no difficulties in the course of the year in question.

Information meetings with the trade union organizations

54. During November, two meetings with the trade union organizations were arranged by the Commission. As always, their purpose was the exchange of information and discussion of common transport policy matters.

The first meeting took the form of a symposium with the Committee of ITF unions in the EEC. This was held on 18 and 19 November 1968, and began with a general statement by M. Victor Bodson, member of the Commission, who reviewed the situation after the Council discussions of 18 and 19 July 1968 on transport. The other speakers dealt mainly with social policy in transport, and the future outlook and priority of the common transport policy as seen by the Commission and the Council.

Discussions with the European Transport Committee (IFCTU) took place on 28 and 29 November. The emphasis was on the social aspects of the common transport policy and on the importance which the Commission attaches to it. The discussions also dealt with the application to transport of the rules of competition, the problem of aids, the Commission proposals currently under discussion in the Council, and the future outlook.

Consultative Committee on Transport

55. At its meeting of 28 and 29 November, the Consultative Committee on Transport rendered its Opinion on the matter of conditions and procedures concerning publication of special contracts involving rates outside the brackets. The Committee had been led to examine this matter in connection with the implementation of the Council regulation of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a bracket-rate system for road haulage between the Member States.¹

56. At its plenary session from 25 to 29 November 1968, the European Parliament rendered Opinions on two proposed regulations submitted by the Commission to the Council. These Opinions, generally approving the Commission's text, concerned the institution of a standard permanent accounting scheme for rail, road and inland water transport infrastructure costs, and the standardization of railway accounts. In its resolution on the second of these regulations, the Parliament invited the Commission to submit proposals for a common standardization procedure which did not adversely affect traffic safety or the social situation of railwaymen.

¹ Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. V, sec. 72.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of industrial activities

57. The Council gave its approval to the granting of loans to assist the financing of the following six industrial conversion projects, approved in principle by the Commission:¹

(i) Fl. 20 million to Industriebouw Kerkrade N.V.: to assist in financing the establishment of a group of 10 to 20 industrial enterprises in Kerkrade (southern Limburg);

(ii) Lit. 300 million to Industria Armi Brevettate, S.N.C. di G. Zoli & C.: expansion of the enterprise (manufacture and marketing of sporting guns) in Gardone Val Trompia (Brescia);

(iii) DM 6 million to Hüttenwerke Kayser AG: increase of copper production capacity of the enterprise at Lünen (North Rhine-Westphalia);

(iv) DM 20 million to Aluminium Norf GmbH: construction of an aluminium rolling mill at Stüttgen in the Neuss region and an aluminium wire-drawing works at Lünen (North Rhine-Westphalia);

(v) DM 20 million to Chemische Werke Hüls AG: building of six new plants and eleven extensions to the Marl chemical complex;

(vi) DM 9 million to Faserwerke Hüls GmbH: building of a polyester fibre factory at Marl (Recklinghausen).

The Commission also took a formal decision to grant three loans in Belgium. Finally, a new application was made by the Netherlands Government.

Studies

58. The Netherlands and German Ministers for Economic Affairs have made an official request for Commission participation in a study on the trend of the social and economic structures of the Twente-Oost-Gelderland/North Rhine-Westphalia frontier region.

The Study Group on the Liège-Maastricht-Aachen frontier regions proceeded to examine the part of the interim report devoted to an analysis of the structure of the region and determined the lines the work should take.

The Working Party on the promotion of a development pole for tourism in Calabria set up by the Commission and the Ministry for Assistance to Southern Italy met in Brussels on 14 November 1968. After examining the present state of the work, the members felt that its continuation called for a meeting with the Minister responsible for assistance to Southern Italy in order to determine possible solutions.

Visits

59. The Director-General for Regional Policy continued his visits to the national authorities responsible for regional policy. The broad exchange of views on the

¹ Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. V, sec. 41 and official gazette No. C 134, 10.12.1968.

problems arising in this field at Community level, already begun in October with the competent authorities in the Netherlands, France, Italy and Germany, was concluded during November by visits to the national authorities of Belgium and Luxembourg.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational training

60. The Advisory Committee on Vocational Training met in plenary session on 7 November 1968 with M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, in the chair. M. Levi-Sandri gave an account of the present state and prospects of the Commission's activities in vocational training. After a general discussion, the members of the Committee approved the Community career monograph on the training of skilled machine-tool operators; the document will be sent to the Council later as a draft recommendation. The Committee was also informed of the state of the Commission's work on the alignment of training standards in transport, building and agriculture, and of vocational guidance activities and the exchange of young workers.

61. A meeting of experts on the alignment of training standards in the building industry was also held in Brussels on 26 November 1968; its work concerned the drafting of a Community career monograph on skilled crane operators.

Employment matters

62. From 5 to 7 November 1968 the Commission organized in Luxembourg a joint training session for officials of national employment services, in collaboration with the Luxembourg Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Mines. The meeting formed part of the general exchange of information and experience specified in the plan for collaboration between employment services in the Six and in the further training programme for skilled labour exchange staff. Information and discussion centred on Luxembourg employment legislation, the work of the Office national du Travail and the organization and methods of the Luxembourg employment services.

European social fund

63. The European Social Fund Committee met in plenary session on 22 November 1968 in Brussels. It approved a number of applications for aid, which bring total aid from the Fund to 12 859 594.96 u.a., of which 9 667 727.63 u.a. for vocational retraining schemes for 33 638 workers and 3 191 867.33 u.a. for resettlement schemes affecting 350 273 workers.¹ These figures are broken down as follows:

¹ In this figure workers from Italy resettled in another Community country are counted twice: once by country of departure and again by host country (Germany or France). The actual number resettled is about 172 000.

Country	Amount (in u.a.)	Number of workers
Germany	1 147 667.81	158 991
Belgium	26 415.98	27
France	5 759 508.69	26 147
Italy	5 103 999.07	197 949
Luxembourg	nil	—
Netherlands	822 003.41	797

Readaptation (ECSC)

64. In November the Commission, acting under ECSC Treaty Article 56, decided to contribute to the costs of retraining more than 5 200 workers affected by the closure of coal mines and steelworks resulting from radical changes in the marketing of their production.

In Germany credits were opened to the amount of DM 6 290 000 to help retrain some 4 400 workers affected by the closing of two factories, a plant making coking coal and a number of steel-making divisions in a steelworks. In the Netherlands, retraining expenses decided in favour of workers from a lignite mine and a steelworks amounted to Fl 1 074 000. The Governments of the Member States contribute on a one-for-one basis to these retraining expenses.

In addition, the Commission approved an application by the German Government for financial aid to grant lump-sum compensation to workers in the coal industry affected by pit closure. Commission aid is however granted only to workers affected by measures under a Commission decision in pursuance of ECSC Treaty Article 56. The compensation is granted only to workers leaving the mining industry and who are either aged 40 or over and have spent not less than five years in the industry or whose working or earning capacity is reduced within the meaning of the internal regulations applicable to the case. The Commission bears half the cost of the lump-sum compensation, but only up to a maximum of 625 units of account per claimant.

Free movement of workers

65. At its 99th session in Brussels on 21 November 1968, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers dealt with the extent of obligation of the institutions of the Member States in respect of claims prior to the expiry of the application of Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 to Algeria. It also examined the problems raised by the legislation applicable to auxiliary staff attached to a Community department on the territory of a non-member state, the allocation of capital for the redemption of a German industrial accident pension, the purchase

of a building on the territory of another Member State, and the application of the law of one Member State on family status in connection with obtaining pension or annuity rights for surviving dependents under the social security laws of another Member State.

66. Two joint training sessions for welfare officers concerned with workers and their families moving within the Community were organized in Rouen from 8 to 10 October and in Rome from 19 to 21 November 1968. These sessions, organized in collaboration with the International Social Service, dealt with the implications for young workers of free movement and other Community measures concerning them. Some 50 welfare officers dealing with migrant workers attended each session.

67. At its sitting of 25 November 1968, the European Parliament¹ adopted a resolution on certain matters raised by the application of social security arrangements to migrant workers, with particular emphasis on "the need to achieve a true harmonization of legislation to enable the last step to be taken towards a system of Community law on the matter". The Economic and Social Committee² approved the Commission's proposal, subject to a few amendments.

Working conditions

68. The Joint Committee on the Harmonization of Terms of Employment (Steel) met on 14 November 1968 with M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, in the chair.

The representatives of employers' and workers' organizations discussed the measures introduced in the Community countries to remedy the social repercussion of structural changes in the steel industry. The Joint Committee also resumed its examination of the changeover to monthly payment of wages in the steel industry and reviewed the main social events which had occurred in the Community steel industry since January 1968.

Building of workers' dwellings (ECSC)

Inauguration of the 100 000th dwelling built with financial aid from the ECSC

69. A ceremony inaugurating the 100 000th dwelling built with ECSC financial aid took place on 19 November 1968 in Ghent. The house forms part of a project of 501 dwellings under construction in the communes of Wachtebeke and Zelzate for workers of the SIDMAR steel factory on the banks of the Ghent-Zelzate canal. A number of personalities representing the Belgian Government, the local authorities, employers' and workers' organizations and the Community institutions were present on the occasion. M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, stated the Commission's intention of giving a further strong impetus to the Community's social policy. Since its work began, the ECSC has made financial

¹ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

² See "Economic and Social Committee" in this Bulletin.

contributions under six large-scale programmes and three special programmes to the building of some 109 000 dwellings, granting some 260 000 000 u.a. from its own resources, ECSC loan funds and other availabilities.

ECSC special housing programme

70. The ECSC special housing programme now in progress has two main objectives: firstly, to build to advanced designs in respect of both the size and layout of rooms and fittings, and secondly, to ensure by synchronized planning and building that houses and amenities are ready at the same time. These objectives are emphasized in a report published in November 1968 by the members of the international council of experts in conjunction with the Commission's departments. The estates concerned in this programme, each comprising some 400 dwellings, are at different stages of completion. In Germany, the Salzgitter-Lebenstedt and the Wulfen estates are almost complete. Those in France, at Le Creusot, in the Netherlands, at Heemskerk, and in Italy, at Piombino, are in progress, while the Belgian programme, at Genk, is still at the planning stage. In Luxembourg a programme on the required scale in accordance with the directives has not proved possible. For the special programme the ECSC has set up an international council of experts consisting of the directors of the national housing research institutions in the six countries. This council, together with personalities engaged in their respective countries in the planning and execution of the programme (representatives of employers and workers, public authorities and owners), visited the French estate at Le Creusot on 30 October 1968 and the Netherlands estate at Heemskerk on 15 November 1968. The purpose of these visits was to inspect the practical results and to see whether the objectives of the programme had been achieved.

Industrial medicine, health and safety, and health protection

71. A number of scientific co-ordination meetings were held during November, as part of the medical and ergonomic research programme launched in 1964. Action in the field of industrial medicine included the following: information meetings in Florence on pneumoconioses, at which the experts reviewed the work done in the last five years; the Commission's decision to grant financial aid to seven projects on burns and four others on traumatology and readaptation; meetings of experts on methods of healing fractures and fitting artificial limbs.

72. In industrial health and safety, research workers and technicians in enterprises connected with the ECSC prepared systematic tests on protective clothing for use against heat and burns currently worn in industry. In addition, three meetings in connection with the research programmes on industrial physiology and psychology were held from 20 to 22 November. They dealt with the organization of work in relation to safety, individual protection methods and certain matters arising from automatic protection systems; an agreement was reached on 18 November with the Swedish Iron Ore Mines Association for close scientific co-operation on this research.

73. On 13 and 14 November 1968 there was a meeting of experts in Luxembourg to study the results of the programme of comparison of radioactive contamination in the diet of adolescents in the Community, begun in October 1965. The object of this programme was to determine how far food is involved in the radioactive contamination of populations, taking as an example restricted population groups,

in the case in point, boarding school pupils. Food samples were taken in ten schools throughout the Community, 4 in Germany, 1 in Belgium, 1 in France, 3 in Italy, 1 in the Netherlands. The results showed the relevance of the programme, the conclusions of which are in preparation. In addition, the second phase has been completed of a programme of systematic comparison of dosimetric films used in the Community Member States in connection with a fundamental aspect of the application of physical control of radiation protection, stipulated by the Euratom basic standards. In this experiment, in which the principal nuclear installations and the national centres are taking part under the auspices of the Commission, some 1 000 films were irradiated in three specialized laboratories under strict test conditions. The results of the experiments showed that the accuracy of measurements, and the conformity of the doses recorded by the dosimetric films have been considerably improved.

74. On a more general level, the Economic and Social Committee¹, at its session of 27 and 28 November 1968, rendered its Opinion on the development of the social situation in the Community during 1967, on the basis of the survey published by the Commission. The Committee reviewed the results of the Community's social policy and the future outlook for various aspects of its most important aims.

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

VII. The Community and the Associated States

TURKEY

75. At its session of 25-29 November 1968, the European Parliament¹ discussed the recommendations adopted by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee at its 6th session from 21 to 24 September 1968 in Istanbul.² The resolution adopted at the conclusion of the debate supported these recommendations, stressed the importance of the Association and the transition to the second phase of the Ankara Agreement, and hoped that further progress would be made with the Association so as to allow, in particular, for the situation and requirements of the Turkish economy.

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Official visit by M. Jean Rey to Senegal, Mali and the Ivory Coast

76. At the invitation of the Governments concerned, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Senegal from 10 to 14 November, to Mali from 14 to 18 November and to the Ivory Coast from 18 to 21 November 1968.

In the course of his journey M. Rey met M. Léopold Senghor, President of Senegal, M. Modibo Keita, at that time President of Mali, and M. Houphouët Boigny, President of Ivory Coast. Talks with members of the Governments of the three countries covered the general situation of the countries, the present state of their relations with the Community under the Association Agreement, and the negotiations for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. The President of the Commission plans to continue his visit to the Associated African States and Madagascar next spring.

At a press conference during his stay in Dakar, M. Jean Rey stated that the negotiations on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, scheduled to begin on 19 December, should lead to an improvement in the present situation regarding trade and investments. He stressed the need to assist more particularly those countries whose economy depended on a single product.

Official visit by M. Sassen to Niger, Cameroon and Madagascar

77. M. Sassen, member of the Commission, also paid an official visit to Niger from 8 to 11 November, to Cameroon from 12 to 17 November and to Madagascar from 21 to 27 November 1968. He had talks with the Presidents of the three countries: M. Hamani Diori, M. Ahidjo and M. Tsiranana, and with the Foreign

¹ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

² Bulletin No. 11-68, Ch. VI, sec. 51.

Ministers, Ministers of the Plan and other government personalities. M. Sassen raised various problems connected with relations between the AASM and the Community and the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. He also visited projects financed with EDF aid (agricultural installations, power stations, infrastructure works, hospitals, schools) and inaugurated some of these.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

78. On 7 November 1968 the Commission took six new financing decisions involving aid from the second European Development Fund to a total of 8 254 000 u.a.: 5 500 000 u.a. in grants, and a loan on special terms of 2 754 000 u.a. for one particular project. The projects concerned had been endorsed by the EDF Committee.

(i) Elimination of the tsetse fly by sterilization of the male fly, Central African Republic: 97 000 000 Frs. CFA or about 393 000 u.a. This pilot project consists in applying a method based on the principle of freeing males sterilized by irradiation, with a view to adapting this technique later for use on a wide scale in Africa.

(ii) A system of telecommunication by radio links and fitting out of two urban telephone exchanges, Somalia: 23 393 000 Sh. So. or about 3 275 000 u.a. The aim is to provide Somalia with a modern telecommunications network to furnish adequate links with the outside world and between the capital and the main urban centres.

(iii) Extension of the Nouakchott wharf, Mauritania: a loan on special terms of 2 754 000 u.a. or about 680 000 000 Frs. CFA. The object is to extend the wharf at Nouakchott, built in 1964 with credits from the first EDF, and to provide it with the necessary equipment to handle exports of copper ore in the immediate future and later to cope with the continual increase in commercial traffic.

(iv) Fixing of the "structural improvements" part of the fourth and last annual instalment of the production aid programme, Niger: 180 795 000 Frs. CFA. or about 732 000 u.a. This instalment provides for groundnut and cotton production rationalization schemes, mainly in the form of instruction and guidance programmes, the distribution of fertilizers and insecticides, and parasite control.

(v) Training of medium-grade officials of the Office d'exploitation de transports (Transport administration office) Congo (Kinshasa): 490 000 Zaïres or about 980 000 u.a. Some 220 medium-grade officials will be trained and further instruction will be provided for 332 senior officials.

(vi) An information programme on the activities and achievements of the European Development Fund: 120 000 u.a.

With these decisions the total commitments of the second European Development Fund to date amount to approximately 567 761 000 u.a. for 280 financing decisions. These figures do not include advances to Stabilization Funds financed from EDF resources in pursuance of Article 20 of the Yaoundé Convention, expenditure incurred in supervising the execution of the schemes, or the EDF's own financial and administrative expenses.

Visits

79. On 8 November 1968 talks were held at the European Development Fund headquarters with a delegation from Congo (Kinshasa) led by M. J.J. Litho, Minister for Agriculture. They concerned the establishment of a definitive programme determining new priorities for investment projects to be financed under the second EDF.

On the occasion of a visit to the Commission on 22 November 1968 by the President of the Republic of Gabon, M. Albert Bongo, and senior officials of his Government, a working meeting was held on general matters of interest to Gabon and the Community, the new Convention of Association and important investment projects under examination in connection with the EDF.

The trend of trade between the Community and the AASM

80. AASM exports showed a general increase from 1958 to 1967 at a rate comparing favourably with that of other developing countries; this is shown in a study by the competent departments of the Commission on the trend of trade between the EEC and the Associated African States and Madagascar during the period in question. Apart from Congo (Kinshasa), the economy of which was affected by the exceptional events following independence, the annual rate of increase of AASM exports is appreciably higher, at 8.4%, than that of the developing countries in general.

It may further be noted that trade flows have tended to diversify geographically. In contrast to what happened up to 1968, AASM trade with the Member States of which they were previously dependencies increased at only a moderate rate, while a trend to reorientate their trade towards other Member States or advanced non-member countries was noted. Thus the Associated States' commercial relations with Germany and Italy developed rapidly, while the rate of increase was much slower for trade with France and Belgium. African exports to the United States, Britain and Japan also increased at an exceptionally high rate, and this explains why the importance of the Community as a trading partner of the AASM has declined since 1958.

It should be noted, however, that despite the appearance of new items exports are still in the main concentrated on some twenty basic or semi-finished products (copper, tropical timber, coffee, groundnuts); the AASM economy is thus specially dependent on the world market. Finally, the Commission study indicates that the overall trade balance of the AASM, after some deterioration in 1960, again shows a surplus, though the situation obviously differs from country to country.

Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

81. Three seminars were arranged in November in Brussels, Munich and the Hague; 120 students and in-service trainees of the Associated Overseas States, Countries and Territories attended. In addition, two Commission officials went to Central Africa to conduct seven seminars, starting on 9 November, in Douala, Yaoundé, Libreville, Port-Gentil, Noanda, Fort-Lamy and Kisangani, for groups of African

students, officials and supervisory staff. A further seminar for 400 people was organized in Abidjan from 4 to 8 November under the patronage of the Ivory Coast Minister for National Education. Lectures on the EEC-AASM Association were given by a representative of the European Parliament, senior officials of the Commission, and government, political and university personalities of Ivory Coast.

The Commission was represented at the third seminar on the International Voluntary Service, organized by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg from 4 to 8 November 1968, and at the annual general meeting on 6 November in Luxembourg of the Board of the Centre for training development statisticians and economists (C.E.S.D.), which has for seven years been training statistical technicians from the AASM who are scholarship-holders of the European Communities.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE EAST AFRICAN STATES

82. The delegation of the East African States (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya) requested the Council of the European Communities to set up an interim committee pending the entry into force of the Convention signed on 26 July 1968 in Arusha. The representatives of the Six proposed that the first meeting of the committee be held at the end of January 1969; its tasks would be limited to preparing the implementation of the Convention.

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

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Austria

83. On 28 and 29 November 1968 discussions of a technical nature, principally on the trend of the steel market, took place in Vienna between representatives of the Commission and Austrian experts. The meeting was one of the series of regular contacts between the ECSC and Austria on the subject.

Denmark

84. Continuing the traditional meetings, M. Poul Nyboe Andersen, Danish Minister for economic affairs, Nordic affairs and matters concerning European markets, visited various members of the Commission on 7 November 1968. He was accompanied by senior officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and by Ambassador Finn Gundelach, Head of the Danish Mission to the Communities.

Discussions ranged over general aspects of European integration and certain specific problems of trade between Denmark and the Community, particularly in agricultural products.

Switzerland

85. A meeting on 19 and 20 November 1968 between a Commission delegation, aided by representatives of the Member States, and a Swiss delegation decided on the terms of an agreement on processing traffic in certain textile products between the Community and Switzerland. It was agreed that the Commission would prepare a draft for submission to the respective competent authorities. The negotiations on the matter were opened on 27 June 1968 under terms of reference from the Council discussed during the previous spring.¹

Morocco and Tunisia

86. There was a further meeting between Community and Moroccan delegations on 25 and 26 November 1968. Discussion concerned the concessions which Morocco planned to grant the Community. Progress at this session augurs well for an early conclusion of an agreement and, as the joint communiqué published after the discussions indicates in substance, the two delegations agreed to report back in the meantime to their respective authorities on the results achieved.

¹ Bulletin No. 7-68, Ch. II, sec. 56, No. 8-68, Ch. IV, sec. 64, and No. 9/10-68, Ch. III, sec. 81.

The Tunisian Government, meanwhile, is continuing work on possible solutions resulting from the suggestions made by the Commission delegation. At the same time, draft agreements for submission to the Tunisian and Moroccan delegations have been prepared in the Commission, with the help of observers from the Member States.

Yugoslavia

87. Negotiations between a Community and a Yugoslav delegation for a non-preferential trade agreement, the first phase of which took place from 15 to 18 October in Brussels,¹ were the subject of a Commission memorandum submitted to the Council at its session of 4 and 5 November 1968. During the ensuing discussions, all the delegations emphasized the importance they attached to these negotiations and the need to find practical solutions to the problems arising. The Commission is to submit to the Council at an early date proposals for the resumption of negotiations early next year.

Iran

88. On 26 November 1968, following the renewal of the EEC-Iran Trade Agreement for a further period of one year to expire on 30 November 1968,² the Council adopted, on a proposal by the Commission and in accordance with Article 2 of the Agreement, a regulation opening and apportioning a Community tariff quota for dried grapes fixed at 3 908 tons for the new period. On 5 November 1968 the Council, in addition to declaring itself in favour of renewing the Agreement, adopted a regulation extending for one year the validity of a supplementary note to the CCT on the conditions for applying the maximum duty for certain carpets, to facilitate to some extent the export of these to the Community.³

Latin America

89. A memorandum on relations between the Community and Latin America was submitted by the Italian Government to the Council, which also heard a statement by the Italian delegation at its session of 4/5 November 1968. The Council noted with interest the matters raised in the memorandum and indicated its intention to resume examination of them shortly.

Japan

90. The European Communities will be represented at the Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Osaka in 1970; the decision to take part was made by the Council at its session of 4/5 November 1968.

¹ Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. VI, sec. 81.

² Official gazette No. L 284, 23.11.1968.

³ Official gazette No. L 287, 27.11.1968 and Ch. V, sec. 3 of this Bulletin.

Missions of non-member countries

91. On 5 November 1968 the President of the Council, M. Guiseppe Medici, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, separately received H.E. Ambassador Phairot Jayanama, head of the Thailand Mission, and H.E. Ambassador R.B.I.N. Djajadiningrat, Head of the Indonesian Mission to the European Economic Community, for the submission of their letters of credence.

In addition, the Community institutions gave their *agrément* to the appointment of H.E. Ambassador Riaz Piracha as new Head of the Pakistan Mission to the European Communities. H.E. Ambassador Ali Hamdy Hussein as Head of the United Arab Republic Mission to the European Communities, H.E. Ambassador Jean Coradin as new Head of the Haïti Mission to the European Economic Community and H.E. Ambassador Kenichi Otabe as new Head of the Japanese Mission to the European Communities.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

92. The problems arising from the establishment of a common commercial policy, which have been under study for several months in the Council, were re-examined at its session of 4/5 November 1968. It will be remembered that three Commission proposals for regulations are involved, concerning:

- (a) the establishment of a joint liberalization list in respect of imports into the Community from non-member countries;
- (b) a common procedure for administering quantitative quotas for imports into the Community;
- (c) a special procedure for imports of certain products from some non-member countries.

In view of differences of opinion between the Member States, the Commission has submitted to the Council suggestions to expedite the work in progress — in conformity with the action programme adopted by the Council in September 1962 — with a view to establishing a common commercial policy by the end of 1968.

93. In a more limited field, the Commission, on 7 November 1968, amended its recommendation to the Member States of 21 December 1967 (since amended twice) on export arrangements applicable to non-member countries for certain non-ferrous metal waste and ash. At the time it had recommended the six countries to introduce quotas for these exports limited to certain fixed tonnages for each of the four customs territories. The Commission's new recommendation¹ authorizes a slight increase in the quota formerly allotted to one of these territories.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

94. The UNCTAD Committee on Commodities held its third session in Geneva from 29 October to 8 November. It succeeded in adopting two recommendations

¹ Official gazette No. L 281, 20.11.1968.

left in abeyance by the New Delhi Conference, concerning buffer stocks and economic diversification. Coming as they do soon after the conclusion of the international sugar agreement, generally considered as a success to UNCTAD's credit, these results were regarded as important and positive. Five Member States of the EEC and the Community as such took part in the work of this session, which was chaired by M. Laloux (Belgium).

International commodity arrangements

International Sugar Agreement

95. The conclusion in October by the United Nations Conference in Geneva, of a new sugar agreement was the subject of a debate at the European Parliament session of 25 to 29 November 1968. At the conclusion of the discussion, which arose from a verbal question by the Committee on External Trade Relations, the Parliament adopted a resolution in which it emphasized the Community's responsibility towards the developing countries, deplored that the Community had had no part in the conclusion of the agreement and "hoped that the Commission and the Council would explore every possibility of the Community's becoming a party to it without delay". The resolution also stressed the need to improve the structure of the Agreement and thus ensure better equilibrium in the international sugar market.¹

Food aid

96. On 21 November 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal² for amending the regulation of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in cereals, to enable the Community to assume the obligations arising from the Convention on Food Aid to the developing countries which it signed in 1967. It had been found that neither the regulation of June 1967 previously concluded nor its implementing procedures made any provision for measures to permit the "mobilization" of cereals and flour to meet food aid commitments undertaken by the EEC and the Member States. The proposal submitted in November by the Commission to the Council therefore makes provision for the relevant products to be obtained in the Community by purchasing cereals and flour on the internal market or by using cereals held by the intervention agencies; these operations would be carried out in accordance with criteria adopted by the Council on a Commission proposal.

It may be noted that applications for food aid have been made by the Governments of five countries: India, Pakistan, Tunisia, Turkey and Indonesia.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

97. The 25th session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was held at Geneva from 12 to 29 November 1968.

¹ See "European Parliament" in this Bulletin.

² Official gazette No. C 129, 2.12.1968.

On the initiative of the GATT Director-General, who was anxious that advantage should be taken of this session to reaffirm the political will to safeguard the results achieved and to seek further progress in liberalizing trade, despite the problems, difficulties and dangers at present troubling international economic life, the Contracting Parties had been invited to send high-level representatives so that at the end of the session conclusions could be adopted on the further implementation of the programme of work on the expansion of trade adopted at the 24th session in November 1967.

Most of the interest, attention and time of the Contracting Parties was devoted to discussions of this programme. The reports elaborated by the three important Committees set up at the 24th session to carry out the programme under the three main headings of trade in industrial products, agriculture, and trade of the developing countries, showed the latest stage of progress in preparing the required studies and defining the methods for the identification and analysis of the problems with a view to exploring possibilities of solving them.

In his introductory address, the Director-General pleaded that in all spheres preparations should be made for action through a greater imaginative effort to call forth new and original ideas through which maximum advantage could be derived from any negotiating opportunities that arose. Inspired by these words, the discussions of the Contracting Parties led to the adoption of conclusions which not only confirm the validity of the objectives of the work programme regarding the expansion of trade, but also call on the three important Committees to intensify and accelerate their studies so that as the end of the 26th session in late 1969 the Contracting Parties may be in a position to adopt appropriate decisions on possible solutions to the problems and lines for future action in the various fields.

The special problems of the developing countries as regards the expansion of trade were given priority in all aspects of the work programme. The express recognition of this priority must be attributed to the particularly resolute, consistent and co-ordinated activity of these countries. This attitude of theirs and the importance they attached to reinforcing the effectiveness of the Committee on Trade and Development in order to have a suitable instrument for their action and intervention in the evolution of the work programme, is certainly to be seen as a recognition of the usefulness and particular merits of GATT in the general context of development policy.

Through its representatives, the Community took an active and positive part in working out the conclusions on this central item of the agenda of the Contracting Parties. While subscribing to the intention of directing efforts in such a way that the work put in hand may advance, as far as possible, from the study stage to the search for mutually acceptable solutions, the Community nevertheless particularly stressed the need to safeguard the results obtained and to implement the Kennedy Round.

In this context it stressed the importance of putting into effect the agreement on chemical products by abolishing the American Selling Price system, both because of the practical effects and on account of the psychological and political benefits of such a favourable decision by the USA.

The fact that the session was held against the background of a serious international monetary crisis did not fail to draw the attention of the Contracting Parties to the threat arising to liberal trade practices from the problems besetting monetary relations. The representatives of the United Kingdom, Germany and France in turn informed the Contracting Parties of the new measures which their respective Governments had to take in connection with this crisis. Working parties were

set up to examine the implications of these measures in the light of the GATT rules and the interests of the Contracting Parties. The role which GATT can and must play in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank was emphasized.

In keeping with the tradition established since 1958, when the Treaty of Rome was laid before GATT, the representative of the Commission made a statement on the completion of customs union and recent developments in the Community's external trade. On this occasion, as the customs union within the meaning of Article XXIV of the General Agreement had now been achieved, the fears expressed with regard to the impact of the common market on trade with non-member countries had never materialized and, on the contrary, statistics were constantly pointing to a positive correlation between the progress of economic integration and the expansion of trade, the Community in its statement expressed its intention not to seek inclusion of the Treaty of Rome as a point on the agenda of future sessions of the Contracting Parties: "From now on it will be mainly the Community's action itself, its active co-operation in the pursuit and attainment of the objectives of GATT which will testify for it".

The announcement of this intention has somewhat surprised our partners and given rise to some concern. The old legal controversy over the compatibility of the Treaty of Rome with the General Agreement, and particularly the question whether the customs union is consistent with Article XXIV(5a) (general incidence of duties and of regulations of commerce), were again raised and it was feared that to accept that the Community should cease informing the Contracting Parties of its development might constitute implicit acknowledgment that the Treaty was compatible with GATT — a question which has never been settled. As a result of this attitude the matter was referred back to the Council.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

98. On 28 and 29 November 1968 the Committee for Agriculture of the OECD met at ministerial level in Paris. The discussion centred on a report by the Secretariat on the "agricultural outlook for the years 1975 and 1985, a report which suggests that on the basis of current policies the OECD countries will be faced with a production surplus of \$ 2 000 million in 1975 and of \$ 3 000 million in 1985. Most delegations explained their problems and defended the policy of their respective countries. M. Kristensen, the Secretary General, emphatically pointed to the serious dangers to which the economies of the member countries are exposed by the maintenance of policies which would lead to a huge increase in agricultural surpluses. The Ministers laid down guidelines for better co-operation and the continuance of consultations in the OECD framework; the leading aims of these consultations should be the common search for ways of dealing with agricultural problems and efforts to ensure better integration of agriculture into the economy and into international trade.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

99. The Commission was represented at the 15th session of the UNESCO General Conference in Paris from 15 October to 20 November 1968. At this session, M. René Maheu was re-elected Director-General of the organization. Discussions

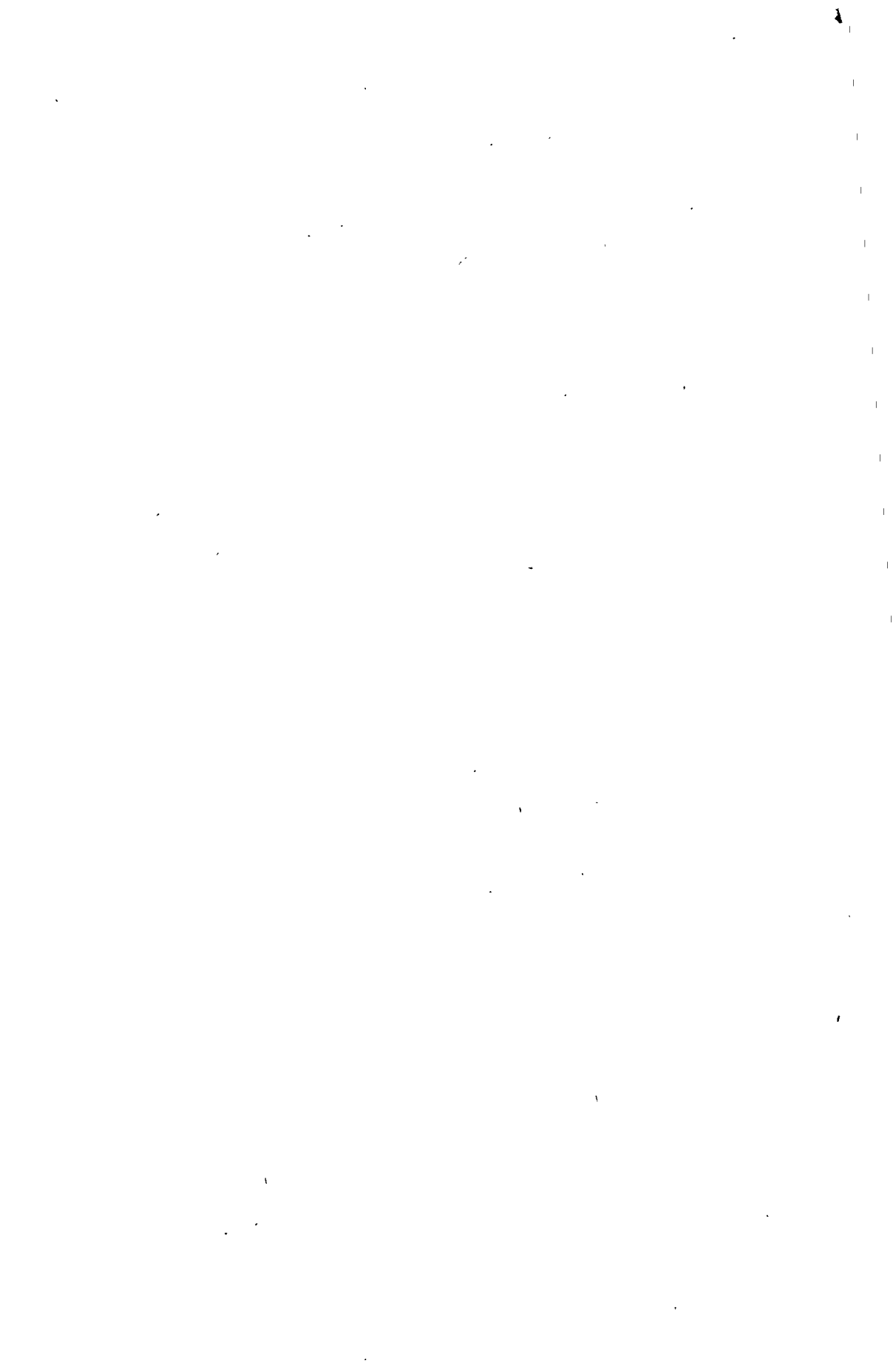
were influenced by the development aid crisis and the importance which human potential will have for development in the second decade. Priorities will have to be established for the education field and will have to cover the liquidation of adult illiteracy, vocational training and the development of technical education, particularly for medium-grade supervisory staff. Lastly, emphasis was laid on the need for scientific training in the broad sense, with particular reference to the training of engineers and agricultural training as a means of developing rural communities, and the use of experts at various levels. These guidelines were approved by M. Willy Brandt, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address delivered at the session. The Community took the opportunity of handing officially to UNESCO a memorandum on the reduction of obstacles to the movement of films of an educational character (Florence Agreement).

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD

“Dragon” project

100. All parties concerned having signed, the extension of the Dragon Agreement¹ (on the high-temperature gas reactor series) came into force with retroactive effect from 1 January 1968. The Agreement has thus been prolonged until 31 March 1970.

¹ See Bulletin No. 9/10-68, Ch. II, sec. 48 and Ch. III, sec. 94.



IX. Institutions and organs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

During its session of 25-29 November 1968 in Strasbourg, the Parliament held the now traditional Joint Meeting with the Council and Commission and took decisions regarding numerous proposals for regulations and directives. Very important and lively discussions were held on the monetary situation and on the Second Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.

Joint meeting of the Parliament, Council and Commission (26 November 1968)

The exchange of views among the institutions was this year devoted to "Prospects for the Communities after 1 July 1968". M. Medici, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in his capacity as President of the Council of the European Communities, said that Europe seemed to be wondering what would be the most effective way of continuing its progress and that at the stage the Community had now reached the tasks to be performed demanded fundamental choices of the Governments of the Six, their Parliaments and the Community institutions. M. Medici emphasized the Member States' unanimous desire that the Communities be strengthened and pointed to the great problems facing them. The customs union called for the adoption of further measures on the harmonization of laws and on exemption from customs duties and tax for travellers. In the agricultural sector solutions had to be found for four basic problems: the completion of the common agricultural policy (wine, tobacco and fish products), the harmonization of laws, measures of a structural nature and financing. The Council was also studying the Articles of Association of a European-type company, arrangements concerning industrial property and the institution of a European patents system. The Council was now dealing with the elimination of technical obstacles to trade and had asked the Commission to make suggestions with regard to the taxation problems involved in holdings and mergers between Community enterprises. Three proposals for regulations on commercial policy were shortly to be adopted: they concerned common liberalization lists, the joint administration of quotas, and a special import system for certain products from specific countries. With regard to the establishment of a common transport policy, the Council would lay down further regulations, as provided for in its Decision of 14 December 1967. Thorough consideration was being given to questions of increased monetary co-operation (a task for which the Monetary Committee was particularly well qualified). The Council was awaiting the Commission's proposals on the definition of a common energy policy. In the field of scientific and technical research, including nuclear research, the most important thing was to terminate the crisis affecting the work of Euratom. Going on to stress the importance of social problems, M. Medici reminded his listeners that the Council would convene a conference of the Ministers of Labour of the Six, the Commission and employers' and workers' representatives. As for external relations, especially the differences of opinion still dividing the Member States as regards the membership applications from the United Kingdom and other European countries, M. Medici hoped that some progress would ensue from the study of all the proposals put forward, especially those concerning trading arrange-

ments and technological co-operation. Speaking of the institutional problems facing the Communities, M. Medici reiterated the Council's desire for ever closer relations with the Parliament. He concluded by affirming that gradual but vigorous progress must be made towards economic integration "if we do not want our efforts of the past ten years to be imperilled".

Speaking next as Italian Foreign Minister, M. Medici was concerned to make his opinion explicit with regard to the Community's most pressing problems. He affirmed that in order to solve these it was not enough to have a common political will, we had to look beyond the present boundaries of the Community because the Europe of the Six was not large enough to become an independent, stabilizing factor in world politics. In the Italian Government's view there was a logical connection between the internal strengthening of the Community and its enlargement, but there were divergences of opinions on this matter. Italy did not wish to follow an unrealistic policy of "all or nothing", as she was aware of the primary need to prepare the future of European unity. After recalling the three-point plan to prepare for the enlargement of the Community, which the Italian Government had presented to the Council, M. Medici stressed that the development and completion of economic integration were inseparable from parallel progress in the institutional sphere; he referred in particular to the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

Speaking on behalf of their respective political groups, M. Boertien (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), M. Burger (Socialist, Netherlands) and M. Berkhouwer (Liberal, Netherlands) agreed that the strengthening and enlargement of the Community had to be considered at one and the same time. Regarding the future of Euratom, M. Boertien and M. Berkhouwer were convinced that it was unthinkable for Euratom's programme to be stripped to the minimum. On the monetary crisis, M. Boertien expressed disappointment with the lack of solidarity shown by the Six; he deprecated the "devaluation" of European ideals and stressed the importance of a genuine democratization of the efforts to construct the European edifice, in particular by increasing the functions of the Parliament. In the same order of ideas, and underlining the difficulties resulting from simultaneous membership of national Parliaments and European Parliament, M. Burger advocated election to the latter by direct universal suffrage. He criticized the French Government's attitude towards United Kingdom membership but also pointed to the lack of determination shown by the other Member States. M. Berkhouwer thought the monetary crisis proved that all the European countries, including Great Britain, were in the same boat and that a single market called for the creation of a European currency. He went on to hope that the Community would strengthen relations with all the countries of the Mediterranean basin, including Israel, and recalled the scheme for a European university. M. Triboulet (France), as Chairman of the European Democratic Union, defined his Government's attitude as follows:

"Let us push ahead with the common policy for the Six, one of the objects of which is the enlargement of the Community." M. Triboulet did not agree with M. Medici's view that a European Parliament elected by universal suffrage would constitute a decisive advance, since the Six have already made much progress and can still do so without the necessity of elections based on universal suffrage; nor would the United Kingdom wish to become a member of the Community if Europe were to have such highly integrated structures. M. Triboulet then reviewed the nine points contained in M. Debré's suggestions on the strengthening of the Communities and added a further one: the establishment of a common monetary policy.

Speaking of the Community's nuclear policy, M. Rey, President of the Commission, noted that it was all the harder to find a solution as the States themselves were

faced with difficulties in this field. He shared M. Medici's opinion regarding the connection between the enlargement and the strengthening of the Community but he thought that the efforts of one member country to meet more closely the desiderata of the others, in the technological or patents field, should not be underestimated. "A compromise should be reached as quickly as possible, for this question is poisoning the atmosphere of the Community". Concerning M. Debré's proposals for strengthening the Community, M. Rey said that their validity had been all the less disputed since, with one exception, they all embodied proposals made by the Commission months and sometimes years ago and still awaiting adoption by the Council. On the Community's world role, M. Rey emphasized that in Africa the policy of development was being pursued with the unanimous backing of the six Governments. Finally, in reply to previous speakers who had been somewhat pessimistic, M. Rey said: "As long as Europeans continue to believe in the reasons for which they founded the Communities there will never be room in their hearts for discouragement. Difficulties will only spur them on for the fray".

Speaking of the monetary crisis M. Illerhaus (Christian Democrat, Germany) thought that it would have been expedient first of all to have discussed the problem in good time within the Community and, at least, to have convened the Monetary Committee. The conclusion to be drawn from these events was the pressing need for a European monetary policy, but he was uncertain as to how far the Member States were ready to give up their economic and budgetary independence.

Mme Elsner (Socialist, Germany) said that the situation would not have deteriorated so dramatically if the Council had been quicker to react, as in the case of the Italian economic difficulties in 1964. M. Battaglia (Liberal, Italy) wanted the present structures to be perfected and economic and social policies to be better synchronized. M. Habib Deloncle, (European Democratic Union, France) briefly said that none of the present Governments of the Six would consent to being deprived of their prerogatives in certain spheres by a majority vote — not because of outmoded nationalistic feeling, but because the electorates had delegated them for the defence of their interests. He appealed for the work on the European edifice to be continued and completed through the combined efforts of all. M. Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy) advocated the enlargement and strengthening of the Communities. He stressed the need for democratic control of Community expenditure, the formulation of a doctrine to govern the Community's relations with other European countries, and European cultural policy. Finally, he advocated eventual integration of foreign and defence policies between the Community and the United Kingdom.

To avoid any recurrence of monetary crises, M. Radoux (Socialist, Belgium) like several of his colleagues, demanded the creation of a European currency and a European monetary authority. The Community could be strengthened and enlarged simultaneously, but for this to succeed no one should toy with the idea of hegemony in Europe.

Replying to the different speakers, M. Medici observed that the insufficiently democratic nature of the relations between Parliament, Commission and Council was due, not to the intentions of individuals, but to the inadequacy of the laws governing the European institutions. He therefore emphasized that the only thing which could confer on these relations the efficacy vital to the Community was the renovation of the institutions themselves. Referring to external relations, he considered that by strengthening the Community the conditions for its enlargement would *ipso facto* be created. M. Medici thought that the way Euratom was being run was unsatisfactory and asked the Members what suggestions they had made to solve this problem. As for the disturbances of November 1968, he called them a serious and dramatic time in the history of Europe. In his view the lessons

of these events were the close interdependence of national economies and the need for the Six to step up their monetary co-operation. "Europe, that economic giant which depends on large-scale international trade, would be only a giant with feet of clay in the absence of a well-balanced and efficient monetary system", M. Medici concluded.

Session of the Parliament

The matters dealt with by the Parliament at its session in November 1968 proved to be extremely varied.¹

Approximation of legislation

On the basis of a report by M. Jarrot (European Democratic Union, France), and subject to a few amendments, the Parliament rendered its opinion on the proposed Council directive concerning the approximation of laws relating to electrical equipment for use within certain voltage limits and, following the report by M. Berkhouwer (Liberal, Netherlands), it endorsed the proposed Council directive on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.

Economic and financial policy

The monetary situation had led the four political groups to ask the Commission in a verbal question, followed by a debate, how far it had co-operated in the measures taken to cope with the crisis, what was or would be the effect of the measures adopted or announced on the application of the EEC Treaty and Community law in general, and what conclusions should be drawn from these events. On behalf of the Commission, M. Barre first said that the Treaty of Rome contained no exact provisions in the economic and financial field and that the Member States in general have never acquiesced in the Commission's intervention without considerable reticence. He described how the Commission had participated in the Basle and Bonn meetings, gave its opinion on the measures taken and affirmed that there would be no relaxing of its efforts to integrate monetary solidarity between the Six into world monetary co-operation.² Most of the speakers expressed satisfaction with the Commission's role in the crisis, but they called for the formulation of a common monetary policy. M. Illerhaus (Christian Democrat, Germany) observed that the criticism he had voiced the previous day was mainly directed to the fact that the Commission had intervened on its own initiative; co-operation between the six countries had not come up to expectations.

On behalf of his group, M. Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) said that to prevent another monetary crisis, the Commission should specify the minimum steps to be taken and referred in particular to the possibility of an international stability plan in the setting of which the Six could exert specific influence to keep the balance of payments steady. M. Berthoin (Liberal, France) was glad that in the Basle and Bonn discussions the Commission had taken a firm stand against any change in parities; he asked that priority be given to steps to ensure common monetary security. M. Cousté (European Democratic Union, France) declared that by avoiding devaluation, the French Government had not only acted in the interests

¹ Official gazette No. C 91, 31.9.1968.

² More details are given in Ch. II of this Bulletin.

of France but of the EEC and world monetary solidarity as well. Severe devaluation would have had detrimental effects on sterling. Moreover, the French Government's measures, with the immediate objectives of protecting the franc, the restoration of balance and expansion of the economy, would involve neither discriminatory subsidies for exporters nor quantitative restrictions on trade. In the speaker's opinion the proposals for fixed rates of exchange between the Six, joint administration of some reserves or at least a concerted approach to the harmonization of monetary policies between the Six should be revived. M. De Winter (Belgium) for the Christian Democrat Group was very interested to learn what the French Government's action programme would be. "France's partners in the Common Market are clearly prepared to give her all desirable assistance, provided that the object and result of the contribution and mutual aid are to strengthen the Community and speed up the process of integration", he added. As France, moreover, had on various occasions indicated her preference for strengthening the Community, he considered that it was a particularly auspicious time to formulate once and for all and institute a common economic policy which would, of course, comprise a common monetary policy. M. Van Offelen (Liberal, Belgium) asked that the Six should forthwith establish procedures for regular consultation. This crisis might, moreover, have drawn French and British policies closer together and shown that the United Kingdom and the Six cannot live separately. M. Lücker (Christian Democrat, Germany) raised the question of hot money that may imperil one or another currency while the Governments have no means of controlling it effectively.

Replying to the preceding speakers, M. Barre stated that the Commission was examining the measures taken by the French and German Governments. He agreed with M. Lücker concerning the great sums of hot money completely beyond all control and stated that "in the absence of a money market in Europe on which transactions can be carried out, a market of Euro-issues, particularly Euro-dollars, has developed which is neither supervised nor even within the province of any regulation or institution". "It is evident", the Vice-President of the Commission continued, "that any country may from one day to the next find itself exposed to the coming and going of this hot money with all the effects this can have on the trend of its economy". The organization of the world monetary system needed rethinking at Community level. Studies were being made by the Monetary Committee to throw more light on capital movements, but it had not been possible to follow up this work because of opposition on the part of certain Governments. In conclusion, M. Barre hoped that "the Community would first of all redress its own economy, strengthen its solidarity and then make the major contribution which it could and should produce to the reform of the world system."

Medium-term economic policy

On the basis of a report by Mme Elsner (Socialist, Germany) the Parliament held an important debate on the second Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.¹ Mme Elsner agreed in substance with the tendencies and objectives of the proposals in the Second Programme concerning the structural adjustment of enterprises and policies relating to the pattern of individual industries, and policy on agriculture, scientific and technical research, development, savings, investment financing and incomes. She noted, however, that the second Programme merely supplemented the first one. Although it imperatively demanded co-operation and the harmonization of economic policies, it established no common task nor prescribed any form

¹ Bulletin No. 4-68, Ch. II.

of co-operation in this field. It should have mentioned the tasks which the Treaty assigned to the Community until the end of the transitional period and which have not yet been completed. As the guidelines laid down were in no way obligatory, the Executive Committee should keep a watchful eye on the application of the Programme and report on it to Parliament every year. Mme Elsner hoped that the Third Programme, which will cover the period 1971-1975, would contain the proposals the Commission intends to make during this period.

Speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, M. De Winter (Belgium) dwelt on the importance of Mme Elsner's observation that the non-member countries are the ones which profited most from the considerable resources available on the European capital market.

For the Socialist Group, M. Corterier (Germany) said that the first and second Medium-term Economic Policy Programmes could be regarded as representing the basic conception of a modern long-term growth and structure policy. "If farm incomes are to be adjusted to the requirements of the economy at large", the speaker continued, "agricultural policy must, of necessity, aim at rationalizing farms, and this also means that aid must be given to farmers who will give up their calling."

On behalf of his group, M. Bousquet (UDE, France) stressed the problems facing the agricultural sector. He emphasized the dispersion of efforts and lack of continuity in the field of scientific research resulting from the absence of multi-annual programmes, adequate financing and satisfactory co-operation with industry. He agreed with the rapporteur in calling for the activities of the Maréchal Group to be resumed, and asked for a time-table to be drawn up of the work outstanding in the taxation and monetary spheres and with regard to transport and energy policy.

Following the debate, M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, declared that the numerous suggestions in Mme Elsner's report would be extremely valuable for the establishment of a Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. M. Barre explained that the Second Programme was a report of a qualitative nature, the purpose of the guidelines selected being to show what the future structures of the Community should be. The main task that will face the Community during the next few years would be the reform of its agriculture and of its industrial structures (to make them competitive).

In the resolution carried at the close of the debate, the Parliament recalled the question of adequate representation of workers in enterprises, recommended a thorough examination of investments, profitability and the structure of exports, emphasized the need to set up a Community capital market and again pointed out that forecasts and programmes relating to periods of over five years are indispensable for employment and vocational training policy.

Social policy

The proposal for annexes to the Council Regulation on the application of social security schemes to wage-earners and their families moving within the Community was the subject of a report presented by M. Servais (Christian Democrat, Belgium). The rapporteur stated that with 1 July 1968 now past progress towards the harmonization of standards of social security had become indispensable, particularly to avoid hampering the free movement of workers. He stressed the need for regulations providing for the requirements of the self-employed also if a really coherent social security system was to be established. On behalf of the Christian Democrat group,

M. Müller (Germany) approved the Commission's proposal, although it only constituted an initial step on the road towards Community social legislation. For the Socialist group, Mlle Lulling (Luxembourg) emphasized that differences between social security systems react on the wage structure and lead to veritable distortions of competition, thus making the harmonization of social security structures and benefits all the more necessary. M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, observed that the inequalities remaining could be abolished only by complete harmonization of legislations.

Research and investment in Euratom

Having heard a report by M. Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium) concerning Euratom research and investments, the Parliament passed a resolution recording that as of 31 October 1968, the Council had not submitted to it the draft 1969 research and investments budget nor the draft multi-annual research and training programme. The Parliament was disturbed to see research work compromised in this way, thought that any *ad hoc* budgetary measures would be dangerously irrational, and urgently appealed to the Council's European spirit not to sacrifice the great prospects of a European research policy to national budget policy considerations. All who took part in the debate expressed concern for the future of Euratom. M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, declared that the question now was to know whether the Community was still ready to have the Joint Research Centre continue its activities. As all the speakers had rightly pointed out, the lack of a general agreement was the fundamental difficulty, since the research programme required unanimity. This is why the Commission will impress on the Council the need first of all to draw up an overall scheme for continuing the Community's joint nuclear research within the framework of the industrial and energy policy.

Common agricultural policy

In his report on the Commission's proposal to amend the Council Regulation of 18 December 1968 instituting a common organization of the sugar markets, M. Klinker (Christian Democrat, Germany) found that the aims of the most important of these amendments was to include quantities of sugar in excess of the sugar mills' maximum quota (135% of the basic quota) in a special charge that will prevent them being placed on the world market without controls. The Parliament endorsed this proposal.

Again with regard to this sector, M. Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) put a verbal question to the Commission concerning the conclusion of a new International Sugar Agreement. He wished to know why the Community had not participated in the conclusion of this agreement, signed in Geneva on 24 October 1968, and how it could still become a party thereto. While M. Westerterp noted that the 1968 sugar agreement governed only 40% of world trade (the remainder falling under bilateral agreements or quotas) and consequently was not as important as the cereals agreement, he hoped that the possibility for the EEC to sign it would be investigated. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, replied that the latter had always been in favour of concluding agreements on agricultural commodities. In this particular case, however, the offer of a 300 000 ton export quota made to the Community (whose surpluses amount to 1.2 million tons) by the Secretariat-General of UNCTAD did not provide a possible basis for negotiation. Two radically opposite tendencies clashed in the debate: (a) the priority of Community production and (b) the importance of the international aspect. Noting the developing countries' disappointment regarding the Community's attitude, M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) said that the organization of markets in the

sugar sector must be reformed. M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) considered that producers' interests should be subordinated to those of the developing countries, whereas M. Boscary-Monsservin (Liberal, France) upheld the view that a definite policy on the organization of the sugar markets should first of all be drawn up before tackling the world problem. In the resolution following the debate, the Parliament regretted that the Community had not been a party to the agreement and requested that, when the world sugar market question is again examined by UNCTAD, the Commission and the Council should stress the need for improving the structure of the agreement, which should facilitate effective control of the expansion of output and structural balance between supply and demand on the world market.

Following a report submitted by M. Brouwer (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) the Parliament adopted subject to a few amendments a proposal for a directive concerning additives in animal feedingsuffs. At the same time it again stressed the institutional problem raised by the setting up of a Standing Committee for animal feedingsuffs which ought not to involve any limitation of the Commission's powers or responsibilities and considered that health regulations should contribute to the establishment of European health legislation. Furthermore, on the basis of a report by M. Briot (UDE, France), the Parliament endorsed in a resolution the proposal to alter the effective dates of the preceding Council Directive (14 June 1966) on the marketing of forestry reproductive material.

Transport policy

Following the report by M. Fellermaier (Socialist, Germany) on the establishment of a standard permanent accountancy system for infrastructure costs in road, rail and inland waterway transport, the Parliament adopted a resolution approving the proposed regulation. The proposal concerning common rules for the standardization of railway accounts was dealt with in a report by M. Faller (Socialist, Germany) and the Parliament approved it subject to a few amendments. The resolution adopted urged that the problem of standardizing accounts relating to infrastructure costs and fiscal charges should be solved as early as possible.

The Community and the Associated States

Having heard a report by M. Hahn (Christian Democrat, Germany) on the recommendations of the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding the Third Annual Report of the Council of Association, the Parliament passed a resolution containing certain remarks on the coming negotiations on the changeover from the first to the second phase of the Ankara Agreement, which will be of decisive importance for the future development of the Association. It expressed satisfaction that the objectives of the Ankara Agreement had been largely fulfilled during the first three years of the Association and the requisite conditions for further progress satisfied, called for intensified co-operation between the organs of the Association, and hoped that due account would be taken of the economic and social requirements of Turkey. It supported the idea of co-operation between the authorities responsible for the Turkish development programme and the Community's medium-term economic policy, suggesting *inter alia* that the Community participate in the studies concerning the creation of industrial development zones in Turkey.

Following a report presented by M. Carcassonne (Socialist, France) regarding the proposal to amend the Council Regulation of 27 June 1968 as regards the tariff description of starch products imported from the AASM or the OCT, the Parliament endorsed this Commission proposal.

The Communities' 1969 budget

In his report on the European Communities' draft budget for 1969, M. Gerlach (Socialist, Germany) drew attention to its magnitude (over 2 500 million u.a.), the allocation to the Community of resources "of its own" (the tax on oils and fats, tax on sugar production, equalization tax on the costs of stocking sugar) and to the stage of development which European integration had now attained. He drew three conclusions from these facts:

- (a) The European Communities' responsibility in financial and budgetary matters.
- (b) The need to implement Article 201 of the EEC Treaty (pertaining to the Community's own resources).
- (c) The need to increase the powers of the European Parliament, mainly in respect of the budget.

In the resolution adopted following the debate, the Parliament asked for amendments to certain items of the draft budget: increased credits, especially for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, and for refunds on exports to non-member countries under the special "EAGGF" head, the organization by the Commission of the three large symposia, the overall studies and enquiries and the consumer survey. The Parliament also wanted funds allocated for the joint research programme to stamp out African swine fever and for the Communities' participation in the Osaka Exhibition.

COUNCIL

51st session (4 and 5 November 1968)

Under the chairmanship of M. Giuseppe Medici, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Council had a thorough discussion of existing proposals on extension of the Community in the context of the applications for membership from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway and of the letter from the Swedish Government.

In conclusion¹ the Council agreed to instruct the Permanent Representatives to study all the proposals, particularly those on trade arrangements and technological co-operation, in close collaboration with representatives of the Commission and in the light of the day's discussions. It was also understood that proposals for co-operation with other interested European countries in these two fields, trade and technology, will likewise be examined.

The Council exchanged views in great detail on the memorandum submitted by the French Government on ways of strengthening the European Economic Community. It noted the existence of a unanimous political will to strengthen this Community, and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to study, in close co-operation with the Commission, the suggestions of the French Government and those put forward by the other delegations, and to report on them.

The Commission informed the Council of the development of the first talks between a Community delegation and a Yugoslav Government delegation for the purpose of concluding a trade agreement with Yugoslavia. During the exchange of views

¹ See Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. II.

which followed, all the Council delegations emphasized the importance of these talks and the desirability of finding solutions to the problems involved. The Commission will shortly put before the Council proposals to enable the negotiations to be resumed at the beginning of 1969.

The Council agreed to a year's extension of the trade agreement between the EEC and Iran, which was to expire on 30 November 1968. The extension would be effected by an exchange of letters. The Council also adopted a decision to extend the term of validity of the supplementary note to Chapter 58 of the Common Customs Tariff.

A report was made by the Italian delegation on relations between the EEC and Latin America; it was agreed that the European Communities should participate in the Universal and International Exhibition at Osaka, which is to take place in the summer of 1970.

On the subject of food aid the Council heard an interim report from the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the progress made in examining the problems connected with fulfilment by the Community and the Member States of their commitments under the Food Aid Convention.

The Council resumed its study of the problems arising in connection with the gradual establishment of a common commercial policy. It also heard a statement from the Commission on the situation of the work on harmonization of customs legislation as well as on the procedure for continuing work on drawing up Articles of Association for a European commercial company.

The Council adopted the draft budget of the European Communities for 1969 and transmitted it to the European Parliament for approval, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties of Paris and Rome.

As regards coal policy the Council took note, for information purposes, of the report by the Commission concerning the energy situation in the Community. On the basis of a Commission Memorandum, the Council then held the consultation requested by the Commission (under Article 2, paragraph 1 of High Authority Decision No. 3/65) on the financial measures taken by the Member States in support of the coal industry in 1968. Finally, acting on a proposal by the Commission, the Council adopted regulations on tariff matters. Within the framework of relations between the EEC and Turkey, two of these regulations amend previous regulations concerning tariffs on citrus fruits originating in and coming from Turkey.

52nd session (25 and 26 November 1968) — Agriculture

Under the chairmanship of M. Giacomo Sedati, Italian Minister of Agriculture, the Council adopted regulations fixing basic and buying-in prices for sweet oranges and mandarins, as well as the regulation supplementing that on basic and buying-in prices for apples. Furthermore, before 1 March 1969 the Commission will put before the Council a general report on all aspects of the common organization and operation of the markets in fruit and vegetables, together with proposals for measures to solve the problems raised.

The Council also discussed the proposal for a regulation on aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1969 and agreed on a sum of 160 million u.a. to finance projects

for structural improvement during 1969, with a reserve of approximately 73 million u.a. Furthermore, views were exchanged on problems arising from disposal of the butter surpluses within the Community.

The Council adopted regulations making additional arrangements for financing the common agricultural policy in the sugar sector; establishing measures to allocate basic quotas for sugar in the case of mergers or transfers of firms and in the case of transfer or leasing of factories; concerning the marketing of products in the pigmeat sector which have been the object of special intervention measures;¹ and concerning organization of a survey of wages in industry, including the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water.

Finally, within the framework of relations between the EEC and Iran the Council also adopted the regulation, in the Community languages, for the opening, allocation and administration of the Community tariff quota for dried grapes.²

53rd session (28 November 1968)

This session was mainly devoted to the Community's nuclear policy, with M. Giulio Andreotti, Italian Minister for Industry and Commerce, in the chair. After a thorough exchange of views, the Council instructed a committee of senior government officials to discuss or develop an alternative programme in this field, on the basis of the day's debate in the Council and its resolution of 8 December 1967. This committee is to submit the results of its work to the Committee of Permanent Representatives in preparation for the next Council session. The Commission was requested to inform the committee of senior officials of its own ideas for alternative programmes.³

Furthermore, the Council gave opinions, as requested by the Commission under Article 56 (2a) of the ECSC Treaty, on the granting of loans to six companies in the Netherlands, Italy and Germany.

The Council appointed the members and their deputies, in the category of government representative, to the Advisory Committee on freedom of movement for workers for the period 14 July 1968-13 July 1970. It will appoint the representatives of trade unions and employers' organizations later.

Finally, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the ECSC, meeting in the Council, adopted tariff measures concerning various iron and steel products for the first six months of 1969, and granted certain zero-duty tariff quotas.

THE COMMISSION

The Communities' budget for 1969

At its meeting of 4-5 November 1968 the Council adopted the draft working budget of the European Communities for 1969.⁴ The appropriations total 2 562 839 046 units of account, 385 921 375 more than the 1968 figure. Apart from

¹ On these various points, see the Chapter on Agricultural policy in the present Bulletin.

² See Ch. V, sec. 3.

³ See Ch. VI, sec. 32.

⁴ Bulletin No. 11-68, Ch. VII and No. 12-68, Ch. V, sec. 62.

administrative expenses, this sum includes an item of 33 445 637 u.a. for the European Social Fund and 2 413 550 000 u.a. to cover disbursements by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF).

The European Parliament was asked for its Opinion on the draft budget, which it debated at its session of 25-29 November 1968. In a resolution voted on 28 November 1968 the Parliament called for amendments to the draft and asked the Council to decide on these requests at the beginning of December.

M. Sigrist appointed Director-General for External Relations

At its meeting of 27 November 1968, the Commission appointed M. Helmut Sigrist to the post of Director-General for External Relations, following the resignation of M. Axel Herbst.

M. Sigrist, a Doctor of Political Science (University of Heidelberg), who was born in Frankfurt-on-Main on 8 September 1919, entered the German Diplomatic Service in 1951, and has served successively in Washington, Rome and New Delhi.

From 1964 to 1967, M. Sigrist was Deputy Executive Secretary of the EEC Commission; he became Deputy Secretary-General of the Commission of the European Communities in 1967.

Honorary rank conferred

At its meeting on 13 and 14 November 1968, the Commission conferred the rank of Honorary Director-General on M. Axel Herbst. M. Herbst, who resigned with effect from 1 December 1968, was Director-General for External Relations in the EEC Commission from 1 December 1963 until 1967, when he took up the same functions in the service of the Commission of the European Communities.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Cases pending

Case 26/68 — Official of the Commission v. Commission of the European Communities

On 13 November 1968 the Court of Justice received a suit for the annulment of a decision to abolish a vacant post in respect of which a notice of competitive examination had been issued.¹

Case 27/68 and 27/68 (summary procedure) — Official of the Commission v. Commission of the European Communities

On 13 November 1968 the plaintiff submitted to the Court a request for annulment of a measure for permanent termination of his service and a petition for a stay of execution of this measure.

¹ Official gazette No. C 124, 27.11.1968.

Judgments

Combined cases 8 and 9/68 — Official of the Commission v. Commission of the European Communities

These cases were filed with the Court on 22 and 29 March 1968 respectively, and their object was to annul a decision to withdraw an allowance granted under certain provisions of the Statute of Service. In its order of 25 October 1968, the Court struck off the cases.¹

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 74th plenary session in Brussels on 27 and 28 November 1968, under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, general interests group).

M. Berns surveyed the main work done by the Committee during the past month and spoke of world and Community monetary problems in the light of recent events. He noted "the inevitable and imperative solidarity which results from the interdependence of our economies and which highlights the dangers inherent in a national isolationist policy. The measures taken in Bonn and Paris will tend to safeguard, for the immediate future, the equality of conditions of competition within the Community. But," M. Berns went on, "they have clearly shown that the European partners must possess the courage to abandon certain rights of sovereignty in order to achieve a common monetary policy, which is indispensable to the establishment of true economic integration".

The Committee adopted a series of Opinions on proposals for directives or regulations in various fields, and defined its position on the Commission's Report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1967. The Opinions concerned the following matters:

1. Approximation of Member States' legislation concerning measurement of the weight of cereals per hectolitre

The Committee's Opinion on this proposed directive was adopted by 72 votes with 4 abstentions, following a report by M. Ameye (Belgium, employers' group). The Committee considered that the present disparity between the Member States' measuring regulations is liable to hinder the functioning of the common market as regards cereals trade, the single price system, and the calculation of export refunds. The Committee believed that the common weighing method and specific standards proposed by the Commission will be conducive to observance of the requirements not only of metrological precision but also of practical use. During the discussion one member of the Committee raised an objection, considering that a longer period should have been fixed for complete and compulsory harmonization of legislation in this field.

2. Approximation of legislation on the measurement of ships' tanks

In its Opinion, adopted by 74 votes with one abstention, also based on a report by M. Ameye, the Committee considered that the above-mentioned directive is

¹ Official gazette No. C 124, 27.11.1968.

mainly important on account of the reciprocal recognition of capacity measurement by the departments concerned (customs and excise, safety inspectorates, etc.) in the Member States — recognition which is also accorded, in point of fact, by carriers, shippers and other industrialists and traders and offers valuable economic and technical advantages, especially for storage, customs acknowledgement and trade. Moreover, the Committee asked the Commission to continue its work on eliminating technical obstacles to trade by inquiring into the advisability of harmonizing provisions on meters and other instruments used to measure the volume of liquids transported or discharged.

3. Temporary measures applicable to certain self-employed processing activities (industry and crafts)

On the basis of a report by M. Wellmans (Germany, general interests group), the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion on the Commission's proposed directive to amend a previous text — dating from July 1964 — concerning temporary measures for implementing freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the fields referred to (ISIC groups 23-40). The Commission's proposal was approved subject to a few textual amendments.

4. Application of social security systems to workers and their families moving within the Community

The Committee had to decide on a proposal from the Commission laying down annexes to a preceding regulation (No. 3, under revision) concerning the social security of migrant workers. On the basis of a report by M. Babau (France, workers' group) the Committee gave a unanimous Opinion approving the Commission's proposal, at the same time suggesting certain amendments. For example, it asked for the abolition of Annex I, enumerating the special maternity payments made in France, Belgium and Luxembourg and not in the other member countries, which would constitute a case of discriminatory treatment.

5. Development of the social situation in the Community in 1967

Following a long discussion the Committee rendered a unanimous Opinion on the Report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1967, which constitutes a survey of the Commission's activities in this field. The Committee's Opinion was based on a report by Mme Weber (Germany, workers' group), and gave a general appraisal of the social aspects of Community activity, the present situation and future prospects. It noted that in ten years progress has been made in those fields (e.g., free movement of workers) where the Treaties laid down concrete aims and granted the necessary powers to the Community's executive organs. On the other hand, the Committee emphasized, the efforts made to broaden the foundations of Community social policy by basing it on the social objectives of the Treaty have not got beyond the stage of good intentions. The Committee also drew attention to the imbalance between the possibilities of action by the three Communities, which could threaten the process of social harmonization. Reviewing the various aspects of social policy, the Committee called for a reform of the European Social Fund which would allow it to assume new tasks and to initiate action to combat and prevent unemployment in underdeveloped or declining regions. Lastly, it requested the establishment — by employers' and workers' organizations — of European outline collective agreements dealing primarily with working conditions.

6. Measures to be taken in the tobacco sector

The Committee was asked for its views on three Commission proposals relating to tobacco, viz.: establishment of a common organization of the market, taxes other than turnover tax on the consumption of manufactured tobacco, and national monopolies of a commercial character in manufactured tobacco. After a long discussion, in which a number of amendments were introduced, the Committee finally adopted Opinions on these proposals, with varying majorities.

The Opinion on the proposal concerning the *common organization of markets in manufactured tobacco* was adopted by 53 votes to 21 with 6 abstentions, on the basis of a report by M. Piga (Italy, general interests group). It gave support to a common market organization backed by Community financial responsibility and granting producers guarantees equivalent to those they enjoy at present, with due consideration, however, for possible adaptations and necessary specialization. In the absence of levies incompatible with the Community's GATT commitments, the Committee agreed to the system of customs duties as the only frontier defence measure; but it asked that production should be geared more to providing the qualities needed by the Community.

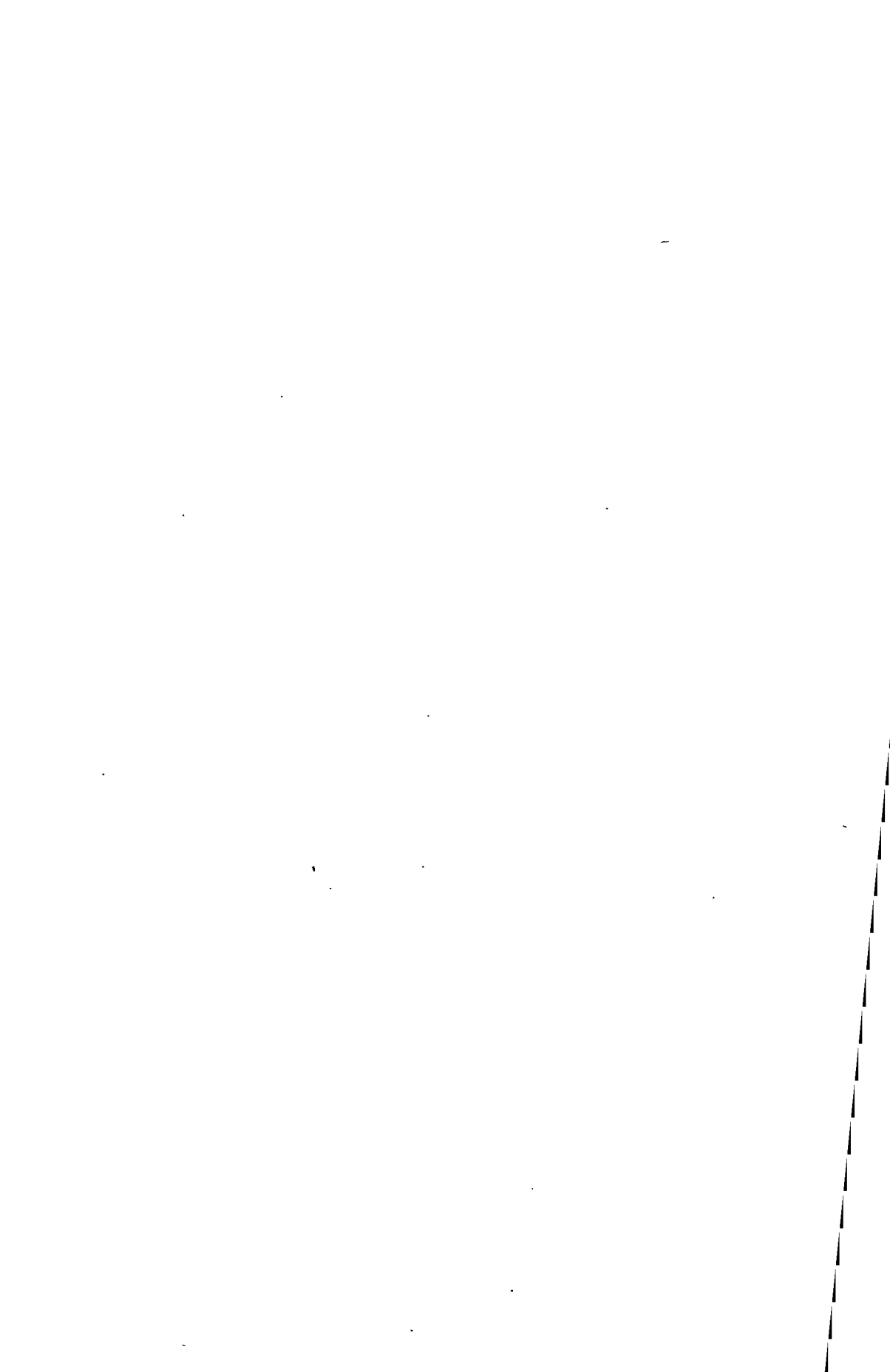
On the subject of *national monopolies of a commercial character in manufactured tobacco* the Committee concurred with the Commission, in an Opinion approved by 39 votes to 14 with 22 abstentions, based on a report by M. Defossez (Belgium, workers' group), that it was necessary to abolish import and wholesale distribution monopolies and to make certain changes in the position of retailers. Contrary to the Commission's proposal, however, the Committee considered that these measures should be introduced without a period of transition. Moreover, it believed that retailers should already be able to obtain supplies freely from other Member States without *de jure* or *de facto* restriction (though the Member States could retain a certain amount of freedom in administration, particularly as regards marketing centres).

Finally, by 43 votes to 9 with 4 abstentions, the Committee adopted an Opinion (also based on a report by M. Defossez) concerning *tax other than turnover tax on the consumption of manufactured tobacco*. It emphasized the need to begin fiscal harmonization by establishing a common consumption tax structure, but at the same time it requested that the desired harmonization should be introduced gradually and flexibly, in view of the radical changes it would entail in prices and the pattern of consumption.

The Committee recommended that the three regulations should come into effect simultaneously, and postponed to another session its examination of the Commission's proposal for measures in the tobacco sector in the AASM and OCT.

During its session of 30 October 1968, the Committee had decided in principle to reorganize its two specialized nuclear sections, appointing one to deal with energy problems and the other with nuclear problems. At the session of 27-28 November this reorganization became official, with M. Louis Ameye (Belgium) as chairman of the first section and M. Yves Chabrol (France) as chairman of the second.

The Committee decided to meet next from 21 to 24 January 1969.



X. European Investment Bank

Loans floated

The European Investment Bank has issued bonds in Belgium for a total value of 750 million Belgian francs. The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate of banks consisting of the Société Générale de Banque SA, the Banque de Bruxelles SA, the Kredietbank SA, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas SA, and the Banque Lambert SCS.

The bonds, of a nominal value of 5 000 or 10 000 Belgian Francs each, will bear interest at the rate of 6.75% per annum. They are 14-year bonds and are redeemable at par from 20 Novembre 1974, either by drawing lots or by purchase on the Stock Exchange. The European Investment Bank will, however, have the option of redeeming by anticipation all or some of them, at par, from the same date.

This is the Bank's fourth public bond issue in Belgium. The proceeds will be used by the Bank for its general lending operations.

Loans granted

Italy

On 28 November the Bank concluded with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno five loan contracts totalling 7 925 million lire (12.68 million units of account), intended for projects located in the south of the Italian mainland and in Sardinia. The projects were submitted by the Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER) and the Credito Industriale Sardo (CIS), and are as follows:

a) *Extension and modernization of a plant specialized in the tapping and bottling of mineral water and the production of soft drinks in Riardo (Caserta)*

Construction of the new facilities will increase the annual output of mineral water and drinks from the Ferrarelle plant; it will eventually result in creating 100 new jobs. The Bank is participating in the financing of the fixed investments, amounting to 1 235 million lire (1.98 million u.a.), by a loan totalling 550 million lire (0.88 million u.a.).

b) *Extension and modernization of a plant manufacturing yarns for the production of sewing cotton at Piedimonte d'Alife (Caserta)*

This project will enable the number of workers employed in the plant to increase by approximately 10%. The Bank is participating in the financing of the fixed investments, amounting to 590 million lire (0.94 million u.a.) by a 250 million lire loan (0.40 million u.a.).

c) *Building of a ready-made garment factory in Montesilvano (Pescara)*

This will create approximately 650 new jobs. The fixed investments of the project amount to 1 800 million lire (2.88 million u.a.). The Bank is helping to finance it by a 750 million lire loan (1.2 million u.a.).

d) *Development of small and medium-scale industries in the south of the Italian mainland*

The Bank has granted a loan of 6 250 million lire (40 million u.a.) for the financing of these industries through the Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER). The Bank's contribution will enable investments totalling about 15 000 million lire (24 million u.a.) to be made in the region.

e) *Building of a plant producing mechanical parts and compressed air tools in Cagliari*

The Bank is to lend 125 million lire (0.20 million u.a.) towards the financing of the fixed investments (which will amount to approximately 300 million lire or 0.48 million u.a.).

The rate of interest on these loans is 6.5%, for a term varying between 10 and 12 years. The funds loaned by the Bank to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno will be released by the latter to the territorially competent institutes (ISVEIMER and CIS), which are also participating in the financing. The loans are guaranteed by the Italian Government.

Gabon

On 5 November 1968, the European Investment Bank concluded a loan contract with the Société Industrielle Textile du Gabon (Sotega) to finance the creation of a textile industry in the Gabon Republic. The project consists in the setting-up in Libreville of a textile printing factory with an annual capacity of 4.2 million metres of "double-width" cotton material. The output will be mainly marketed in Gabon.

The new industry — whose installations can be further developed later — will help to diversify the Gabon economy and, together with other projects, will become the nucleus of a centre of industrial development in Libreville. The total cost of the project is 470 million Frs. CFA (approximately 1.9 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to the financing by a loan amounting to 100 million Frs. CFA (405 000 u.a.), at an annual interest rate of 6.5% for 9 years. The loan is jointly guaranteed by the Gabon Republic. This is the Bank's first operation in Gabon, carried out in pursuance of the Yaoundé Convention.

Ivory Coast

Finally, on the same day the Bank concluded a loan contract with the Société des Ananas de la Côte d'Ivoire (Salci) for financing the extension of a factory for the production of canned pineapple and pineapple juice at Ono. The project aims at increasing the processing capacity of the factory from 60 000 to 120 000 tons of pineapple fruit per year, allowing an annual production of some 55 000 tons of canned pineapple and of 8 million litres of pineapple juice. The project also comprises the purchase of agricultural equipment, which will improve the productivity of the company's plantation, and the provision of housing and social facilities for its staff.

The total cost is estimated at 800 million Frs. CFA (3.2 million u.a.). The European Investment Bank is helping to finance the project by a loan of 250 million Frs. CFA (1 million u.a.), granted for 9½ years, at an interest rate of 6.5% per annum. A further long-term loan of 150 million Frs. CFA (0.6 million u.a.) will be provided by the Banque ivoirienne de développement industriel. The Bank's loan is jointly guaranteed by the Republic of the Ivory Coast. This is the Bank's second operation in this country under the Yaoundé Convention.

Miscellaneous

M. Kiesinger visits the Commission

On 14 November 1968, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, M. Kurt Kiesinger, was received by the Commission, led by Vice-President Fritz Hellwig in the absence of M. Jean Rey, President. M. Kiesinger was accompanied by Karl-Theodor Freiherr von und zu Guttenberg, State Secretary, and by H.E. Mr. Hans-Georg Sachs, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the European Communities. There was a general discussion on the current situation in the Communities.

Mr. Dean Rusk received by the Commission

On 14 November 1968, Mr. Dean Rusk, United States Secretary of State, was received by the Commission, led by Vice-President Fritz Hellwig in the absence of M. Rey, President. Mr. Rusk was accompanied by H.E. Mr. J. Robert Schaetzel, Head of the US Mission to the European Communities. Discussions centred on the present situation in Europe and relations between the Communities and the United States.

M. Mansholt: "A time for political action"

On 15 November 1968, in an address to a symposium organized by the Academic Association in Eindhoven, M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that political action was necessary to break the deadlock in Europe. M. Mansholt referred to the political conflict over the enlargement of the Communities and said that it was wrong to suggest that there was a choice between enlargement and reinforcement of the Community. It was misleading to suggest that if we could not achieve the one objective we should press ahead towards others. Months would pass, said M. Mansholt, before any results were obtained. "I believe that it is a mistake to imagine that in such a disturbed and frustrated situation 'normal' work can carry on as if nothing were amiss. If we want to break this deadlock, we must find the courage to call a spade a spade and start pressing for the changes that are needed". M. Mansholt urged that a summit conference be held and that the task of preparing a new supranational Community be given to a few individuals — as had been done when the EEC was set up. He was not very happy about the prospects for supranationality, however, especially since the Parliamentary Congress held in The Hague on 8 and 9 November 1968. A powerful minority at the Congress seemed to be dragging their feet even in respect of the objectives set out 20 years ago. There had been opposition from British conservatives in particular. This led M. Mansholt to ask "What kind of a Europe does Britain want?" And he concluded, "Those who are unwilling to shape the future now will find, in the future, that they do not have a society they can live with."

M. Hellwig in the United States

M. Fritz Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, visited the United States from 9 to 12 November 1968. At the invitation of the organizers, M. Hellwig

took part in the annual congress of the Atomic Industrial Forum in Washington. He spoke several times to members of this body, and to the American Nuclear Society. During his stay in the federal capital, the Vice-President of the Commission had talks with Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and with Mr. E.V. Rostov, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

M. Bodson in Munich

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Bundesverband des Deutschen Güterfernverkehrs (Federal Union of German Road Hauliers), M. Victor Bodson, member of the Commission, said that an efficient road haulage system was absolutely essential for intra-Community trade. If transport firms in the Member States were to be able to operate on an equal footing both nationally and internationally, conditions of competition would have to be harmonized gradually. In M. Bodson's opinion, objections to the introduction of special contracts were not justified since the scope of such contracts had been strictly limited from the outset. Nor should the obligation to publish transport rates and conditions necessarily bring prices down. The regulation on the Community quota was designed to take account of increasing traffic requirements and to promote greater international co-operation and concentration in road haulage. As far as bilateral quotas were concerned, the Commission's aim during the transitional period, pending the introduction of general rules for international road haulage, was to adjust capacity to transport requirements in line with the trend of trade in the individual countries. The Commission considered that access to road haulage should continue to be subject to official licences and to the fulfilment of certain conditions as to character and qualifications. It also felt that conditions of access should vary from one category of vehicle to another and, in particular, with the length of routes. Finally, state control of capacity should operate both individually at the level of the particular firm and overall for each transport area.

M. Levi-Sandri and M. Haferkamp meet ICFTU and IFCTU Miners' Trade Unions

On 11 November 1968, M. Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President, and M. Wilhelm Haferkamp, member of the Commission, had talks with representatives of miners' trade unions affiliated to the ICFTU and the IFCTU on economic and social aspects of the common energy policy. Following introductory remarks by M. Levi-Sandri and M. Haferkamp, the trade union representatives expressed their concern with regard to the situation in the mines and outlined their remedies for the social problems posed. This meeting was the sequel to one held on 4 July 1968, when the ICFTU and IFCTU miners' trade unions presented to the Commission their emergency social plan for Community miners.

Commission tribute to M. Jean Monnet on his 80th birthday

On his 80th birthday, 9 November 1968, the Commission paid tribute to M. Jean Monnet. On behalf of their colleagues, M. Jean Rey, President, and M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled the contribution which M. Monnet had made to the building of Europe, his participation in the drafting of the Treaties

which led to the creation of the three Communities and his exceptional personal qualities. They referred to the role played by him in the ECSC High Authority, of which he was the first President, and in the Action Committee for a United States of Europe, founded by him in 1955.

The 1969 Schuman Prize awarded to M. W. Hallstein

The Robert Schuman Prize was awarded to M. Walter Hallstein (President of the EEC Commission 1958-67) in Hamburg on 27 November 1968 in recognition of his services to the cause of European unity. The prize, which is a sum of DM 25 000, was awarded to M. Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, in 1968.

European Parliamentary Congress in The Hague

To mark the 20th anniversary of the "European Congress" held in The Hague in 1948, several hundred parliamentarians from many countries of Western Europe took part in a second congress sponsored by the European Movement on 8 and 9 November 1968 and held once again in The Hague. Several ministers and many leading public figures of Western Europe took part in the sessions which were presided over in turn by M. Hallstein, M. Lefèvre (Belgium), M. Lange (Norway) and Mr. Sandys (United Kingdom). All shades of political opinion were represented at the Congress, although no representatives of the UDR party in the French Assembly attended.

At the opening session, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, reviewed the events of the last twenty years and showed that substantial progress had been made. He emphasized, however, that Europe ought to be united, but that it remained divided, and progress towards enlargement of the Communities had not yet been resumed. Europe ought to be strong, but it still had no economic and monetary policy fit for this continent. Europe ought to speak with authority and with one voice in world politics, but it had not yet made any serious progress on the road to political union. Europe ought to fulfil its duties to the developing countries more boldly and generously, but it had so far failed to establish a common policy towards these countries. Too many purely national trends were still in evidence. The European continent was still bedevilled by too many fiscal, legal and technical anomalies. Europe had not yet attained its proper stature and it was still living too much in the settings and habits of yesterday at a time when, more than ever, Community solutions ought to take precedence.

In conclusion, the President of the Commission said that Europe could not be strong and independent without unity, stronger institutions, and the abolition of the "paralysing and outdated unanimity rule". On this last point, M. Rey said that "in those fields where they have the power to decide by majority vote, the States must have the courage to do so and to bow with good grace to the decisions taken. On the other hand, in those fields where decisions must be unanimous, they certainly have the right to differ in opinion, but then they must not just agree to differ but must take account of each other's opinions and work unremittingly together till they have found the compromises, the give-and-take, which is inevitable in Community life".

Various speakers felt that progress in the Communities had slowed to a stop and this, together with possible action to overcome current disagreements by finding

other ways of integrating, in non-Community fields, was the main topic discussed. The Congress came out in favour of a summit conference of Heads of Government, a second Messina. But differences of opinion emerged between those who advocated the creation of new institutions with supranational powers (such as M. S.L. Mansholt and M. Etienne Hirsch) and those who took a more conservative view (such as M. Maurice Faure, M. Federspiel, and Mr. Sandys). The former carried the day and the unanimous Declaration finally adopted at the end of the Congress argued that the best way for Europe was to proceed simultaneously "to complete the process of economic and social integration, to strengthen progressively the democratic nature of its institutions, to enlarge its membership by the admission of Britain and other European nations (and) to extend the competence of the Community to the wider political sphere. The Governments should make a final effort to compose their differences and go forward together". Should the road remain blocked, the European Congress urged the convening of a conference of Heads of Government which would seek "other ways towards the integration of their policies in fields outside the scope of the European Community and towards the setting up of the necessary common institutions with supranational powers and a solid democratic structure based on direct universal suffrage. The matters on which joint study and decisions are needed include international affairs, defence and arms procurement".

The North Atlantic Assembly and Council meet in Brussels

Several Atlantic meetings were held in Brussels between 11 and 16 November 1968. The North Atlantic Assembly, comprising approximately 200 parliamentarians from the 15 NATO countries, held its 14th annual session under the chairmanship of M. Mathieson (Iceland); all national delegations, with the exception of the Greek one, were present. Discussions, the keynote of which in 1967 had been the *détente*, were devoted this year to the problems raised by events in Czechoslovakia and their implications, although economic questions and the unification of Europe were not neglected. The Assembly adopted 17 recommendations on a wide variety of topics; three of these dealt in particular with the security of the Alliance and its members. In the economic sphere, the Assembly devoted particular attention to methods of ensuring effective international monetary co-operation and guaranteeing balance-of-payments equilibrium. At European level, the parliamentarians urged that constructive solutions be found which would make it possible to admit other democratic European states and urged those countries which had applied for membership to persevere in their efforts since steps were to be taken without delay with a view to opening a dialogue with them. The North Atlantic Council met at various levels from 14 to 16 November; this included meetings of the 14 Defence Ministers (France does not take part in these discussions) and of the Foreign Ministers.

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(1 to 30 November 1968)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 24 octobre 1968 (Report of the sitting of Thursday, 24 October 1968)

Avis général sur les propositions relatives à (General opinion on the proposals for :

No. C 116, 8.11.1968

— un règlement portant établissement d'une politique commune des structures dans le secteur de la pêche (a) a regulation establishing a common policy for the structure of the fishing industry)

— un règlement portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (b) a regulation establishing a common organization of the market in fishery products)

— un règlement portant suspension des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certains poissons des positions 03.01 et 03.02 (c) a regulation suspending the common customs tariff duties applicable to certain fish of headings 03.01 and 03.02)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant établissement d'une politique commune des structures dans le secteur de la pêche (Opinion on the proposed regulation establishing a common policy for the structure of the fishing industry)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Opinion on the proposed regulation establishing a common organization of the market in fishery products)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant suspension des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certains poissons des positions 03.01 et 03.02 (Opinion on the proposed regulation suspending the common customs tariff duties applicable to certain fish of headings 03.01 and 03.02)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 25 octobre 1968 (Report of the sitting of Friday, 25 October 1968)

No. C 116, 8.11.1968

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement fixant le prix de base et la qualité type pour le porc abattu pour la période du 1^{er} novembre 1968 au 31 octobre 1969 (Opinion on the proposed regulation fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1968 to 31 October 1969)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1968/1969, les prix indicatifs, le prix d'intervention et le prix de seuil pour l'huile d'olive (Opinion on the proposed regulation fixing the target prices, the intervention price and threshold price for olive oil for the 1968/1969 marketing year)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif au concours du F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, pour l'année 1969 (Opinion on the proposed regulation on assistance from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1969)

Written questions and replies

Question écrite n° 152/68 de M. Vals à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : L'intégration d'équipes d'interprètes dans l'organigramme du Parlement européen (No. 152/68 by M. Vals to the Commission: Integration of interpreter teams in the European Parliament establishment)

No. C 115, 6.11.1968

- Question écrite n° 155/68 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de la directive du Conseil concernant la coordination des mesures spéciales aux étrangers, en matière de déplacement et de séjour, justifiées par des raisons d'ordre public, de sécurité publique et de santé publique (No. 155/68 by Mlle Lulling to the Commission: Application of the Council directive for the co-ordination of special movement and residence measures applicable to foreigners on grounds of public policy, public safety and public health) No. C 115, 6.11.1968
- Question écrite n° 166/68 de MM. Berkhouwer, Metzger et Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Personnel «free-lance» du service des publications des Communautés européennes (No. 166/68 by M. Berkhouwer, M. Metzger and M. Vredeling to the Commission: Freelance personnel in the publication department of the European Communities) No. C 115, 6.11.1968
- Question écrite n° 168/68 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Représentation du personnel technique et scientifique des centres communs de recherche au sein du comité du personnel (No. 168/68 by M. Oele to the Commission: Representation of technical and scientific personnel of the Joint Research Centres on the Personnel Committee) No. C 115, 6.11.1968
- Question écrite n° 176/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : La CEE et le nouvel accord international sur le sucre (No. 176/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: The EEC and the new international sugar agreement) No. C 115, 6.11.1968
- Question écrite n° 180/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide à l'industrie des pâtes à papier (No. 180/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Aid to the paper pulp industry) No. C 115, 6.11.1968
- Question écrite n° 183/68 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aperçu coordonné des liaisons aériennes en Europe occidentale (No. 183/68 by M. Oele to the Commission: Co-ordinated airline time-table for Western Europe) No. C 115, 6.11.1968
- Question écrite n° 146/68 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Destruction de denrées alimentaires excédentaires (No. 146/68 by M. Richarts to the Commission: Destruction of surplus foodstuffs) No. C 118, 11.11.1968
- Question écrite n° 162/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : L'écoulement d'excédents dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (No. 162/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Marketing of surpluses in the milk and milk products sector) No. C 118, 11.11.1968
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- Question écrite n° 158/68 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Destruction de fruits et de légumes (No. 158/68 by M. Fellermaier to the Commission: Destruction of fruit and vegetables) No. C 120, 16.11.1968
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1717/68 du Conseil, du 30 octobre 1968, prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement n° 754/67/CEE relatif à l'aide pour l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1717/68 of 30 October 1968 prolonging regulation No. 754/67/CEE on aid for olive oil)

No. L 268, 1.11.1968

Règlement (CEE) n° 1719/68 du Conseil, du 30 octobre 1968, fixant les prix indicatifs, le prix d'intervention et le prix de seuil pour l'huile d'olive, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1968/1969 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1719/68 of 30 October 1968 fixing the target prices, the intervention price and the threshold price for olive oil for the 1968/1969 marketing year)

No. L 268, 1.11.1968

Règlement (CEE) n° 1723/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1723/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

No. L 268, 1.11.1968

Règlement (CEE) n° 1724/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1724/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

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Règlement (CEE) n° 1725/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1725/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

No. L 268, 1.11.1968

Règlement (CEE) n° 1726/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1726/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

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Règlement (CEE) n° 1727/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1727/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)

No. L 268, 1.11.1968

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No. L 268, 1.11.1968

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Règlement (CEE) n° 1730/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1730/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)

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Règlement (CEE) n° 1731/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1731/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 268, 1.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1732/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1732/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle, and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 268, 1.11.1968
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1734/68 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1968, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1734/68 of 30 October 1968 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds)	No. L 268, 1.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1735/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1735/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil)	No. L 268, 1.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1736/68 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1736/68 of 30 October 1968 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 268, 1.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1737/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1737/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the refunds on exports processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 268, 1.11.1968
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1739/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1739/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs derived from cereals)	No. L 268, 1.11.1968
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1742/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et le riz décortiqué exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1742/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and husked rice exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 268, 1.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1743/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les choux-fleurs par le règlement (CEE) n° 1707/68 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1743/68 of 31 October 1968 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for cauliflowers by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1707/68) No. L 268, 1.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1744/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 172/66/CEE de la Commission portant fixation des coefficients d'équivalence pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1744/68 of 31 October 1968 amending Commission Regulation No. 172/66/CEE fixing coefficients of equivalence for olive oil) No. L 268, 1.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1745/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 173/66/CEE en ce qui concerne la détermination du prix caf et du prix franco frontière des huiles d'olive n'ayant pas subi un processus de raffinage (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1745/68 of 31 October 1968 amending Regulation No. 173/66/CEE as regards the calculation of cif and free-at-frontier prices for unrefined olive oils) No. L 268, 1.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1746/68 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 380/67/CEE relatif aux modalités concernant l'aide pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1746/68 of 31 October 1968 amending Regulation No. 380/67/CEE concerning procedures for olive-oil aid) No. L 268, 1.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) n° 1748/68 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1968, modifiant les coefficients correcteurs dont sont affectées les rémunérations et les pensions des fonctionnaires (Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No. 1748/68 of 29 October 1968 modifying the corrective factors applicable to the salaries and pensions of officials) No. L 269, 5.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) n° 1749/68 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1968, prorogeant la période d'attribution de l'indemnité forfaitaire temporaire visée à l'article 4 bis de l'annexe VII du statut des fonctionnaires (Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No. 1749/68 of 29 October 1968 extending the period for awarding the temporary lump-sum allowance specified in Article 4 bis of Annex VII to the Statute of service for officials) No. L 269, 5.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1750/68 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1750/68 of 4 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 269, 5.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1751/68 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1751/68 of 4 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 269, 5.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1752/68 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1752/68 of 4 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 269, 5.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1753/68 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1753/68 of 4 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 269, 5.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1754/68 du Conseil, du 5 novembre 1968, portant suspension totale et temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les peaux d'ovins, préparées, autres que celles des n°s 41.06 à 41.08 inclus, autres peaux, simplement tannées de la sous-position 41.03 B I (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1754/68 of 5 November 1968 temporarily suspending the autonomous duty shown in the common customs tariff for sheep and lamb skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08 — other, simply tanned, under subheading 41.03 B I) No. L 270, 6.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1755/68 du Conseil, du 5 novembre 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 973/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la désignation tarifaire des agrumes originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1755/68 of 5 November 1968 amending Regulation No. 973/67/CEE as regards the tariff description of citrus fruit originating in or coming from Turkey) No. L 270, 6.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1756/68 du Conseil, du 5 novembre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 253/68 en ce qui concerne la désignation tarifaire des agrumes originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1756/68 of 5 November 1968 amending Regulation No. 253/68 (EEC) as regards the tariff description of citrus fruit originating in or coming from Turkey) No. L 270, 6.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1757/68 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1757/68 of 5 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 270, 6.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1758/68 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1758/68 of 5 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 270, 6.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1759/68 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1759/68 of 5 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 270, 6.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1760/68 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1760/68 of 5 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 270, 6.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1761/68 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1968, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1761/68 of 5 November 1968 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 270, 6.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1762/68 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1762/68 of 6 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 271, 7.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1763/68 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1763/68 of 6 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 271, 7.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1764/68 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1764/68 of 6 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 271, 7.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1765/68 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1765/68 of 6 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 271, 7.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1771/68 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1771/68 of 7 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 272, 8.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1772/68 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1772/68 of 7 November 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 272, 8.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1773/68 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1773/68 of 7 November 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 272, 8.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1774/68 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1774/68 of 7 November 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 272, 8.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1776/68 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1968, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1776/68 of 7 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 272, 8.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1777/68 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1777/68 of 7 November 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 272, 8.11.1968
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Règlement (CEE) n° 1783/68 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1783/68 of 8 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 273, 9.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1784/68 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1784/68 of 8 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 273, 9.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1785/68 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1785/68 of 8 November 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 273, 9.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1786/68 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1968, autorisant les États membres à prendre des mesures dérogatoires à certains critères des normes de qualité applicables aux exportations vers les pays tiers des bulbes, oignons et tubercules à fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1786/68 of 8 November 1968 authorizing the Member States to take measures derogating from certain criteria of the quality standards applicable to exports to non-member countries of flower bulbs and tubers)	No. L 273, 9.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1787/68 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1968, portant exemption partielle du prélèvement sur certaines quantités de cossettes séchées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1787/68 of 8 November 1968 introducing partial exemption from the levy on certain quantities of dried sugar-beet chips)	No. L 273, 9.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1788/68 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1968, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 457/68 en ce qui concerne la quantité définitive excédentaire de sucre italien à exporter (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1788/68 of 8 November 1968 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 457/68 in respect of the definitive quantity of surplus Italian sugar to be exported)	No. L 273, 9.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1789/68 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1968, fixant la somme des quantités à reporter à la campagne sucrière 1968/1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1789/68 of 8 November 1968 fixing the total quantities to be carried over to the 1968/1969 sugar year)	No. L 273, 9.11.1968
Règlement (CEE) n° 1790/68 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1968, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1790/68 of 8 November 1968 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 273, 9.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1791/68 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1968, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1791/68 of 8 November 1968 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 273, 9.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1792/68 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1792/68 of 11 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 274, 12.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1793/68 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1793/68 of 11 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 274, 12.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1794/68 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1794/68 of 11 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 274, 12.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1795/68 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1795/68 of 11 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 274, 12.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1796/68 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1968, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1796/68 of 11 November 1968 on a call for tender for the purchase of butter from stocks held by the Netherlands intervention agency) No. L 274, 12.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1797/68 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1797/68 of 12 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 275, 13.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1798/68 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1798/68 of 12 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 275, 13.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1799/68 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1799/68 of 12 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 275, 13.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1800/68 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1800/68 of 12 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 275, 13.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1801/68 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1968, modifiant le règlement n° 901/67/CEE relatif au régime de préfixation de la restitution pour certaines exportations de graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1801/68 of 12 November 1968 amending Regulation No. 901/67/CEE on the advance fixing of the refund on certain oilseed exports) No. L 275, 13.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1802/68 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1968, relatif à certaines dispositions concernant les mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1802/68 of 12 November 1968 on certain provisions concerning intervention measures in the beef and veal sector) No. L 275, 13.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1803/68 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1968, portant modification du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1803/68 of 12 November 1968 modifying the amount of the refund on olive oil) No. L 275, 13.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1804/68 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1804/68 of 13 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 276, 14.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1805/68 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1805/68 of 13 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 276, 14.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1806/68 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1806/68 of 13 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 276, 14.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1807/68 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1807/68 of 13 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 276, 14.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1808/68 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1968, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1808/68 of 13 November 1968 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 276, 14.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1809/68 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1968, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1809/68 of 13 November 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for ovalbumin and lactalbumin) No. L 276, 14.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1810/68 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1968, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1810/68 of 13 November 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell) No. L 276, 14.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1811/68 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1968, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les produits d'œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1811/68 of 13 November 1968 fixing the supplementary amounts for egg products) No. L 276, 14.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1812/68 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1812/68 of 13 November 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 276, 14.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1813/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1813/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1814/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1814/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1815/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1815/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 277, 15.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1816/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1816/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1817/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1817/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1818/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1818/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1819/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1819/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1820/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1820/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1821/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1821/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1822/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1822/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle, and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1823/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1823/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1824/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1824/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1825/68 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1825/68 of 14 November 1968 fixing the levies in the olive-oil sector) No. L 277, 15.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1826/68 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1826/68 of 15 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 279, 16.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1827/68 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1827/68 of 15 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 279, 16.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1828/68 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1828/68 of 15 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 279, 16.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1829/68 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1829/68 of 15 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 279, 16.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1830/68 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1830/68 of 15 November 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 279, 16.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1831/68 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1968, modifiant la version néerlandaise du règlement (CEE) n° 1097/68 relatif aux modalités d'application des mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1831/68 of 15 November 1968 amending the Dutch version of Regulation (EEC) No. 1097/68 on the implementing procedures for intervention measures in the beef and veal sector) No. L 279, 16.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1832/68 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1968, relatif à la qualité du froment dur pouvant être pris en charge par l'organisme d'intervention en France pour la campagne 1968/1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1832/68 of 15 November 1968 on the quality of durum wheat which may be bought in by the intervention agency in France for the 1968/1969 marketing year) No. L 279, 16.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1833/68 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1833/68 of 18 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 280, 19.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1834/68 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1834/68 of 18 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 280, 19.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1835/68 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1835/68 of 18 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 280, 19.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1836/68 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1836/68 of 18 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 280, 19.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1837/68 du Conseil, du 19 novembre 1968, portant suspension partielle et temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur l'acrylonitrile monomère de la position ex 29.27 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1837/68 of 19 November 1968 temporarily reducing the autonomous duty in the common customs tariff for acrylonitrile monomer from heading ex. 29.27) No. L 281, 20.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1838/68 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1838/68 of 19 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 281, 20.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1839/68 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1839/68 of 19 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 281, 20.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1840/68 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1840/68 of 19 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 281, 20.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1841/68 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1841/68 of 19 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 281, 20.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1842/68 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1968, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) n° 1557/68 relatif à la vente des produits ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1842/68 of 19 November 1968 abrogating Regulation (EEC) No. 1557/68 on the sale of products which have been the subject of intervention measures in the pigmeat sector) No. L 281, 20.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1843/68 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1968, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1843/68 of 19 November 1968 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 281, 20.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1844/68 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1844/68 of 20 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 282, 21.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1845/68 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1845/68 of 20 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 282, 21.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1846/68 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1846/68 of 20 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 282, 21.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1847/68 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1847/68 of 20 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 282, 21.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1848/68 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1968, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1848/68 of 20 November 1968 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 282, 21.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1849/68 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1968, relatif à la vente par adjudication des produits ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1849/68 of 20 November 1968 on the call for tender for the purchase of products having been subject to intervention measures in the pigmeat sector) No. L 282, 21.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1850/68 de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1968, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1850/68 of 20 November 1968 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 282, 21.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1851/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1851/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1852/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1852/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 283, 22.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1853/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1853/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1854/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1854/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1855/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1855/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1856/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1856/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1857/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1857/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1858/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1858/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1859/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1859/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1860/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1860/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1861/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1861/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the refunds in the dairy sector for products exported in the natural state) No. L 283, 22.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1862/68 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1862/68 of 22 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 284, 23.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1863/68 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1863/68 of 22 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 284, 23.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1864/68 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1864/68 of 22 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 284, 23.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1865/68 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1865/68 of 22 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 284, 23.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1866/68 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1866/68 of 22 November 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 284, 23.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1867/68 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1867/68 of 22 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 284, 23.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1769/68 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1968, relatif aux frais de transport aérien à incorporer dans la valeur en douane (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1769/68 of 6 November 1968 on air freight charges to be incorporated in value for customs purposes) No. L 285, 25.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1868/68 de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1968, fixant la restitution pour les œufs en coquille exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1868/68 of 21 November 1968 fixing the refund on eggs in shell exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 286, 26.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1869/68 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1869/68 of 25 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 286, 26.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1870/68 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1870/68 of 25 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 286, 26.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1871/68 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1871/68 of 25 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 286, 26.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1872/68 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1872/68 of 25 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 286, 26.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1873/68 du Conseil, du 5 novembre 1968, prorogeant la validité de la note complémentaire du chapitre 58 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1873/68 of 5 November 1968 prolonging the validity of the supplementary note to Chapter 58 of the CCT) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1874/68 du Conseil, du 26 novembre 1968, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de raisins secs, de la sous-position 08.04 B du tarif douanier commun, présentés en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net inférieur ou égal à 15 kg (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1874/68 of 26 November 1968 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for dried grapes of subheading 08.04 B of the CCT, imported in immediate packings of a net capacity not exceeding 15 kg) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1875/68 du Conseil, du 26 novembre 1968, relatif à l'écoulement de produits du secteur de la viande de porc ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention particulières (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1875/68 of 26 November 1968 on the marketing of pigmeat products which have been the subject of special intervention measures) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1876/68 du Conseil, du 26 novembre 1968, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 1042/68 fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les pommes (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1876/68 of 26 November 1968 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 1042/68 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for apples) No. L 287, 27.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1877/68 du Conseil, du 26 novembre 1968, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les mandarines (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1877/68 of 26 November 1968 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for mandarines) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1878/68 du Conseil, du 26 novembre 1968, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les oranges douces (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1878/68 of 26 November 1968 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for sweet oranges) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1879/68 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1968, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1879/68 of 26 November 1968 on a call for tender for the purchase of butter from stocks held by the German intervention agency) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1880/68 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1968, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1880/68 of 26 November 1968 on a call for tender for the purchase of butter from stocks held by the French intervention agency) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1881/68 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1881/68 of 26 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1883/68 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1883/68 of 26 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1884/68 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1884/68 of 26 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 287, 27.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1887/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1887/68 of 27 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 288, 28.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1888/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1888/68 of 27 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 288, 28.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1889/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1889/68 of 27 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 288, 28.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1890/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1890/68 of 27 November 1968 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 288, 28.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1893/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1893/68 of 27 November 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 288, 28.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1894/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, relatif aux déclarations des superficies utilisées pour la production de matériels de multiplication végétative de la vigne (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1894/68 of 27 November 1968 on the declaration of areas used for the production of vine propagation materials) No. L 288, 28.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1895/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, portant modification de la liste des entrepôts agréés pour le stockage de lait écrémé en poudre pendant la campagne laitière 1968/1969 figurant à l'annexe du règlement (CEE) n° 1403/68 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1895/68 of 27 November 1968 amending the list of approved warehouses for stocking skim milk powder during the 1968/1969 milk year in the annex of Regulation (EEC) No. 1403/68) No. L 288, 28.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1899/68 du Conseil, du 26 novembre 1968, relatif à l'organisation d'une enquête sur les salaires dans l'industrie, y compris la production et la distribution d'électricité, de gaz et d'eau (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1899/68 of 26 November 1968 on the organization of a survey of earnings in industry, including production and distribution of electricity, gas and water) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1900/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1900/68 of 28 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 289, 29.11.1968

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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1902/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1902/68 of 28 November 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1903/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1903/68 of 28 November 1968 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1904/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1904/68 of 28 November 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1905/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1905/68 of 28 November 1968 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1906/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1906/68 of 28 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1907/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1907/68 of 28 November 1968 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1909/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1909/68 of 28 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1910/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, portant fixation des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1910/68 of 28 November 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1911/68 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1968, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1911/68 of 28 November 1968 on a call for tender for the purchase of butter from stocks held by the Netherlands intervention agency) No. L 289, 29.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1913/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1913/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 290, 30.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1914/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1914/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1915/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1915/68 of 29 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1916/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1916/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1917/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1917/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1918/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1918/68 of 29 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1919/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1919/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1920/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1920/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1923/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1923/68 of 27 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1925/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1925/68 of 27 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1926/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1926/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs derived from cereals) No. L 290, 30.11.1968

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1927/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1927/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1928/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant le montant de base de la restitution à l'exportation en l'état pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1928/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and other products in the sugar sector) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1929/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1929/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1930/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1930/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1934/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1934/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1935/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1935/68 of 29 November 1968 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1936/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les prix de référence pour les oranges douces (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1936/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the reference prices for sweet oranges) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1937/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les prix de référence valables pour les mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1937/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the reference prices for mandarines, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1938/68 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1968, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les oranges douces par le règlement (CEE) n° 1878/68 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1938/68 of 29 November 1968 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for sweet oranges by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1878/68) No. L 290, 30.11.1968
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No. L 278, 15.11.1968

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No. L 278, 15.11.1968

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No. L 278, 15.11.1968

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No. L 278, 15.11.1968

Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le «Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale» et plusieurs organismes italiens (Commission Decision of 30 September 1968 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and a number of Italian organizations)

No. L 278, 15.11.1968

Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1968, portant octroi du concours du F.S.E. au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par l'«Automobile Club d'Italia (ACI)» (Commission Decision of 30 September 1968 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes carried out by the Automobile Club d'Italia (ACI))

No. L 278, 15.11.1968

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No. L 278, 15.11.1968

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New cases

Affaire 23-68 : Demande faite par lettre de la Cour d'appel de La Haye (chambre fiscale) et tendant à obtenir une décision préjudicielle dans l'affaire J.G.Klomp contre Inspection des contributions (Case 23-68: Request in writing by the Hague Court of Appeal (Fiscal Chamber) for a preliminary ruling *in re* J.G. Klomp v. Inland Revenue Office) No. C 115, 6.11.1968

Affaire 24-68 : Recours introduit le 5 octobre 1968 par la Commission des Communautés européennes contre la République italienne (Case 24-68: Suit filed on 5 October 1968 by the Commission of the European Communities against Italy) No. C 115, 6.11.1968

Affaire 25-68 : Recours introduit le 9 octobre 1968 par M. André Schertzer contre le Parlement européen et autres (Case 25-68: Suit filed on 9 October 1968 by M. André Schertzer against the European Parliament and others) No. C 115, 6.11.1968

Affaire 26-68 : Recours introduit le 13 novembre 1968 par Mlle Jeannette Fux contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 26-68: Suit filed on 13 November 1968 by Mlle Jeannette Fux against the European Communities) No. C 124, 27.11.1968

Affaire 27-68 : Recours introduit le 13 novembre 1968 par M. R.F. Renckens contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 27-68: Case filed on 13 November 1968 by M. R.F. Renckens against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 124, 27.11.1968

Cases struck off

Radiation des affaires jointes 8 et 9-68 (Consolidated cases 8 and 9-68) No. C 124, 27.11.1968

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

Steel

4001

Steel in the chemical industry
The behaviour of steels subject to extreme chemical and physical stresses
Fourth Steel Congress (Luxembourg 9-11 July 1968)
(Supplement to Bulletin 11-1968 of the European Communities)
1968, 55 pp. (d,f,i,n,e) 2s.6d., \$0.30, Bfrs. 15

Agriculture

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy
No. 12-1968 (d,f,i,n,e). Limited distribution

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix
(EEC-Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)
Bi-monthly. Nos. 17 and 18-1968. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux
(EEC-Information. Agricultural markets. Trade)
Bi-monthly. Nos. 1 and 2-November 1968 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Internal Information on Agriculture

No. 29 — Les silos de céréales dans la CEE - Partie II
(No. 29 — Grain silos in the EEC, Part II)
1968, 139 pp. + annexes (d; f: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

No. 30 — Incidence du rapport des prix de l'huile de graines et de l'huile d'olive sur la consommation de ces huiles
(Nos. 30 — Effect of the price ratios of seed oil and olive oil on the consumption of such oils)
1968, 139 pp. + annexes (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

No. 31 — Points de départ pour une politique agricole internationale
(No. 31 — Starting points for an international agricultural policy)
1968, 167 pp. (d; f: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

No. 33 — Concept et méthodes de comparaison du revenu de la population agricole avec celui d'autres groupes de professions comparables
(No. 33 — Concept and methods of comparing agricultural income with that of other comparable occupational groups)
1968, 291 pp. + annexes (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

COM (68) 1 000

Partie A: Mémorandum sur la réforme de l'agriculture dans la Communauté Economique Européenne

Partie B: Annexes au Mémorandum sur la réforme de l'agriculture dans la Communauté Economique Européenne

Partie C: Mesures à moyen terme pour différents marchés agricoles

Partie D: Rapport sur la situation de l'agriculture et des marchés agricoles

Partie E: Propositions de la Commission au Conseil concernant la fixation des prix pour certains produits agricoles

Partie F: Rapport concernant les politiques nationales de structure agricole dans la Communauté

Les Parties A et B sont également publiées sous forme de Supplément au présent Bulletin

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

(COM (68) 1 000)

(Part A: Memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the European Economic Community)

(Part B: Annexes to the Memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the European Economic Community)

(Part C: Medium-term measures for various agricultural markets)

(Part D: Report on the situation of agriculture and the agricultural markets)

(Part E: Commission proposals to the Council on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products)

(Part F: Report on the national policies on the structure of agriculture in the Community)

1968, mimeographed document (d,f,i,n). Limited distribution

(Parts A and B are also being published in English as a supplement to this Bulletin)

1969 (d,f,i,n,e): 2s.6d., \$0.30, Bfrs. 15

Development Aid

8152

Fonds européen de développement — 1^{er} FED

Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution

Date de mise à jour: 30 septembre 1968

(European Development Fund — 1st. EDF)

(Quarterly list of projects in hand at 30 September 1968)

(f). Limited distribution

8160

Fonds européen de développement — 2^e FED

Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution

Date de mise à jour: 30 septembre 1968

(European Development Fund — 2nd. EDF)

(Quarterly list of projects in hand at 30 September 1968)

(f). Limited distribution

Competition

Studies — Competition series

8234

No. 7 — Rapport sur le choix des méthodes de comparaison de la charge fiscale effective que supportent les entreprises dans les divers Etats membres de la CEE

(Report on the choice of methods of comparing the actual tax burden borne by enterprises in the EEC Member States. Study by Professor Gerhard Zeitel)

1968, 36 pp. (d,f) 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100

Community Law

4097

Décisions nationales relatives au droit communautaire

Liste sélective de références aux décisions publiées

(National Decisions relating to Community Law

Selective list of references to published decisions)

No. 7

1968 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Economic and Financial Affairs

Studies — Economic and financial series

8219

No. 6 — La productivité du capital de 21 branches industrielles dans la République fédérale d'Allemagne de 1950 à 1975 par Rolf Krengel

(No. 6 — The productivity of capital in 21 industries in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1950-75 by Rolf Krengel)

1968, 132 pp. (d,f) £2.1.6, \$5.00, Bfrs. 250

2001

The Economic Situation in the Community
Quarterly. No. 3/4-1968 (d,f,i,n,e)
Per issue: £1.1.0, \$2.50, Bfrs. 125
Annual subscription: £3.6.6, \$8.00, Bfrs. 400

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community
Monthly. No. 11-1968. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f
Per issue: 5s.0d., \$0.60, Bfrs. 30
Annual subscription: £2.10.0, \$6.00, Bfrs. 300

8068

Report on the results of the business surveys carried out among heads of enterprises in the Community
Three issues per year. No. 3-1968 (d,f,i,n,e)
Per issue: 8s.0d., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50
Annual subscription: £1.1.0, \$2.50, Bfrs. 125

Energy

First guidelines for a community energy policy
(Supplement to Bulletin 12-1968 of the European Communities)
1968. (d, f, i, n, e), 2s.6d., \$0.30, Bfrs. 15

Customs Tariff

8228

Tarif douanier des Communautés européennes
1ère mise à jour: octobre 1968
(Customs Tariff of the European Communities - 1st. set of amendments: October 1968)
(d, f, i, n). Subscription (Basic work + amendments), £6.13.0, \$16.00, Bfrs. 800

Statistics

General statistical bulletin
Monthly. No. 11-1968 (d/f/i/n/e)
Price per issue: 8s.0d., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50
Annual subscription: £5.8.0, \$11.00, Bfrs. 550

Commerce extérieur: statistique mensuelle
(Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)
Monthly. No. 11-1968 (d/f)
Price per issue: 8s.0d., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50
Annual subscription: £4.3.0, \$10.00, Bfrs. 500

Commerce extérieur: Statistiques tarifaires
(Foreign trade: Tariff statistics)
Export 1963
I. Chap. 01-24 (d/f)
I, II and III: £8.6.6, \$20.00, Bfrs. 1 000

Statistiques sociales: Supplément 1968
Emploi 1966-1967
(Social statistics: Supplement 1968
Employment statistics 1966-1967)
1968, 157 pp. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Energy statistics
Quarterly. No. 4-1968. (d/f/i/n/e)
Price per issue: 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100
Annual subscription: £3.15.0, \$9.00, Bfrs. 450

Sidérurgie — Annuaire 1968
(Iron and Steel — Yearbook 1968)
1968, 404 pp. (d/f/i/n). £1.1.0, \$2.50, Bfrs. 125

Sidérurgie
(Iron and Steel)
Bi-monthly. No. 5-1968. (d/f/i/n)
Price per issue: 12s.6d., \$1.50, Bfrs. 75
Annual subscription: £3.2.0, \$7.50, Bfrs. 375

Terminology — Documentation

7010

Terminologie de la distribution
5e. partie: Notions 104 à 128
Résultats d'une enquête effectuée en 1966 en Allemagne (R.F.), Belgique, France, Italie et aux
Pays-Bas
(Terminology of Distribution
Part 5: Concepts 104 to 128
Results of an inquiry made in Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands in 1966)
1967, XLII + 490 pp. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Research and technology
Nos. 1 and 2-1968. (d, f, i, n, e). Limited distribution

Articles sélectionnés
(Selected articles)
Bi-monthly. No. 22-1968. (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Information Bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community
Monthly. No. 11-November 1968. (e). Free

Washington: European Community
Monthly. Nos. 117-October and 118-November 1968. (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft
Monthly. Nos. 11-November and 12-December 1968. (d)
Price per issue: DM 0,50
Annual subscription: DM 5,—

the Hague: Europese Gemeenschap
Monthly. Nos. 108-November and 109-December 1968 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne
Monthly. Nos. 124-November, 125-December 1968 and 126-January 1969 (f)
Price per issue: FF 1,—
Annual subscription: FF 10,—

Rome: Comunità europea
Monthly. Nos. 11-November and 12-December 1968 (i). Free

also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea
Monthly. Nos. 41-November and 42-December 1968. Free

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Studies — Energy Series

4253 — No. 1 — World energy trends

1968, 153 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch)
Price: £1.5.0; \$3.00; Bfrs. 150

This publication summarizes a number of the memoranda used as a basis for "Further considerations on the Long-term Energy Outlook", a document published in 1966 by the Inter-Executive Working Party on Energy of the three Communities; it is the first of a new series of publications which the Commission of the European Communities intends to devote to energy matters. The work is divided into three parts:

1: "World energy supply and demand", showing the outlook for production and consumption in the world and import requirements and export opportunities by main region.

2: "American coal supply conditions".

3: "Supply conditions for oil and natural gas".

The first part is a new contribution to the determination of the long-term prospects. The other two parts bring up to date Annexes X and XI to the 1964 "Energy outlook" with new data and extend the coverage of the study to 1980.

Studies — Competition Series

8234 * — No. 7 — Rapport sur le choix des méthodes de comparaison de la charge fiscale effective que supportent les entreprises dans les divers Etats membres de la CEE.

(Report on the choice of methods of comparing the actual tax burden borne by enterprises in the EEC Member States).

Study by Professor Gerhard Zeitel, Mannheim.

1967, 37 pp. (French, German)
Price: 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100,

Comparison of the tax burdens borne by enterprises established on the territory of the Member States of the European Communities has been studied in a working party set up by the Directorate on Taxation.

The working party, from its earliest meetings, realized the capital importance of the choice of the method of comparison. The aim of Professor Zeitel's study is to enable a choice to be made with full knowledge of all the relevant facts. No more need be said to stress its importance.

Professor Zeitel believes that simple comparative methods usually provide little information because of the complexity of tax systems and the diversity of economic structure.

The main conclusion is that all comparisons should cover a sufficiently long period and that there is no single method of comparison; it is only possible to draw up programmes of studies covering a number of stages, various points of departure and various methods of comparison, to suit a particular set of problems.

Statistical Studies and Surveys No. 3-1968

(French/German/Italian/Dutch)

Price per issue: 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100
Annual subscription: £3.6.6; \$8.00; Bfrs. 400

This publication by the Statistical Office of the European Communities is devoted to three widely differing subjects:

1. SOCIAL STATISTICS, THEIR DEGREE OF COMPARABILITY AND THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN HARMONIZING THEM. P. GAVANIER

The article summarizes work to date by the SOEC on social statistics.

It gives the results obtained and mentions the difficulties encountered in harmonizing these statistics.
(57 pages)

2. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY — 1960-1966

This is a survey made annually since 1960 on the degree of hazard in the Community iron and steel industry. It has been conducted according to common uniform standards.

There are detailed results by country, technological department and size of establishment, and an analysis of the risk trend from 1960 to 1966 is included.
(107 pages)

3. NUMBERS OF STUDENTS AT SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY IN THE COMMUNITY COUNTRIES

The article describes, in the light of available statistics, the recent development and current situation of the numbers of students and their distribution as a function of different criteria in the Community countries.

A special effort has been made to publish as comparable figures as possible.

A copious statistical analysis rounds off the article.
(121 pages)

Statistical Studies and Surveys No. 4-1968.

(French/German/Italian/Dutch)

Price per issue: 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100
Annual subscription: £3.6.6; \$8.00; Bfrs. 400

The subject of this publication by the Statistical Office of the European Communities is:

HARMONIZED STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS WORKED IN INDUSTRY — OCTOBER 1967

The figures are taken from the current statistics of the six countries and harmonized at Community level. Frequency is six months (in April and October). Data on trends are given from April 1964 onwards for wages and from April 1966 onwards for hours worked.
(150 pages)

Studies — Economic and Financial Series

8219 * — No. 6 — Die Kapitalproduktivität von 21 Industriezweigen im Gebiet der Bundesrepublik Deutschland von 1950 bis 1975

(The Productivity of Capital in 21 industries in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1950-75)

1967. 131 pp. (French, German)
Price: £1.16.0; \$5.00; Bfrs. 250

The Commission has published a study on the trend of capital productivity in German industry by Dr. Rolf Krengel of the Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Berlin.

The study analyses the trend of capital productivity and seeks to establish the influence of various factors on this trend from 1950 to 1964.

The theoretical bases for the study are homogeneous Cobb-Douglas production functions calculated from official figures for production, employment and wages, and from those for industrial assets arrived at by the Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung. Particular attention was paid to the problem of measuring capacity.

This is followed by a forecast of industrial investment and employment for 1970 and 1975 based on capital productivity and specific initial assumptions.

Dr. Krengel's analysis gives a very thorough insight into the structural changes that came about in West German industry between 1950 and 1964 and provides valuable suggestions for empirical structural analysis.

INDEX TO THE INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS AND SUPPLEMENTS OF THE 1968 BULLETIN

This short index is a subject list of the special and documentary features, introductory chapters and annexes in and supplements to the 1968 Bulletins. The chapters on the internal and external activities of the Community, its institutions and organs and miscellaneous information are not included. The full "Index to the 1968 Bulletin", publication of which has been held up for technical reasons, will be made available later on.

General

Statement by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, to the European Parliament	No. 2, Ch. I
Introduction to the First General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1967	No. 2, Ch. III
Official visit of M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, to the United States	No. 3, Ch. IV
Extracts from the statement by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, on the First General Report of the Commission of the European Communities	No. 4, Ch. I
The Commission proposes a fresh spur to action in three Community sectors (extracts from an address by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, to the European Parliament)	No. 6, Ch. I

Enlargement and strengthening of the Communities

United Kingdom's application for membership of the Community	No. 1, Ch. I
Debate in the European Parliament on problems connected with the admission of new members, following the Council meeting of 19 December 1967	No. 3, Ch. I
The enlargement of the Communities (developments since 19 December 1967)	No. 3, Ch. II
Opinion submitted by the Commission to the Council on certain problems resulting from the applications for membership received from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway	No. 4, Supplement
The enlargement of the Community	No. 5, Ch. II
New German proposals on the development of the Communities	No. 11, Ch. III
Belgian and French proposals concerning the construction of Europe	No. 12, Ch. II

Customs union

Elimination of technical obstacles to intra-Community trade	No. 5, Ch. III
Declaration by the Commission on the occasion of the achievement of the customs union on 1 July 1968	No. 7, documentary feature
1 July: the customs union between the Six is complete	No. 8, Ch. I
The Community's policy for overcoming the difficulties resulting from the economic situation in France	No. 8, Ch. II

Approximation of legislation

Approximation of legislation	No. 5, Supplement
Measures taken to implement directives on the approximation of legislation adopted by the Council	No. 5, Supplement

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Removal of restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for the nationals of other Member States	No. 5, Supplement
Free movement of workers in the European Community, by M. Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission	No. 11, special feature

Economic and financial policy

The economic situation in the Community in 1967 and the outlook for 1968 (statement by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, before the European Parliament)	No. 2, Ch. II
Draft of Second Medium-term Economic Policy Programme submitted by the Commission to the Council	No. 4, Ch. II
International monetary problems and the Community's monetary policy (statements by M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, before the European Parliament)	No. 11, Ch. II

Agriculture

Milk policy	No. 5, Ch. I
Council decisions of 27, 28 and 29 May 1968 on the milk and milk products policy and beef and veal	No. 7, Ch. I

The Commission's proposals for a common policy in the fisheries sector	No. 9/10, Ch. I
Agriculture 1980: towards structural reform	No. 12, Ch. I

Nuclear research and technology

Council decisions on Euratom's 1968 programme and research budget	No. 1, Ch. II
Euratom's future research activities	No. 6, Ch. II
Survey of the nuclear policy of the European Communities	No. 9/10, Supplement

Energy

First guidelines for a Community energy policy	No. 12, Supplement
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Transport

Council decision of 14 December 1967 on transport	No. 2, Ch. IV
The common transport policy comes into force, by M. Victor Bodson, member of the Commission	No. 9/10, special feature

Social policy

Memorandum to the ECSC Consultative Committee on the Community's work in connection with readaptation and redevelopment	No. 1, Supplement
Introduction to the Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1967	No. 3, Ch. III
Correlation between the Community's social policy and its other policies	No. 11, Ch. I

External relations

Preoccupations and desiderata of the AASM in connection with the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention	No. 12, Ch. IV
Results of the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations	No. 1, Ch. III

European Parliament

The Tenth anniversary of the European Parliament	No. 4, documentary feature
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Court of Justice

The Tenth anniversary of the Court of Justice and the affirmation of Community law

No. 12, Ch. III

Administrative affairs

Directory of the Commission of the European Communities

No. 12, Annex

Miscellaneous

Steel in the chemical industry (Fourth Steel Congress, Luxembourg, 9-11 July 1968)

No. 11, Supplement

